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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.

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1896.

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam was held throughout the year by Sir William Erskine Ward, M.A., K.C.S.I.

Political relations.

2. In connection with our relations with the various frontier tribes of the province, the only event of any importance was the despatch of an expedition against Kairuma, a recalcitrant chief of the North Lushai Hills. The expedition was completely successful, and the authority of Government in this district, which was formally incorporated in the province of Assam with effect from the 5th September 1895, has now been fully established. Three cases of murder were reported from the Nága Hills district, but they were of no political significance.

Tributary State.

3. *Manipur.*—No disturbance of any sort occurred in Manipur during the year, and the Superintendent was able to devote his whole time to developing the resources of the State. The cart-road between Manipur and Kohima was opened for traffic at the beginning of the cold weather. The demarcation of the boundary between Burma and Manipur was completed after the close of the year, and the Government of India have signified their approval of the boundary laid down. There was a large increase in the exports from, and a decrease in the imports to, Manipur by the Cachar-Manipur route. Rice was cheap for some time owing to expectations of a bumper harvest; but these expectations were disappointed owing to heavy rains in December, which, coupled with the demand from Kohima, raised the price of rice at the beginning of 1896 to double that of the previous year. In July, the minor Rája and his half-brother, Rájkumar Degendra Singh, left Manipur for the Mayo College, Ajmere, in order to complete their education. Special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the boys in the house of the Superintendent, and satisfactory reports were received regarding their progress. The total revenue collected by the *lakpas*, whose appointment was described in paragraph 3 of the General Summary of the Report for 1894-95, was Rs. 2,12,583, and the cost of collection, including the *ámin* establishment, Rs. 29,373, or 13·81 per cent. As this is the first completed year for which the new system has been in force, the Chief Commissioner does not consider that this percentage is unduly high. There was an increase of 3,244 *paris* (a *pari* equals 2½ acres) of land under cultivation, as compared with the preceding year, including 961 *paris* discovered by the *ámins* to be under cultivation, though no leases had been taken out by the occupants. During the year, the last instalment of the indemnity of two-and-a-half lakhs charged to the State on account of the rebellion of 1891 was cleared off, and the closing balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 1,11,000; its financial condition may, therefore, be considered satisfactory.

Frontier tribes.

4. *Bhutias.*—The conduct of the Bhutias who visited the plains was peaceable, and it was found possible to abandon the military guard at Kákolabári. Some complaints were received of extortion by the Towáng Bhutias, which were disposed of by the Gelengs at Amritol. There was

General Summary.

a marked increase in the popularity of the Darranga fair at the expense of that held at Subankháta.

Ákas, Miris, Khámtis, and Singphos.—All these tribes behaved well. In December, Prince Henry of Orleans arrived at Sadiya from the Mekong after an adventurous journey; he passed through Bor Khámti without experiencing any opposition from the inhabitants.

Daflas.—A party of Daflas carried off to the hills an Áka, settled within British territory, who had offended their susceptibilities by employing three of their tribe as servants. The man was subsequently permitted to return, and compensation was paid to him by the Daflas, who were warned that they could not proceed against inhabitants of British territory, except through the Deputy Commissioner.

Ábors.—The blockade against the Passi Meyong Ábors, undertaken with the object of preventing supplies being carried up by them to the Bor Ábors, the tribe against whom the expedition of 1893-94 was directed, was raised, but the blockade against the latter tribe was maintained, owing to their failure to return all the Government property captured by them on the occasion of that expedition. Deputations were, however, permitted to come in to Sadiya, who brought nine *mithan* (*bos frontalis*) and a large boat as a peace-offering. Twenty-three houses which had again been built on the site of Bomjur in defiance of the orders of Government were burnt by the Assistant Political Officer. The four *gáms* (headmen) seized in February 1894, and the Ábors seized in December 1893, were released under the orders of the Chief Commissioner and permitted to return to the hills.

Mishmis.—The blockade against the Chulikáta and Bebejia Mishmis, imposed in consequence of their complicity in the Ábor rising, was maintained throughout the year.

Nágas.—The conduct of the Nágas on the frontier of the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts was, on the whole, satisfactory. As the chiefs concerned declined to deliver up the persons guilty of the destruction of the Cherideo godown, alluded to in paragraph 4 of last year's General Summary, the Tiru path was closed to Nágas visiting the plains.

Nága Hills district.—There was no cessation of inter-tribal raiding amongst the tribes within the area of political control; but, as they were careful to respect our frontier, no interference was necessary on the part of Government. The general conduct of the Nágas was good, but three cases of murder were reported. Two of these were committed simply from the desire to take human life, but the third was a highway robbery on the Kohima-Golághát road near Borpathár, in which one of the persons attacked died of his wounds within twenty-four hours. The number of coolies impressed fell from 91,516 to 10,027, in consequence of the Executive Engineer, to whom 80,268 coolies were supplied in 1894-95, having been able to do the greater part of his work with free labour.

Khásis and Gáros.—There was nothing in the conduct of these tribes calling for comment.

Lushais.—No outrages were committed by Lushais on the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. In consequence of the failure of the chief Kairuma to pay the fine of 60 guns, imposed upon him by the Political Officer in April 1895 for continued disobedience of orders, an expedition was despatched from Aijal, in co-operation with columns from Falam and Lungleh. No active resistance was offered, and, after large quantities of grain and live-stock had been seized, the chief complied with the terms imposed upon him. The power of Kairuma was effectually broken, and there is no longer any reason to anticipate serious trouble from the inhabitants of the North Lushai Hills.

Course of legislation.

5. The provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, V of 1876, were extended to the Barpeta Municipality, and Part VII of the same Act was extended to the Nowgong Municipality, with the exception of wards Nos. I and II. Act IV (B.C.) of 1894 was extended to the towns of Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh. Acts V (B.C.) of 1880 and IV (B.C.) of 1865 were extended to the municipal station, and Act XIII of 1880 to the cantonments of Shillong. The following were the most important Acts passed by the Governor General in Council, which came into force in Assam:—Act V of 1876 (The Reformatory Schools Act), Act I of 1896 (amending the Indian Emigration Act of 1883), Act II of 1896 (The Cotton Duties Act), Act VI of 1896 (amending the Indian Penal Code), Act X of 1896 (amending the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869), Act XI of 1896 (amending the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879), and Act XIII of 1896 (amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882). No rules of any special importance were framed by the Chief Commissioner during the year.

Weather, crops, and prices.

6. The rainfall was below the average of the previous five years in most of the plains districts and in all the hill districts. In the plains districts, moreover, it was badly distributed, and the rains ceased much earlier than usual. The rice crop was in consequence a poor one, except in Sylhet, where, as well as in the hill districts, it was good. Owing to want of rain in the winter months, the mustard crop was poor in the Dibrugarh subdivision and in Sibságar and Darrang, and only fair in the other mustard-growing districts. For the same reason, *mátikalái* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) was a poor crop in all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, except Goálpára and Kámrúp. The character of the weather affected unfavourably the quality of the tea produced, and the season closed early, owing to the cessation of the rains. The prices of food-grains were generally lower than in the preceding year.

Vital statistics.

7. With the exception of a small addition to the area of the Dhubri compulsory registration circle, which made it coincident with the municipal area of the town, no change was made in the areas in which vital statistics were registered. The registered birth-rate was 31·02 per mille, or slightly below that of 1894. The death-rate, 33·69 per mille, was higher than in any year since 1892, but this was due to better registration in the Surma Valley districts rather than to an increase in the actual mortality. The number of deaths reported from cholera, though considerably in excess of the number registered in 1894, was less than the average of the previous five years. The mortality from small-pox on the other hand was slightly less than in 1894, but above the average of the preceding quinquennium. The number of deaths recorded from fevers was 92,359, against 85,102 in 1894 and an average of 79,061 in the five years 1889-93. These figures include 15,849 reported under *kála-azár*, chiefly in the Nowgong district. This disease first came to notice fourteen years ago in the Gáro Hills, whence it gradually spread to the Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong districts. It has now practically disappeared from the Gáro Hills and Goálpára and is dying out in Kámrúp. It is still, however, very prevalent in Nowgong and also, though to a less extent, in the Mangaldai subdivision of Darrang. *Kála-azár* was the subject of a special enquiry in 1891 by Surgeon-Captain Giles, who came to the conclusion that it was due to the occurrence of the *anchylostomum duodenale*. The conclusions come to by this officer not having been generally accepted, and as the disease was still spreading, it was decided to appoint another officer to make further enquiries into its origin and causation. Surgeon-Captain Rogers was selected for the work, and joined in Nowgong in April 1896. His enquiries have not yet been completed. The anti-choleraic inoculations started by Dr. Haffkine in 1894 were continued by Surgeon-Captain Hare until November 1895, when he was detached for duty with the Lushai expedition. An interesting result of Dr. Hare's

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work was that attending his inoculation of 196 of 355 Khási coolies collected at Margherita to accompany the Assam-Burma Connection Railway Survey party, among whom cholera broke out in a virulent form. Of those inoculated, only 4 were attacked by cholera, all of whom died, while amongst the remainder, 34 were attacked and 30 died. These results go further than any yet reported towards establishing the prophylactic efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's system for at least a short period after inoculation.

Immigration.

8. The year was remarkable for a great increase in the number of immigrants. No less than 72,837 immigrants entered the province, as compared with 46,530 in the previous year, and an average of only 47,848 in the five years 1890-94. The total labour force in the province rose from 493,984 at the end of 1894 to 537,312, or an increase of 8·7 per cent. The total number of contracts of all kinds executed under the Labour and Emigration Act was 58,293, as compared with 49,059 in 1894. Contracts executed in the recruiting districts were mainly responsible for the difference in the figures, but there was a very large increase under all heads except contracts executed under section 112A at Dhubri. For some reason, which has not been satisfactorily explained, the Dhubri route was much less popular than usual, and the great majority of the immigrants destined for the Assam Valley travelled *viâ* Goalundo. As a result of the amendment of the Act in 1893, there was a further advance in the extent to which recourse was had to the provisions of section 112, and the number of contracts executed under that section rose from 8,647 in 1894 to 11,442. The gradual decrease, however, which had taken place in the previous two years in the number of contracts executed under section 111 of the Act sustained a check, and the number of such contracts was greater by 1,744 than in the previous year. The figures relating to the dissolution of contracts were normal. In spite of the increase in the labour force, there was a further diminution in the number of offences against the general laws committed by the tea garden population, and only a nominal increase in the percentage of desertions to the total adult population; the latter increase, moreover, took place entirely among the non-Act population, where the term desertion often means nothing more than that the coolie has left his employment without notice or permission, and the number of Act coolies who deserted was smaller than in the previous year, in spite of the largely increased importations of new coolies. The recorded birth-rate was very low, but the figures reported were obviously inaccurate. The death-rate, though higher than in the previous year, was low, and the year was, on the whole, a healthy one. Stringent measures were adopted in respect of gardens which had appeared more than once on the unhealthy list, and several were wholly or partially closed to Act labour. The wages of the labouring population remained about the same as in the previous year, while the prices of food-grains were somewhat lower. The relations between employers and their coolies and between the coolies and the general population continued to be satisfactory.

The tea industry.

9. The year was, on the whole, an average one for the tea industry. The outturn is reported to have amounted to 99,521,574lbs., of which 56,640,815lbs. came from the Brahmaputra Valley and 42,883,759lbs. from the Surma Valley. The two most productive districts in the Brahmaputra Valley are Lakhimpur and Sibságar, which alone produced 40,936,246lbs. The total tea outturn of the province exceeded that of the previous year by 4,695,515lbs., or nearly 5 per cent. The prices obtained per pound were lower than those of the previous year by 1 anna 4 pie in the Surma Valley and 1 anna 10 pie in the Brahmaputra Valley. The prices obtained in 1894 were, however, exceptionally high, owing to a short crop. There were no fluctuations of importance in the statistics relating to tea; such as there were, were due chiefly to greater accuracy having been attained in the

district figures, owing to the fact that more employers furnished returns than in former years, and consequently fewer estimates had to be framed. *General Summary.*

Trade (foreign).

10. The total value of the trade with adjoining non-British territories amounted to Rs. 13,94,447, or 5⅘ lakhs more than in 1894-95 and 3⅓ lakhs more than in 1893-94. As compared with the previous year, when there was a considerable depression in trade, the import trade showed an increase in value of nearly 3⅓ lakhs and the export trade of 2½ lakhs. The improvement in the import trade was due chiefly to large importations of cattle from Bhután and to a rise in the prices of timber, bamboos, and raw cotton imported from Hill Tippera; wax and shell-lac from Bhután and tea-seed from Manipur also contributed to the increase. The trade in caoutchouc, or rubber, on the other hand, declined considerably, owing chiefly to the unsettled state of the Abor country. The increase in the export trade occurred chiefly under raw and manufactured silk; the silk cloths made by the Assamese found a ready mart at the frontier fairs attended by the hill tribes. The exports of iron and of mineral oils also showed an increase in value. Including both exports and imports, the trade with Hill Tippera exceeded that with all other adjoining countries, having been 52 per cent. of the total trade. The trade with Bhután was next in importance, 21 per cent., and then came the Lushai Hills, with 10 per cent.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total value of the inter-provincial trade of the province amounted to 1,001 lakhs of rupees, against 1,033 lakhs in 1894-95, or a decrease of 32 lakhs; there was an increase of 25 lakhs, or 7 per cent., in the value of the imports, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 57 lakhs, or 8 per cent., in the value of exports, due chiefly to a heavy fall in the price of tea, which represents nearly three-fourths of the total export trade; so far as the bulk of the articles exported was concerned, there was an increase of upwards of a million maunds. The bulk of the trade was carried on with Calcutta, which absorbed 75·66 per cent. of the total trade, compared with 77·76 in 1894-95. The chief articles of import were cotton piece-goods, which formed more than a fourth of the total import trade, rice not in the husk, salt, iron, gram and pulses, and tobacco. The principal articles of export were tea, mustard, and rice in the husk. The total value of imports into the Brahmaputra Valley was Rs. 2,14,46,000, against Rs. 1,84,94,000 in 1894-95, or an increase of over 29½ lakhs, and into the Surma Valley Rs. 1,63,09,000, against Rs. 1,67,28,000, or a decrease of nearly 4¼ lakhs. The exports from the former valley amounted to Rs. 3,48,78,000, against Rs. 3,86,35,000, or a decrease of 37½ lakhs, and from the latter to Rs. 2,75,76,000, against Rs. 2,94,60,000, or a decrease of 18⅔ lakhs.

Finance.

11. The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds services amounted to Rs. 1,27,41,481, or only Rs. 9,166 in excess of that of 1894-95; the gross expenditure fell, however, from Rs. 1,77,28,720 in the previous year to Rs. 1,31,51,352, or a decrease of Rs. 45,77,368, due chiefly to the expenditure incurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway having fallen from Rs. 90,31,680 to Rs. 46,84,096; excluding this expenditure, there was a net surplus of Rs. 42,74,225, compared with a surplus of Rs. 40,35,275 in 1894-95. On the receipt side, Opium showed an increase of Rs. 50,613, due to the departmental charge for opium having been raised from Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 8-8 per seer; Stamps gave an increase of Rs. 65,624 and Excise of Rs. 82,566, the latter occurring chiefly under License and distillery fees; Assessed taxes gave an increase of Rs. 29,166, and under Departmental heads there was an increase of Rs. 32,137 under Police and of Rs. 38,709 under Miscellaneous. On the other hand, the receipts from Land revenue decreased by Rs. 45,196 and from Forests by Rs. 10,057. On the expenditure side, the chief increases were under Forests, Rs. 14,120, General Administration, Rs. 17,833,

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Education, Rs. 24,216, Medical, Rs. 27,404, Political, Rs. 31,037, due chiefly to the Kairuma expedition, and Military works, Rs. 13,207. A decrease of expenditure occurred chiefly under the following heads:—Land revenue Rs. 37,156, Jails Rs. 11,758, Stationery and Printing Rs. 11,940, and Civil works Rs. 1,23,107. The decrease under the last head was owing chiefly to less work having been done on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, which had nearly reached completion.

Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 66,93,909, compared with Rs. 61,70,082 in 1894-95, and the provincial expenditure to Rs. 63,87,336, against Rs. 64,44,298 in the previous year. An important factor in the improvement in receipts was the restoration to provincial revenues of the special contribution of Rs. 1,60,000 which had been made by Assam to the Government of India in 1894-95. The current provincial contract commenced from the 1st April 1892, on which date the provincial balance was Rs. 13,59,049; on the 1st April 1896 it amounted to Rs. 11,99,450.

Land revenue.

12. The current land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 54,70,943, being Rs. 61,520, or 1·14 per cent., greater than in 1894-95. To this the two districts of the Surma Valley contributed Rs. 11,511 and the Assam Valley Rs. 46,235. Nearly the whole of the increase in the Assam Valley was due to reassessment on the result of extension surveys, and to the completion of the classification of villages and final assessment of rates in the Lakhimpur district in accordance with the Resettlement Rules of the Assam Valley. The continued prevalence of *kála-azár* in the district of Nowgong caused a further decrease in the land revenue demand of that district. The total ordinary land revenue collections, including arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 54,34,099, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,17,145 on the collections of the previous year. The decrease was due to the arrear demand at the beginning of the year having been smaller and the balance outstanding at the close of the year having been larger than in 1894-95, and also to a falling-off in the receipts from the sale of waste lands in consequence of the discontinuance of the issue of leases under Section I of the Settlement Rules in Sylhet. The outstanding uncollected arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,58,656, or 4·54 per cent. of the total demand. The current miscellaneous land revenue demand remained practically stationary, though there were considerable fluctuations among the various heads. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,63,489. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,53,381, as compared with Rs. 4,53,645 collected in the previous year.

Cadastral survey.

13. Further progress was made with the cadastral survey of the Cachar district. At the close of the survey season in June 1895, 685·02 square miles had been surveyed in detail. Field operations were resumed in November 1895, and at the close of the season in May 1896, the work done included (*a*) the traverse survey of 16¼ square miles, (*b*) the cadastral survey of 349 square miles, and (*c*) the revision survey of the area cadastrally surveyed in the previous year. The only work now remaining to be done is the revision survey of the area cadastrally surveyed during the year under review, and this will be completed in the course of the present season. In the Brahmaputra Valley, 226 square miles lying outside the area dealt with by the professional party were taken up for cadastral survey by local agency.

Forests.

14. The gross Forest revenue declined from Rs. 4,44,706 to Rs. 4,04,482, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,81,652 to Rs. 2,89,323. The net revenue was Rs. 1,15,159, as compared with Rs. 1,63,054 in the previous year. An area of 41½ square miles of reserved forest in the Cachar district was thrown open to cultivation, and 11 square miles were newly reserved. The total area of reserved forests amounted at the close of the year to 3,685 square miles. The proposals which had been made to

reserve a further area of about 930 square miles, which were referred to in last year's report, were withdrawn, as it appeared that they had not been drawn up with sufficient care; revised proposals for the reservation of certain portions of this area have been received from the Conservator since the close of the year. The area of unclassed forests was reduced from 13,912 to 11,688 square miles by the exclusion of certain areas which could clearly not be classed as forest land. Protection from fire was attempted over an area of 703,753 acres of reserved forest, of which 674,178 acres, or 95·8 per cent., were successfully protected. These figures, however, exclude a large tract in the Bijni reserve which had been protected in previous years, and which was burnt before the time came when fire protection operations are usually undertaken; including this tract, the area successfully protected falls to 87·6 per cent. There was a considerable decline in the outturn of the forests under the heads of timber and bamboos; due in the former case to a decrease in the royalty realised on trees standing on land taken up under the Settlement Rules. A large increase was reported in the quantity of fuel removed from the forests, due to the fuel removed by villagers under home consumption permits having been included in the returns for the first time; the figures reported are, however, of very doubtful accuracy. The same explanation applies also to a large increase in the value of the minor produce extracted from State forests.

Excise.

15. The total demand from all heads of excise was Rs. 27,23,196, and exceeded the demand for 1894-95, which was then the highest on record, by Rs. 5,421. The excess would have been greater by half a lakh, but for an increase of Re. 1-4 per seer in the charge made by the Opium Department for the opium supplied to this Administration. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,79,183, being an increase of Rs. 72,939 on the previous year. Larger fees obtained for licenses to sell country spirits and opium, and an increase in the duty levied on *gánja* were the chief causes of the increase in the demand; there was a considerable decrease in the duty on opium and a smaller decrease in the collections on account of retail rum licenses. The increase under the head of country spirits, which amounted to nearly a quarter of a lakh, is noticeable, as it follows an increase of nearly three times that amount in 1894-95. The large importation into the province of foreigners, in connection with the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway and for employment on tea gardens, appears to have stimulated the demand for country spirits during the past two years, and the competition for licenses has in consequence been unusually keen. There was an increase in the fees obtained for licenses to sell opium throughout the province, except in Sibságar and the hill districts. As already explained, the decrease under the head of duty on opium was due to the reduction in the proportion of the treasury price of the drug now credited to the Excise Department. The decrease in the fees for the retail sale of rum was due to the closure of twelve shops in Lakhimpur. The charges of the Department were Rs. 15,919, or Rs. 1,187 more than in the preceding year; the difference was due to larger refunds having been made.

The recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission with a view to improving the existing system of excise in regard to hemp drugs in Assam, were under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner during the year, and the following measures have since received the approval of the Government of India:

(*a*) The issue of separate licenses for the sale of each kind of drug.

(*b*) The sale of the license of each shop separately.

(*c*) The prohibition of the grant of vend licenses to females and of the sale of hemp drugs to children below the age of 16 years.

(*d*) The discontinuance of the practice of issuing retail licenses to wholesale vendors, save in exceptional cases.

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(*e*) The maintenance of the existing practice of consulting local opinion before opening new shops.

As regards the maximum quantities of *gánja* and *bhánq*, which may lawfully be possessed by one individual without a license, it was decided to await the amendment of the Bengal Excise Act. The question of granting licenses for the sale of *bhánq* is still pending.

Stamps.

16. The revenue realised under the General Stamp Act, I of 1879, amounted to Rs. 2,44,541, and was only slightly less than that of the record year, 1893-94. Under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the receipts (Rs. 6,40,295) were greater than in any previous year, and more than half a lakh in excess of the revenue under this head in 1894-95. Taking the two heads together, the total stamp revenue was Rs. 8,84,836, which is the highest sum ever recorded. The total expenditure of the Stamp Department was Rs. 42,473, and the net revenue was Rs. 8,42,363. The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were Rs. 43,805 and Rs. 7,75,414, respectively. There were only 28 prosecutions for offences against the stamp law, as compared with 39 in the previous year and 81 in 1893-94.

Income-tax.

17. The total collections under the head of Income-tax amounted to Rs. 3,02,471, the highest sum obtained since the introduction of the Act, and exceeded the collections of the previous year by Rs. 29,770. The greater part of the increase was derived from the tax assessed on salaries paid by Companies. The total number of assessees under all Parts of the Act fell from 8,451 in the previous year to 8,362. 906 objections to the assessment were preferred; in 109 cases the assessment was reduced, in 322 cases the assessees were entirely exempted from payment of tax, and in 468 cases the objections were dismissed. The number of coercive processes issued for the realisation of tax was slightly greater than in the previous year, but in only 11 cases was it necessary to proceed further than the attachment of moveable property.

Registration.

18. The steady growth noticed in the work of the Registration Department during the two preceding years was maintained, and the total number of documents registered exceeded the total for any previous year by 3,383, an increase which in all probability was due largely to the recent reduction of the minimum fee leviable on a document from 12 annas to 8 annas. Of the 38,217 documents registered, 33,102 related to immoveable property, 5,029 to moveable property, and 86 to wills and authorities to adopt. The total aggregate value of the transactions affected by registration rose from Rs. 60,46,678 in 1894-95 to Rs. 68,70,557. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 26,737, and the receipts to Rs. 47,617, the surplus receipts being slightly less than in the previous year, a result for which the reduction in the minimum fee referred to above was responsible. Of the total number of documents registered, only 11·42 per cent. were presented in the Assam Valley, where, in the case of transfers of immoveable property, the parties concerned are usually satisfied with obtaining registration in the land records. The question of bringing the system for the maintenance of the land records into closer connection with the general registration system of the province was considered during the year.

Public Works.

19. The gross expenditure on Public Works amounted to, Imperial Rs. 5,12,045, Provincial Rs. 16,05,639, and Local Rs. 7,54,088, against Rs. 7,21,512, Rs. 15,17,126, and Rs. 7,59,018, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease under Imperial was due to a smaller expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, which is now approaching completion, the portion from Kohima to Manipur having been opened for cart traffic in January last. The erection of the monument in Manipur to Mr. Quinton and the officers and men who lost their

lives in 1891, will shortly be completed. Under the head Imperial, 20 miles of new cart-road were added, being the portion of the Nichuguard-Manipur road from Kohima to Mao Thana, and 19 miles of bridle road in the Manipur Division were abandoned, owing to the advanced state of the new cart-road; under Provincial and Local, 84 miles were added, of which 18½ miles is a bridle road in the Nága Hills, which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 400 per mile, and 36 miles is a *kutcha* road in Sylhet, which cost Rs. 1,505 per mile. Almost the whole of the expenditure on Provincial and Local works (Communications) was devoted to the substitution of more or less permanent bridges for temporary structures, and to the general improvement of the various communications of the province. *General Summary.*

Railways.

20. The Tezpur-Bálipára Tramway was completed, by the opening of 9 miles from Sessa to the Bálipára terminus; the total mileage of the tramway is now 20¼ miles. A branch line from Rangapara to Barjuli, 2 miles in length, was also constructed, but was not opened to traffic, as formal sanction had not been received. The tramway promises to be a successful undertaking; the gross earnings for the twelve months ending 31st December 1895 amounted to Rs. 46,919 and the working expenses to Rs. 40,868, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,051. In the course of the current year, another Company has been formed for the purpose of opening a similar tramway in the Mangaldai subdivision of the Darrang district, from the Rangamáti steamer *ghat* to Ghágrápára, a distance of 35 miles, and the project awaits the sanction of the Government of India. The Jorhát State Railway, with a length of 25 miles during the rains and 28 miles in the cold weather, showed an increase in gross earnings of Rs. 12,763, or from Rs. 71,933 in 1894 to Rs. 84,696 in 1895; and, although the working expenses exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 5,244, owing to heavy renewals of engines and to maintenance of machinery and tools and plant in the workshops, the net profit increased from Rs. 11,201 to Rs. 18,720. The gross earnings of the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, with a length of 8½ miles, fell from Rs. 24,835 to Rs. 24,403, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 20,442 to Rs. 21,642, due chiefly to the rolling-stock having reached an age when heavy renewals and repairs become necessary. The net earnings of the railway amounted to Rs. 2,761, or a decrease of Rs. 1,632 compared with the year 1894. The gross earnings of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, with a working length of 77·5 miles, increased from Rs. 5,31,645 in 1894 to Rs. 6,01,142, or by Rs. 69,497, and the working expenses decreased from Rs. 3,35,913 in 1894 to Rs. 3,31,599, or by Rs. 4,314. The net earnings, therefore, showed an increase of Rs. 73,811.

Post Office.

21. The operations of the Postal Department continued to show a steady expansion; permanent post offices, including district dâk offices, increased from 293 to 302. The number of articles received for delivery was 7,758,440, or 662,189 more than in 1894-95. Savings bank deposits amounted to Rs. 22,61,709, or an increase of Rs. 1,92,143. Money-order transactions also showed an increase, both under "Issues" and "Payments"; under "Issues" there was an increase in number of 23,319, and in value of Rs. 7,78,859, and under "Payments" the increase in number was 7,082, and in value Rs. 2,96,458. The sale of quinine in pice-packets, through the agency of postmasters at selected post offices in the plains districts, which was started in October 1894, was continued throughout the year with a fair measure of success, over 64,000 packets having been sold. It has since been decided to extend the field of operations to all post offices in plains districts.

Telegraphs.

22. The length of telegraph lines increased from 2,113 to 2,143 miles, and that of telegraph wires from 3,365 to 4,069 miles. Thirty-one new offices were opened, 10 were closed, and one was

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transferred to the Burma Administration; the total number of offices open on the 31st March 1896 was 166. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 148,442, or 8,891 in excess of the number despatched during the previous year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,36,757, against Rs. 1,28,590 in 1894-95.

Local Boards' Administration.

23. The total income of Local Boards from all sources, including opening balances, amounted to Rs. 12,26,610, or Rs. 58,911 less than in the previous year; the falling off was entirely due to a large decrease in the amount of the opening balances. Excluding opening balances, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 12,22,411, as compared with Rs. 12,10,177 in the previous year; the local income, exclusive of provincial grants, amounted to Rs. 10,11,919, showing an increase of Rs. 19,982 on the previous year. All heads of local income showed an increase; the principal items of income were—Local rates (Rs. 6,47,031), Ferries (Rs. 1,09,481), and Pounds (Rs. 63,214). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,95,912, or Rs. 9,349 more than the actuals of the previous year, and was distributed amongst the different heads of expenditure in the following proportion:—Public Works (58·18 per cent.), Post (3·33 per cent.), Education (15·39 per cent.), Medical (5·46 per cent.), and Miscellaneous (17·63 per cent.).

Municipalities.

24. As in the previous year, 14 towns in the province were administered under Municipal Law. The total income of these towns, excluding opening balances, rose from Rs. 1,92,353-13-10 to Rs. 2,36,623-15-9, the increase being due to a steady rise under most of the important heads of receipt. Substantial assistance was given to municipalities in the shape of an increase in provincial grants amounting to Rs. 15,000. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population rose from Re. 1-2-11 to Re. 1-4-8. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,90,358-12-5 to Rs. 2,28,965-3-4, the increase being distributed over all the municipal bodies, with the exception of Sylhet and Jorhát. Much attention was paid to the improvement of the roads in the different towns, and there was a large increase in the expenditure under this head. Water-supply, drainage, and conservancy all absorbed more money than in the previous year, but no original works of any importance were undertaken.

Sanitary improvements.

25. Owing to the additional grants to municipal institutions from Provincial revenues alluded to in the last paragraph, the total expenditure on sanitary works in towns under Municipal Law rose from Rs. 92,121 to Rs. 1,15,175; the percentage of local income expended on sanitary improvements was, however, rather less than in 1894-95. Of the total expenditure, rather more than half was incurred under Conservancy, less than a third under Water-supply, and only about a twelfth under Drainage. No sanitary work of special importance was completed, but considerable improvements were effected in the water-works of Gauháti and Shillong, and the first of a series of wells, which is to supply the town of Sylhet with drinking water, was completed. A drainage scheme for Gauháti was sanctioned, and the work was started before the close of the year; a similar scheme for Barpeta was under preparation.

The ratio of expenditure on village sanitation to the total income of the Local Boards was 5·89 per cent., as compared with 5·31 in 1894, the total expenditure for the two years having been Rs. 71,959 and Rs. 64,339, respectively. The sinking of masonry wells in suitable sites, and the cleansing of existing wells and tanks, were the chief objects of expenditure. The Sanitary Board, which met twice during the year, drafted a Village Sanitary Regulation, and the question of introducing it into the province is now under consideration. In the meantime, arrangements have been made for the systematic examination of the sanitary condition of certain

selected villages, and the due recording of the facts observed in a Village Sanitary Inspection Book. *General Summary.*

Dispensaries and vaccination.

26. Four new dispensaries were opened, making a total of 97 at the close of 1895, of which 85 were Local Board institutions. The total number of in- and out-patients continued to rise steadily. The total income of the dispensaries, including cash balances, amounted to Rs. 1,97,025, against Rs. 1,86,109 in 1894; Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 46,752 and Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 1,47,111. There was a large increase in the number of vaccinations and a large percentage of successful results owing chiefly to the good quality of the lymph supplied from the vaccine depôt at Shillong. The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was extended during the year to the Station of Shillong, and at the same time Act XIII of 1880 was brought into force in the Shillong Cantonment.

Civil Justice.

27. The number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts rose from 26,552 in 1894 to 28,946, the increase, which occurred in every district in the province except Nowgong and Goálpára, being the more noticeable from the fact that the number in 1894 was larger than that in any previous year; 29,610 suits were decided, and 3,642 remained pending. The value of the subject matter of suits was upwards of two lakhs in excess of that of 1894. Appeals were preferred in 861 cases, or over 21 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lay. Nearly 71 per cent. of the decisions were affirmed on appeal, and 19 per cent. reversed.

Criminal Justice.

28. The number of offences reported rose from 31,112 in 1894 to 32,409. For this, the five upper districts of the Assam Valley were responsible, Goálpára and the Surma Valley districts showing a decrease. Of the cases reported, 74 per cent. were returned as true. There was an increase in the number of offences against public tranquillity, property, and the human body, and a decrease in the number of offences relating to public servants and against public justice. There was an unsatisfactory increase in the number of cases of murder, which rose from 24 to 51, while cases of culpable homicide rose from 26 to 29. The number of persons convicted of murder rose from 4 to 22 and of culpable homicide from 14 to 26. Of 23,884 persons brought to trial, 13,943, or 60·2 per cent., were convicted. In the preceding year, 24,330 persons were brought to trial, of whom 59·9 per cent. were convicted.

Police.

29. There was an increase of 72 in the actual strength of the Military Police. There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of casualties, though deaths and failures to return on the expiry of leave increased, chiefly in the Lakhimpur and the North Lushai Hills Battalions respectively. The drill of the force continued good, and there was an improvement in the general marksmanship. Selected men from each battalion were trained in signalling, and did good service in the operations of the year. From October 1st, 1895, effect was given to certain important proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner, and which received the sanction of the Secretary of State, for the improvement of the position of the men of the Military Police, the main features of which were the grant of good-conduct pay after fixed periods of service, and of compensation for dearness of provisions when the cost of a monthly ration exceeds Rs. 3-8. It is anticipated that these orders will result in fewer retirements on the part of the men when the term of their compulsory service expires, and fewer desertions. The only military operation of the year was the expedition against the Lushai chief Kairuma, in which a detachment of the North Lushai Hills Battalion was engaged in co-operation with columns from the South Lushai Hills and Burma. The expedition was completely successful, and the conduct of the men employed on

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it was most satisfactory. Detachments from the Nága Hills and Lakhimpur Battalions furnished the escort for the Assam-Burma Survey party to the Hukong Valley.

The total sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police was increased from 2,198 to 2,279. Service in the force has been rendered more popular by the concessions recently granted of an increase of pay and a free kit. The conduct of the police was satisfactory, and there was a decrease in the percentage of persons punished, both judicially and departmentally.

The number of cognisable cases reported increased, due chiefly to a large number of cases under the head of serious offences against the person. This was attributed to the large influx of foreigners for work on the Assam-Bengal Railway, more particularly in the districts of Nowgong and Sibságar. In 79 per cent. of the cases tried convictions were obtained, against nearly 80 per cent. in the previous year, and 66 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 13,01,741; the expenditure on account of Military Police was Rs. 7,82,775, and on account of Civil and Armed Civil Police Rs. 4,59,160.

Jails.

30. There was no change in the number of jails and lock-ups. The daily average jail population of the province was rather over 1,435, or 53 less than in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the Sylhet district. Of the 8,565 prisoners admitted to jail, 1,538 were foreigners, *i.e.*, natives of provinces other than Assam, of whom 720 were tea garden coolies convicted of offences under the Assam Labour and Immigration Act, I of 1882, and Act XIII of 1859. Thirty-eight convicts escaped from jail, of whom 25 were recaptured in addition to 7 who had escaped in previous years. The large number of escapes is due to prisoners in Assam being largely employed on extramural labour. The system of anthropometry was in force in all jails and lock-ups in the plains districts of the province, but no case was recorded of habitual offenders being identified by the jail officials by this means. The average annual cost per prisoner was reduced by about Rs. 4, and the total loss on the working of the department fell from Rs. 76,483 to Rs. 57,552. The rate of mortality was lamentably high, being no less than 61·68 per mille. The causes of this high mortality were specially enquired into by the Chief Commissioner, who came to the conclusion that it was due chiefly to the want of proper supervision over convicts employed extramurally. Experience gained from time to time in Public Works jails has shown that extramural labour has no prejudicial effect on prisoners when proper measures are taken to preserve their health, and instructions have now been issued by the Chief Commissioner to ensure that such measures shall be taken in all cases where prisoners are employed extramurally, whether under the Public Works Department, or a municipality or Local Board, or under a private employer of labour. It has been laid down that only the strongest prisoners should be employed extramurally, and that care should be taken to prevent unwholesome food or water being obtained by them during their absence from the jail. Superintendents have also been directed to satisfy themselves by frequent inspections, at irregular intervals, that a proper guard is maintained over the men when at work, and that dry clothing is supplied, when necessary, on their return at night.

Education.

31. The number of schools under inspection increased from 2,939 in 1894 to 3,091 in the year under report, and the number of pupils on the rolls from 89,843 to 93,682. The percentage of pupils at schools to the total population of school-going age was 11·44, compared with 11·00 in the previous year. The total number of pupils reading in Arts Colleges in Bengal and Assam was 216, of whom 31 passed the F. A. and 10 the B. A. Examination, the corresponding figures in 1894-95 being 199, 37, and 7, respectively. In addition to these, six *ex*-pupils of local high schools obtained the degree of Master of Arts. Of the 31 pupils

who passed the F. A., three were from the Murari Chand College in Sylhet. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 150 candidates were presented from the high schools in the province, of whom 103, or 68·66 per cent., were successful, compared with 92 successes, or 56·44 per cent., in the previous year. These results are decidedly satisfactory. Female education shows signs of development, the number of girls under instruction having increased from 7,544 to 7,949, and the number of schools for girls from 212 to 242. A conference was held at Gauháti in January 1896 to examine the Resolutions recorded at the fifth meeting of the Agricultural Conference of 1893, which considered Dr. Voelcker's report on the improvement of Indian agriculture. As a result of the local conference, it was decided that the system of primary education should be remodelled, with a view to making it more practical, by the introduction of object lessons which will encourage habits of observation, and by giving elementary instruction in science, which will prepare the minds of pupils to assimilate any form of technical instruction that may follow. It was agreed that, though the science of agriculture might with advantage be taught incidentally, no direct course of instruction in agriculture, as a separate subject, should be introduced at present, as the general condition of the people is not sufficiently advanced for such instruction. A new building was purchased for the Artizan School at Dibrugarh, the only institution in the province which provides for technical education, and boarding-houses for the pupils were subsequently added. Arrangements were made, after the close of the year, to train a limited number of stipendiary pupils at the workshops of the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway. The expenditure on Public Instruction amounted in all to Rs. 6,43,997, against Rs. 6,17,553 in 1894-95. Rs. 2,47,644, or 38·45 per cent., of the total expenditure was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, and of the balance, 29·88 per cent. was met from Provincial revenues, 30·76 per cent. from Local Boards, and ·91 per cent. from Municipal funds.

Literature and the Press.

32. The year witnessed a considerable increase in literary activity, twenty-one works being registered under Act XXV of 1867, as compared with nine in 1894-95. There was also a large increase in the publishing trade, the number of volumes printed rising from 4,925 to 18,700. As in previous years, the majority of the books published dealt with educational subjects. No fresh newspaper was started during the year.

Conclusion.

33. As this report is the last which the present Chief Commissioner will write on the administration of Assam, he desires to take this opportunity of recording his obligations to the officers of all ranks and of every branch of the Administration (including officers who have retired from the service of Government and those who have left the province in view of better prospects held out to them elsewhere) who have been associated with him from the years 1885 to 1887 inclusive, and also during the past five years, for the cordial co-operation they have always given him during the eight years he has held charge of the province. His especial thanks are due to those senior officers of the Commission* who, being members of the Indian Civil Service, were entitled after five years' service in Assam to claim the right to revert to the province of Bengal, but have hitherto remained on in the province in the hope that something might be done before long to improve their position and prospects, and by so doing have given it and the Chief Commissioner the benefit of their large experience. The Chief Commissioner has already addressed the Government of India fully on this subject and expressed his opinion that the present system of recruiting officers of the Indian Civil Service for Assam is detrimental to all good administration and to the best interests of the province. Where officers are being constantly changed and the Chief Commissioner is not permitted to keep in the province his best and most experienced men, it is needless

* Mr. G. Godfrey.
„ R. B. McCabe.
„ A. Porteous.
„ J. C. Arbuthnott.
„ A. W. Davis.
„ E. A. Gait.

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to point out that the Administration must suffer. Moreover, the experience of the past ten years has shown that Assam has not received from Bengal its fair share of the best men of the service. The difficulties which the Chief Commissioner has to encounter in this respect are considerably enhanced if he is himself new to the province. At the present moment, out of forty officers in the Commission, only the six above mentioned belonging to the Indian Civil Service, three military officers, and one uncovenanted officer, were here eight years ago; and it is not too much to say that, if the present Chief Commissioner had not, owing to his long connection with the province, had considerable detailed experience, which such a connection has necessarily given him, of the different branches of Administration, judicial as well as executive, and if the officers of the Indian Civil Service above mentioned had elected to return to Bengal immediately their prescribed term of office in Assam had expired, he could not have succeeded in carrying out the many reforms, now almost completed, which he set himself to accomplish when he first took charge of the province.

When the present Chief Commissioner arrived in Assam in 1876, he found the Province "Non-Regulation" in every sense of the word. No district officer knew what enactments were in force in his district, with the exception of a few general Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the General Stamp Act, and one or two other enactments. There was no revenue law recognised as strictly in force in the province, and rules having the force of law were then quite unknown. The people also, who held their lands direct from Government, had the vaguest notion of the actual extent of their rights in the land held by them. Everything, in fact, was in what an eminent Lieutenant Governor of Bengal very aptly described as a "fluid state." District officers followed the general rule laid down in the Assam Code of 1835 (the first Code of executive rules laid down for the guidance of district officers), and confined themselves to administering what was called the spirit of the Bengal Regulations. In the same way they were afterwards directed in land revenue matters to follow the spirit of the rules of the Board of Revenue, Bengal; and every district officer interpreted the spirit of these enactments and rules in his own way, with practically little control exercised over his interpretations by superior authority. This state of things has now completely changed. After much discussion and lengthy correspondence with the Government of India, a Land and Revenue Regulation for the province, originally drafted by the present Chief Commissioner, was passed in 1886, which finally placed on a proper legal basis the whole system of land revenue administration as it now stands, and defined clearly once for all the rights in land of every class of landholder in the province. A complete set of rules having the force of law was subsequently issued in 1887, and in the years 1891 to 1894, regulating matters of detail not actually provided for in the Regulation; and these rules have recently been revised and republished in a consolidated form. In accordance with these rules, the five upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, and the whole of the Jaintia parganas, have been resettled on elaborate principles and in such complete detail as has never before been undertaken in the province, and a similar resettlement of the district of Cachar and of the temporarily-settled estates of Sylhet proper is now being effected.

There has also in these past years been considerable correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the local enactments in force in Assam other than those especially relating to land revenue matters. The points under discussion have, the Chief Commissioner believes, been now finally settled, and the early publication of a Code of local enactments for Assam similar to the Codes which have already issued for other provinces in India may now be looked forward to. Lastly, the Chief Commissioner has been able to see practically completed within the last three years the following important manuals, which supersede all previous rules and orders supposed

to be more or less in force in the province, including those of the Board of Revenue, Bengal:

(1) Manual of Executive Rules and Orders, volume I, issued in 1893.

(2) Manual of Local Rules and Orders made under enactments applying to Assam, issued in 1893.

(3) Immigration Manual, issued in 1893.

(4) Education Manual, issued in 1893.

(5) Registration Manual, issued in 1894.

(6) Police Manual, issued in 1896.

The following manuals are also either in the press, or will be issued in the course of the next few months:

(7) Land Revenue Manual, in the press.

(8) Forest Manual, in the press.

(9) Manual of Executive Rules and Orders, Volume II.

(10) Excise Manual.

(11) Stamp Manual.

The amount of laborious work involved in preparing the materials for these several manuals has been very considerable, bearing in mind the small Secretariat establishment attached to this Administration; and, if it had not been for the material assistance rendered to him by the oldest and most experienced officers of the province, it is certain that the Chief Commissioner must have indefinitely postponed their issue. The burden of preparing and editing these manuals has fallen chiefly on Mr. Gait, to whom the Chief Commissioner's warmest acknowledgments are due. Mr. Driberg, late Inspector General of Police, Jails, and Registration, Superintendent of Stamps, and Commissioner of Excise, who has recently retired, also rendered considerable assistance in getting together the materials for the manuals referring to the Departments under his control. The Chief Commissioner is also indebted to Mr. A. L. Home, the Conservator of Forests, who has spared no pains in preparing the Forest Manual which will shortly be issued, and which cannot fail to be a useful guide in forest matters to district as well as forest officers.

In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner thinks he may fairly say that, having found Assam twenty years ago a non-Regulation province, as already stated, in every sense of the word, he leaves it, with the exception of the Hill districts, practically as completely a "Regulation" province as any province in India, except only in the single matter of the officers of the Commission not being exclusively members of the Indian Civil Service. For the Hill districts no elaborate Code of enactments or rules having legal force are at present needed. These are practically political charges only, in which the district officers, under the control of the Chief Commissioner, administer justice in accordance with simple rules and in a manner sufficiently intelligible to the minds of the hill tribes. For the successful management of these tribes, the Chief Commissioner is mainly indebted to Mr. R. B. McCabe, Mr. A. W. Davis, Mr. A. Porteous, and Captain A. E. Woods, and also to Mr. F. J. Needham of the Police Department, who has now for some years past had charge of the subdivision of Sadiya, and who has managed with much tact and discretion the troublesome tribes of the Abor country and its neighbourhood. The management of the State of Manipur by Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., who has held political charge of it for the past five years, has also left nothing to be desired. He has introduced many important reforms into the administration which cannot fail to improve considerably the resources of the State and at the same time to make the people more happy and contented than they were under the old *régime*.

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The Chief Commissioner's warmest thanks are due to Mr. G. Godfrey for the thoroughly efficient manner in which he has administered his division for the past four years. He also desires to place on record his high appreciation of the work done by Mr. P. G. Melitus, who has held the heavy and responsible post of Secretary to the Administration since 1894, and also of the work done by Mr. E. A. Gait, who has on more than one occasion acted as Secretary, but to whom the Chief Commissioner is specially indebted for the work done by him in the past three years as Director of Land Records, and in connection with the bringing out of the different manuals referred to above.

Mr. J. Willson has directed the administration of the Education Department for the past 17 years, and the Chief Commissioner owes much to him for his careful management of the Department. He has recently drawn up a note showing the progress of Education in the province during the past ten years, which is an interesting retrospect of what has been done during this period in the cause of Education under his careful supervision and guidance.

In the Public Works Department the work done in the past ten years has been considerable. Communications in all districts have been vastly improved during this period, and new roads, which were much needed, opened in many parts of the province. Public buildings have also been much improved. In every district and subdivision the district and subdivisional officer has a substantial and commodious office building, and substantial private residences have also been built for them and other officers at all stations where house accommodation is not ordinarily procurable from private owners. The Judge of Sylhet and the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs of that district have also been provided with ample and substantial kutcherry accommodation. The existing jail, police, and school buildings also meet all present requirements. The province has suffered somewhat in recent years from too frequent changes of the officer who holds the responsible appointment of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Administration in the Public Works Department, but since Mr. W. H. Nightingale's appointment to that post the Chief Commissioner has been able to carry out some important improvements in the system of administering that Department, and his cordial acknowledgments are due to that officer for the great assistance he has given him in this work.

PART IIB.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

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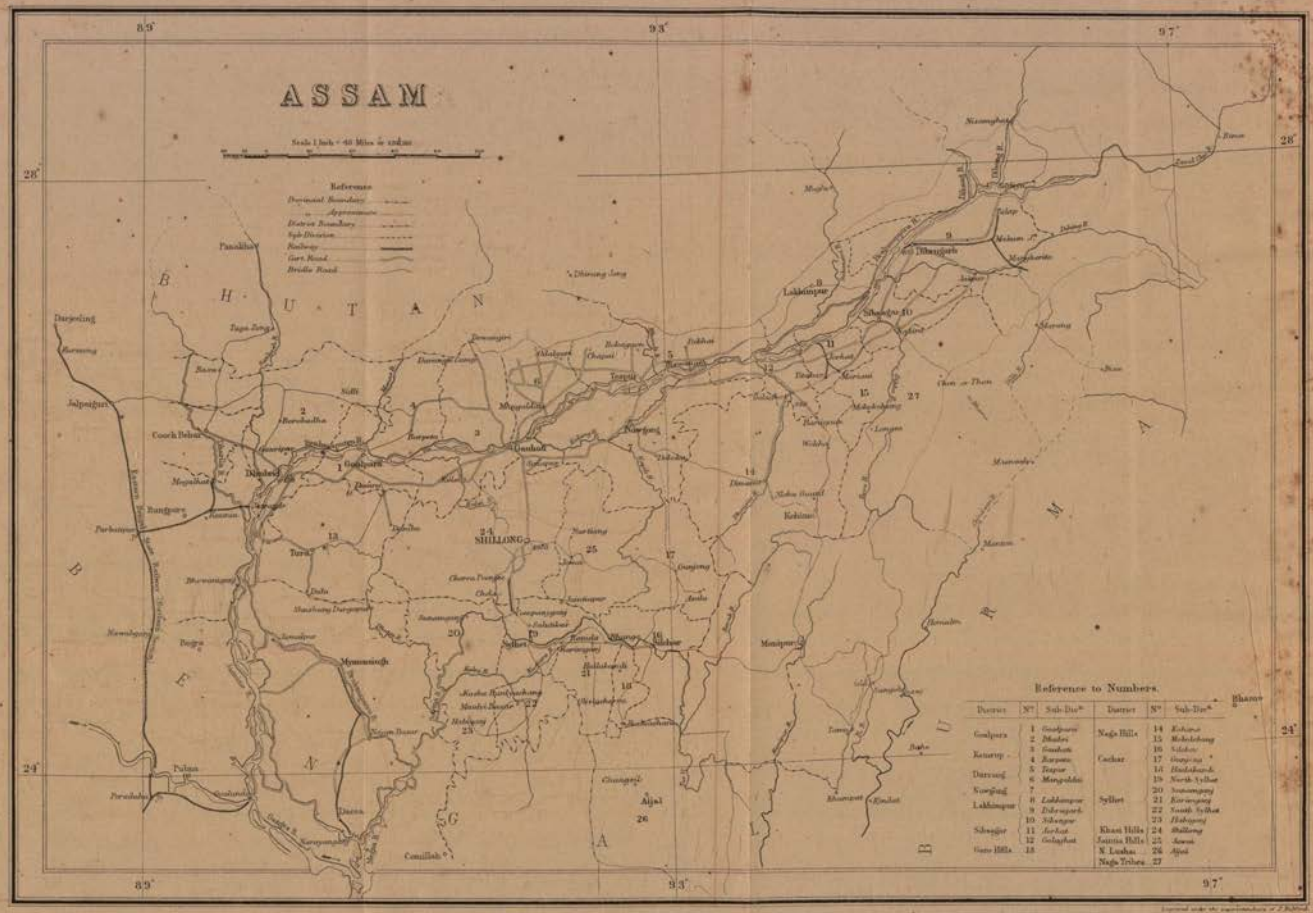

Reg. No. 2, Assam.—Jan. 98.—8,000.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1895-96.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

[For the Permanent Sections see Part IIA, Chapters I to VII, of the Report for 1892-93, published in a separate form under the title "Physical and Political Geography of Assam".]

POLITICAL.

SECTION I.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in administration.

General. The office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam was held throughout the year by Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I.

Administration. 2. By Notifications Nos. 4641J. and 4642J., dated the 3rd October 1895 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th October 1895, page 1069), two new police outposts were established at Cutlicherra and at Borkhola in the district of Cachar, to be subordinate to the police stations of Hailákándi and Silchar, respectively. By a proclamation by the Governor General in Council, published under Foreign Department Notification No. 1698E., dated the 6th September 1895, in the *Gazette of India* (republished in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th October 1895, page 1081), the territories known as the North Lushai Hills were placed under the administration of the Chief Commissioner and included in the province of Assam.

Boundaries. 3. In Notification No. 2585R., dated the 17th July 1895 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th July 1895), page 861, the boundaries of the civil station of Barpeta were, under section 5(1) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, defined to be the same as those fixed for the Barpeta Municipality.

In Notification No. 84R., dated the 9th January 1896 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th January 1896, page 30), the boundary of the Sylhet district on the one side and of the districts of Cachar and the Khási and Jaintia Hills on the other, from the river Surma to Therriaghat, was defined.

In Notifications Nos. 399R.—403R., dated the 7th February 1896 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th February 1896, pages 130-131), the boundaries of the civil stations of Gauháti, Tezpur, Sibságar, Jorhát, and Golághát were, under section 5(1) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, defined to be the same as those fixed, respectively, for the Municipalities of Gauháti and Tezpur, the Station of Sibságar, and the Unions of Jorhát and Golághát.

In Notification No. 404R., dated the 7th February 1896 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th February 1896, page 131), the boundaries of the civil station of North Lakhimpur were, under section 5(1) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, defined.

Rules, etc. 4. The following rules and orders came into force in the province during the year :

(1) General rules for open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government. (Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th April 1895, page 471.)

(2) Revised classification of villages surveyed in the subdivision of Barpeta in the district of Kámrúp during the season 1891-92. (Notification No. 1177R., dated the 10th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th April 1895, page 486.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(3) Rules for the award of Assam Medical Scholarships of the higher grade and of Engineering Scholarships of the higher and lower grades. (Notification No. 2037G., dated the 18th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th April 1895, page 505.)

(4) Exemption of houses erected with the permission of Government in cantonments by native soldiers or followers and actually occupied by them, from tax on buildings. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 329, dated the 29th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th April 1895, page 495.)

(5) Direction, under section 26 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act), that in cases where the fee chargeable under the Act is less than ten rupees, such fees shall be paid in adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1494S.R., dated the 29th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th April 1895, page 495.)

(6) Classification of villages surveyed in the subdivision of Jorhât in the district of Sibsâgar during the season 1891-92. (Notification No. 1279R., dated the 19th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th April 1895, page 507.)

(7) Classification of villages surveyed in the subdivision of Mangaldai in the district of Darrang during the season of 1891-92. (Notification No. 1393R., dated the 27th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th May 1895, page 564.)

(8) Declaration, under section 28, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), that blocks Nos. 1 and 2 of portions of the addition to the Doboka reserved forest in the Nowgong district are disforested. (Notification No. 1468R., dated the 3rd May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th May 1895, page 566.)

(9) Declaration, under 33 and 34 Vic., Chap. 49, section 2, regarding the class of deeds, contracts, and other instruments which may be executed by certain Government officials. (Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 3Judl.—485-501, dated the 28th March 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th May 1895, page 578.)

(10) Rules for the custody, supply and sale of all descriptions of stamps. (Notification No. 1494R., dated the 6th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th May 1895, page 593.)

(11) Classification of villages surveyed in the subdivision of North Lakhimpur in the district of Lakhimpur during the reason 1891-92. (Notification No. 1575R., dated the 10th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th May 1895, page 598.)

(12) Rules in supersession of the Rules published in G. G. O. No. 617, dated the 4th July 1890, under sections 26 and 27 of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act). (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 460, dated the 3rd May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th May 1895, page 630.)

(13) Classification of villages surveyed in the district of Nowgong during the season 1890-91. (Notification No. 1650R., dated the 20th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th May 1895, page 644.)

(14) Rules for survey schools. (Notification No. 1710R., dated the 22nd May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th May 1895, page 652.)

(15) Rules for the working of the Nowgong Text-book Committee. (Notification No. 3043G., dated the 31st May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st June 1895, page 677.)

(16) Rules for the guidance of depositors in the post office savings banks. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 2270A., dated the 18th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st June 1895, page 706.)

(17) Classification of villages surveyed in the Dibrugarh subdivision of the Lakhimpur district, (Notification No. 1850R., dated the 4th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th June 1895, page 722.)

(18) The Conservator of Forests and all gazetted officers of the Forest Department authorised to execute contracts and other instruments subject to certain limitations. (Notification No. 2844J., dated the 4th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th June 1895, page 740.)

SECTION 1. *Changes in administration.*

(19) Classification of villages surveyed in Ahatguri mauza in the Golághát subdivision in the district of Sibságar during the season 1891-92. (Notification No. 2096R., dated the 13th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th June 1895, page 759.)

(20) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Haripara Ali ferry, across the Darika river in the sadr subdivision of the Sibságar district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 3314G., dated the 15th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 781.)

(21) Rules, under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Jaldhub in the Karimganj subdivision. (Notification No. 3395G., dated the 20th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 781.)

(22) Application of the general rules for working railways open for traffic to the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. (Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 254R.T., dated the 5th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 790.)

(23) Exemption from import duty under the Indian Tariff Act of machinery intended for the manufacture of tea. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 2508S.R., dated the 30th May 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 794.)

(24) Declaration, under section 40, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting Chuliakatta in the Barpeta subdivision of the Kámrúp district a revenue station for realisation of the duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 2235R., dated the 26th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th June 1895, page 802.)

(25) Revised rates and conditions for inland parcels. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 2781S.R., dated the 13th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th June 1895, page 822.)

(26) Amendment of the boundaries of the Bhumesvar Hill reserved forest in Duár Sidli, Goálpára district. (Notification No. 2382R., dated the 2nd July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th July 1895, page 835.)

(27) Rules, under Act V of 1876 (The Reformatory Schools Act), for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates in Assam may send youthful offenders to reformatory schools. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 221, dated the 6th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th July 1895, page 840.)

(28) Declaration, under section 650A, Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure), that summonses issued by any civil and revenue court in the Baroda State may be sent to the courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such courts. (Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 1990I., dated the 20th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th July 1895, page 841.)

(29) Declaration, under section 17, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting certain land in mauza No. 4 in the Gáro Hills district an addition to the Chima Bangshi reserved forest. (Notification No. 2489R., dated the 10th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th July 1895, page 850.)

(30) Declaration, under section 17, Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting certain land in mauza No. 4 in the Gáro Hills district an addition to the Raja Simla reserved forest. (Notification No. 2490R., dated the 10th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th July 1895, page 851.)

(31) Declaration, under section 17 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting certain land in mauza No. 4 in the Gáro Hills district an addition to the Dambu reserved forest. (Notification No. 2491R., dated the 10th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th July 1895, page 851.)

(32) Rules under which inventions by private individuals, which may be tried for the use of the military or marine services, shall in future be dealt with. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 1506M.W., dated the 14th June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th July 1895, page 855.)

SECTION 1.

Changes in administration.

(33) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Itawri ferry, across the Langai river in the Karimganj subdivision of the Sylhet district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 4081G., dated the 18th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th July 1895, page 861.)

(34) Rules for the award of Lower Primary Scholarships and Pass Certificates in the Gáro Hills, Assam. (Education Department Notification No. 46, dated the 15th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th July 1895, page 864.)

(35) Remission, under section 8, Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act), (1) of the duty payable on any policy of insurance against railway accidents valid for a single journey only when issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or third class on any railway; and (2) reduction to one anna of the duty payable on any such policy when issued to a passenger travelling by the first or the second class on any railway. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 3164S.R., dated the 5th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th July 1895, page 883.)

(36) Rules, under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates at Kajaldhara in the South Sylhet subdivision of the Sylhet district. (Notification No. 4422G., dated the 31st July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd August 1895, page 908.)

(37) Amendment and addition to the bye-laws of the Dhubri Municipality. (Notification No. 3874J., dated the 7th August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th August 1895, page 920.)

(38) Remission of the duty payable under Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act) on instruments of the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Forest Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 3484S.R., dated the 23rd July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th August 1895, page 933.)

(39) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Manushmara ferry, across the Gangadhar river in the sadr subdivision of the Goálpára district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 4836G., dated the 30th August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 31st August 1895, page 971.)

(40) Amendment of clause (4), Rule 17, Part II of the revised Rules for Survey Schools, of the 1st June 1895. (Notification No. 3435R., dated the 29th August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 31st August 1895, page 971.)

(41) Additions to the Consolidated Rules published under Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894, under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. (Notification No. 3668R., dated the 13th September 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 996.)

(42) Substitution of a revised form for the form of settlement statement prescribed in Appendix L to the Consolidated Settlement Rules under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. (Notification No. 3682R., dated the 14th September 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 997.)

(43) Addition to paragraph VI, Rule 14 of the Rules published under Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, prescribing an enquiry before granting a gun license in Form IX. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1264, dated the 29th August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 1017.)

(44) Direction that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act) shall, from the 1st September 1895, be denoted by adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1883. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 4070S.R., dated the 23rd August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 1018.)

(45) Direction as to the manner of disposal of a letter or article which has been received by post from any place beyond British India, bearing a fictitious or previously-used postage stamp. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 4130S.R., dated the 27th August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 1018.)

(46) Reconstruction of Rule 9 of the Indian Military Furlough and Leave Rules. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 897, dated the 23rd August 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th September 1895, page 1019.)

(47) Rule, under section 17 of Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act), with respect to the export of ammunition, military stores and arms by sea to ports other than those specified in Rule 6 of the Rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1303, dated the 5th September 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st September 1895, page 1045.)

(48) Rules for the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries in Assam. (Notification No. 5971G., dated the 24th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th October 1895, page 1112.)

(49) Conditions under which surveys by any approved surveyor of land applied for under Section I of the Settlement Rules may be accepted by Government. (Circular No. 42R., dated the 19th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th October 1895, page 1117.)

(50) Application of the general rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic to the Assam-Bengal Railway. (Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 533R.T., dated the 24th September 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th October 1895, page 1087.)

(51) Additions to Part I of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 296, dated the 17th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd November 1895, page 1139.)

(52) Rules, under sections 49 and 63 of the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, for the preparation of applications and specifications filed under sections 5, 8, and 51 of the Act, and of drawings attached thereto. (Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 2617P., dated the 10th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd November 1895, page 1140.)

(53) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), that the Gutgutia ferry, across the Gutgutia river in the sadr subdivision of the Cachar district, is no longer a public ferry. (Notification No. 6362G., dated the 7th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th November 1895, page 1147.)

(54) Orders regarding encroachment of cultivators on roadside lands, and special form of lease for such lands. (Resolution No. 4632R., dated the 21st November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd November 1895, page 1179.)

(55) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Kandlia ferry, across the Sunai river in the Karimganj subdivision of the Sylhet district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 6696G., dated the 22nd November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd November 1895, page 1178.)

(56) Declarations, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Mahasing and Choyhara ferries, across the Mahasing river, the Sachua ferry across the Piyain river, the Katavi ferry, across the Surma river, the Joykalash ferry, across the Nandi river, and the Narulla ferry, across the Surma river in the Sunámganj subdivision of the Sylhet district, public ferries. (Notification No. 6588G., dated the 20th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd November 1895, page 1178.)

(57) Declaration, under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Lalamukh ferry, across the Katakhal river, the Lala ferry, across the Lalacherra river in the Hailákándi subdivision, and the Dalu ferry, across the Dalu river in the sadr subdivision of the Cachar district, public ferries. (Notification No. 6605G., dated the 21st November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd November 1895, page 1178.)

SECTION I. *Changes in administration.*

(58) Revised notification, under section 8, Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act), regarding the reduction and remission of the stamp duty on certain instruments and class of instruments. (Notification No. 5199, dated the 1st November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd November 1895, page 1190.)

(59) Revised clauses in substitution of clauses (*b*) and (*i*) of Rule 7 of the Rules framed under section 17, Act XVIII of 1879 (The Legal Practitioners Act), for the qualification and admission of Revenue Agents in Assam. (Notification No. 4674R., dated the 28th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th November 1895, page 1203.)

(60) Amendment of the Rules under sections 72 and 24(*c*) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation). (Notification No. 4687R., dated the 29th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th November 1895, page 1203.)

(61) Additions and alterations in the Rules under sections 33, 34(2) (*c, e, g, and h*), and 35(2) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation). (Notification No. 4688R., dated the 29th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th November 1895, page 1203.)

(62) Declaration, under section 17 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting the land called Darranga in the Kámrúp district a reserved forest. (Notification No. 4892R., dated the 13th November 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st December 1895, page 1296.)

(63) Amended Forest School Rules. (Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Circular No. 20—272—2F., dated the 25th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st December 1895, page 1312.)

(64) Amendments in the Rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, which were issued with Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894. (Notification No. 1R., dated the 1st January 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th January 1896, page 7.)

(65) Alterations in the Rules framed under section 143, Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act), which were published under Notification No. 6485R., dated the 24th August 1893. (Notification No. 5R., dated the 2nd January 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th January 1896, page 7.)

(66) Rules for the award of Forest Scholarships in Assam. (Notification No. 144R., dated the 15th January 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th January 1896, page 45.)

(67) Amendment in the Rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, which were issued with Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894. (Notification No. 171R., dated the 18th January 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th January 1896, page 73.)

(68) Amendments in the Rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, which were issued with Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894. (Notification No. 344R., dated the 3rd February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th February 1896, page 113.)

(69) Amendments in the Rules under sections 129, 152, and 155(*b*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, which were issued with Notification No. 5814R., dated the 27th December 1894. (Notification No. 487R., dated the 12th February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th February 1896, page 131.)

(70) Rules and Regulations relating (1) to the execution of lithographic and photographic work, and (2) to the Mathematical Instrument Office. (Government of India, Survey of India Department Notification No. 499S., dated the 10th February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd February 1896, page 165.)

(71) Declaration, under section 28(1) of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), disforesting the Dhalesvari reserved forest in the Vernerpur pargana of the Cachar district. (Notification No. 708R., dated the 24th February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th February 1896, page 186.)

(72) Addition to Rule 5 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 278, dated the 14th February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th February 1896, page 199.)

(73) Direction, under section 8 (*b*) of Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act), for the substitution of the words "and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars" *for* "or Diocesan Registrars" in entry No. 6 (*b*) of the second schedule to the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5199, dated the 1st November 1895. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 712S.R., dated the 13th February 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th February 1896, page 200.)

(74) Declaration, under section 17 of Regulation VII of 1891 (The Assam Forest Regulation), constituting certain land, in the Barpathar mauza of the Nága Hills district, an addition to the Nambor reserve. (Notification No. 937R., dated the 13th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st March 1896, page 238.)

(75) Cancellation of Notifications Nos. 3372R. and 2956R., dated the 28th August 1891 and the 17th April 1893, respectively, constituting the following reserves:—Western Mikir Hills, second addition to the Doboka reserve, Nomati forest, addition to the Rongkhong reserve, and the Borkola forest. (Notification No. 938R., dated the 13th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st March 1896, page 239.)

(76) Changes in the organisation of the Indian Medical Services. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 2601., dated the 6th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st March 1896, page 245.)

(77) Rules for the Examination of Forest Officers in Assam. (Notification No. 1666G., dated the 24th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th March 1896, page 265.)

(78) Declaration, under section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure, that summonses issued by any civil or revenue courts within the territories of the States named in the schedule annexed may be sent to courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such courts:—

Schedule.

1. Gwalior.	11. Ali Rajpur.
2. Dewas State, Senior Branch.	12. Bhopal.
3. „ „ Junior „	13. Orchha.
4. Rewa.	14. Datia.
5. Jaora.	15. Panna.
6. Rutlam.	16. Ajaigarh.
7. Indore.	17. Charkhari.
8. Dhar.	18. Bijawar.
9. Jhabua.	19. Baoni.
10. Barwani.	20. Chhatarpur.

21. Garauli.

(Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 928I., dated the 12th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th March 1896, page 284.)

(79) Allowances admissible to a Volunteer called out on actual military service under the provisions of Act X of 1896. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 1145P., dated the 13th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th March 1896, page 285).

(80) Rules to regulate the concessions admissible to Volunteers called out for military service. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 200, dated the 13th March 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th March 1896, page 286.)

SECTION 2.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

MANIPUR.

Office of the Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

5. The office of Political Agent and Superintendent of the State was held by Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell throughout the year. Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough held the post of Assistant to Political Agent until the 29th September, on which date he resigned his appointment and reverted to military employ. On the 17th March, Lieutenant H. W. G. Cole, Assistant Commissioner, second grade, was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent.

Frontier.

6. Stone prisms to be erected at the eight fixed points of the boundary line between the Chin Hills and Manipur, the demarcation of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1827E., dated the 22nd October 1894, were hewn and conveyed to their several stations; they had not, however, been erected by the close of the year.

The demarcation of the boundary between Manipur and Burma (Kubo Valley), as defined in Captain Pemberton's agreement of 1834, which was commenced in March, was completed after the close of the year, and the line laid down by the Commissioners was approved by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam. As it is not proposed to re-open the question of the present north-east boundary of Manipur, but to accept it as finally determined, the only boundary remaining to be settled is that with the Lushai Hills.

Behaviour of hill tribes.

7. The hill tribes in Manipur territory behaved well. Only one murder was reported, that of a poor Nága woman of the village of Laloi, who was found decapitated at a short distance from her home. The head was taken, and the woman's relatives suspected the Kuki village of Tangningkor, because some years ago the two villages were at feud. Enquiry did not confirm the local suspicion, and, though further investigations were made, no clue to the murderer was obtained.

On the southern border, two Kukis of the Manipur village of Losao trading in the Chin Hills were robbed and murdered by the Kamhows of Hawkatung village. The murderers were apprehended. At first, it was feared that Losao would in revenge raid Hawkatung; but the headman and villagers came into Manipur and expressed themselves satisfied with the prompt action taken by the Burma authorities.

The mad Nága of Tongam, Arunepfemi, who was suspected of the murder of three travellers on the Manipur-Mao road in the preceding year, was captured, and placed in jail under medical observation. Though at first strange in his manner, he gradually recovered, and, as the only evidence connecting him with the murders was his erratic life of roaming the jungles, he was discharged and made over to his relatives. The murderers were still undetected at the close of the year.

Only Rs. 2,120 were collected in fines from the hill villages for misbehaviour as compared with Rs. 2,757 in 1894-95.

The Revd. W. Pettigrew, of the American Baptist Mission, settled in the Tangkhul hills near the village of U Krul towards the end of the year; but from the latest reports it appears that the hillmen are averse to his working among them, and are boycotting him in the hope of driving him from the country.

Weather and crops.

8. The average rainfall for the three preceding years was 80·03, so the past year's fall (97·14 inches) was much above the average. June, July, and August are the months which have the greatest rainfall, and the seasonable weather enabled the rice cultivation to be proceeded with in a satisfactory manner. Unfortunately, the outturn of paddy was less than had been anticipated, owing partly to a widely-spread attack by crickets on the nurseries, and in a greater measure to heavy rain in December, which did much damage to the standing grain.

These two causes, added to a brisk demand for rice from Kohima, owing to the opening of the cart-road, raised the price of rice two-fold towards the end of the financial year.

Potatoes, *matikalai*, peas, mustard seed, and sugarcane did extremely well. The wheat crop, however, was a complete failure, being nipped by the frost. English vegetables were successfully grown, and the State garden distributed a large number of seedlings of English vegetables to Manipuris and Nágas, who are gradually becoming expert gardeners.

Trade and manufactures.

9. The statistics of trade between Manipur and Cachar are collected at Jhirighat and Lakhipur. The exports were valued at Rs. 36,574 and the imports at Rs. 54,896, against Rs. 3,761 and Rs. 83,457, respectively, in the preceding year. This decrease in trade was probably due to the opening of the Kohima-Manipur road and to the low price of rice during the year: the accuracy of the returns is, however, somewhat doubtful.

The two principal articles of export were tea-seed, Rs. 22,768, and cattle, Rs. 10,292. As mentioned before, the value of the tea-seed exported was much larger than that shown in the returns. This article, however, is, with the exception of 100 maunds, not grown in the State, but merely passes through Manipur from Burma; it is really an export from the Upper Chindwin district. Local manufactures are of very small importance; earthen pots for cooking and brass vessels for domestic use are made in large numbers, and *daos* and agri ultural instruments in small numbers to meet the local demand; these latter are to be obtained more cheaply at Lakhipur in the Cachar distrit, whence the greater supply comes.

Finance.

10. The revenue realised was Rs. 3,60,184, as against Rs. 3,43,858 in 1894-95, the increase being due to the proceeds of the sale of the State zamindaris in Cachar and Sylhet, for which Rs. 35,630 were received. In the receipts for 1894-95, the arrear collections amounted to Rs. 1,24,756, as compared with Rs. 63,522 in 1895-96. The current collections for the two years were Rs. 2,19,102 and Rs. 2,96,662, respectively, so, if the land sale item be excluded, the collections in 1895-96 exceed those of 1894-95 by Rs. 41,930.

The gross expenditure was Rs. 2,94,696, against Rs. 3,01,206 in the preceding year. There was an excess under heads Land Revenue, Salt, Forests, Tea-seed, Rája's Civil List, State Works, Medical, Education, and a decrease under heads Zamindaris in British India, State establishments and contingencies, Police, Jail, Postal, Expedition and Tour, Indemnity and Tribute, and Miscellaneous.

The heaviest items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
Land revenue	29,000
Rája's Civil List	22,000
State works (including Rs. 30,000 for up-keep of Mao-Manipur cart-road) ...	85,000
Police	53,000
Medical	8,000
Indemnity and tribute	65,000

The whole of the indemnity of 2½ lakhs charged to the State for rebellion was cleared off during the year.

The closing balance by the Comptroller's accounts showed a sum of Rs. 1,11,265 to the credit of the State, and the outstanding debts were small, so the finances of the State are very satisfactory.

System of State accounts.

11. The State accounts were passed through the Government treasury and duly audited by the Comptroller. The following paragraphs deal with the details of the revenue and expenditure in the several branches of the Administration.

Land revenue.

12. The cultivated land in the valley held by Hindu and Muhammadan Manipuris forms the main source of revenue. The valley is divided into four divisions or *pannahs*, each under a fiscal officer called *lakpa*. They are named Ahalup, Naharup, Laifam, and Khabam, and the *lakpas* are remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on their collections. In this payment is included the salary of the *lakpas'* establishment. In the Ahalup and Naharup *pannahs*, this establishment costs Rs. 142 per mensem, and in the smaller Laifam and Khabam *pannahs* Rs. 109 per mensem.

The land revenue demand and collections from each *pannah* were as under—

Pannah.	Demand. Rs.	Collections. Rs.
Ahalup *pannah*	55,462	43,511
Naharup „	58,429	47,389
Laifam „	52,555	34,260
Khabam „	48,141	37,531
Total	2,14,587	1,62,691

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leaving a total of Rs. 51,896 in arrears, as compared with Rs. 40,002 in 1894-95. For the previous year, the demand was Rs. 1,44,539 and collections Rs. 1,04,537, or 72·32 per cent. In 1895-96, the corresponding percentage was 75·82, which is not unsatisfactory for the first full year's working. As the *lakpas* become better acquainted with their *pannahs*, the collection of revenue will become easier. The *lalup* house-tax of Rs. 2 a house was also collected by *lakpas*; the demand was Rs. 56,437, and collections Rs. 47,760, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,677 in arrears. The demand for 1894-95 was Rs. 39,580, and collections Rs. 28,552, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 11,028.

The total revenue, land and *lalup* house-tax, arrears and current collected by the *lakpas*, was Rs. 2,10,451. A small tax on foreigners residing in Manipur villages, amounting to Rs. 2,132, was collected by a different agency. The grand total of the two heads was Rs. 2,12,583 and the expenditure was Rs. 29,373, or 13·81 per cent. No comparison can be made with the preceding year, when the expenditure was only 8·06 per cent., as the collecting agency for that year was appointed just prior to the time fixed for payment of the revenue. In 1895-96, the *amin* establishment for twelve months is included. This agency measured up 1,080 *pattas*, and found the large amount of 961 *paris* (1 *pari* = 2½ acres of land) of concealed cultivation. Though, perhaps, not working with the energy that might be desired, the *amin* establishment was able to give the boundaries to all *pattas* coming within their season's operations, and their presence in the field induced many raiyats to apply for *pattas*, who would not otherwise have done so.

The area of land under *patta* was 30,575 *paris*, or 3,244 *paris* more than in the preceding year. The rate of assessment was Rs. 5 a *pari*.

Hill house-tax.

13. The current demand of the year under hill house-tax amounted to Rs. 61,242, as compared with Rs. 57,711 in 1894-95. The increase in the number of houses was 1,177, due to a more careful count.

Of the demand, Rs. 53,769 were collected in cash and Rs. 1,020 in guns in lieu of cash, or a total of Rs. 54,789. A further sum of Rs. 4,407 in cash and Rs. 8,220 in guns in lieu of cash were received in payment of arrears of previous years. The total receipts in money were Rs. 58,176, and, deducting a payment of Rs. 3,613 as commission to headmen, the actual income under this head was Rs. 54,563.

The guns were obtained from the Kuki villages scattered along the southern border of the State and close to the Chin Hills. These people live from hand to mouth, and as they possessed no money, they were unable to liquidate their revenue in any other manner. Though a firearm is, as a rule, a fond possession to a hillman, the Kukis in this tract of country see that their neighbours in the adjoining district are disarmed, and that they have nothing to fear from disarming themselves. All the guns were flint locks, and though 80 or 90 years old, were in serviceable order. Many of these Kukis are new-comers into the district, and have not yet got into the way of earning wages by load-carrying to Cachar. The older arrivals generally clear off their house-tax by making one trip a year about revenue-paying time to either Kohima or Silchar. Five *sirdars* and 35 *lambas*, or peons, are employed to keep up communication with the hill villages and check the taxable houses, etc. They are expected to know intimately every village in their respective circles and are of considerable service. The pay of this establishment, added to the commission of one anna in the rupee of the village headmen, amounted to Rs. 7,364, or 13·44 per cent. on the collections. As usual, the demand for hill coolies for transport purposes and as labourers on the roads was brisk, and the supply was obtained with but little friction.

Fisheries.

14. There were no arrears outstanding on account of fisheries. The current demand was Rs. 17,616, which was duly collected. In the year's receipts is also shown a sum of Rs 8,905, which was paid in advance for leases granted in 1896-97.

Zamindaris in British India.

15. The State zamindaris in the Cachar and Sylhet districts were sold by public auction under the orders of the Government of India. The Cachar estate realised Rs. 35,630, and the property in Sylhet Rs. 1,645, or a total of Rs. 37,275.

Ferries.

16. The only ferry leased is that on the Jhiri river at Jhirighat, of which half the proceeds are taken by the Manipur State and half by the Silchar Local Board. The share of the State was Rs. 387.

Salt.

17. The brine wells in the valley realised Rs. 4,160. The hill wells were made over to the Nága villages that previously worked them on an agreement to pay in so much revenue; only four villages failed to carry out their contract. From these wells the State realised Rs. 4,695, making a total income from salt of Rs. 8,855. The State incurred no expenditure under this head. As mentioned last year, the salt industry in Manipur is declining owing to the imported article being now obtainable at a cheaper rate.

Forests.

18. The valuable forest near the Cachar border was not worked, as the arrangements for working it under Government management had not been completed. A tract of hilly country at Hainang, a few miles from Imphal, was proclaimed a State reserved forest, and, with the Langol forest reserve, was strictly protected.

The income from forests was Rs. 1,538, as detailed below:

	Rs.
Agar mahál	1,019
Miscellaneous	519
Total	1,538

The expenditure for protective establishment was Rs. 1,045.

Tea-seed.

19. The sale of tea-seed from the State gardens produced an income of Rs. 5,137 at a cost of Rs. 465. The outturn was 93 maunds 12 seers, as compared with 26 maunds 21 seers in 1894-95, when the season was far from favourable. The demand for seed was very brisk, and early in the season two middlemen proceeded to the tea gardens on the Upper Chindwin river in Burma, and in their haste to secure a lion's share of the crop, the seed was plucked in an unripe condition, and the result was unsatisfactory. As the Burma seed and Manipur seed are both known in the market under the name of Manipur tea-seed, such action is likely to discredit the industry, and reduce the value of the State seed, which is only plucked after judicious inspection. The State tea-seed was sold in Manipur at an average rate of Rs. 46 a maund.

Stamps.

20. No income was derived from stamps in proceedings in the court of the Superintendent of the State. This was due to Manipuri litigants being deputed to their own courts for settlement of disputes, instead of making the court of the Superintendent a court of first instance.

Kubo Valley compensation.

21. The Kubo Valley allowance granted to Manipur in 1834, at the rate of 500 *sicca* rupees per mensem, in consideration of the cession of the Kubo Valley to Burma, is continued to the present Rája. The value of the allowance is Rs. 6,270 per annum.

Miscellaneous revenue.

22. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,143, including a sum of Rs. 1,300, being the Government grant for medical aid. The balance was made up of pound fees and revenue fines.

General administrative expenditure.

23. The following paragraphs show the details of expenditure under the various branches of the administration.

Rája's Civil List.

24. A sum of Rs. 500 per mensem was sanctioned for the maintenance of the minor Rája, his family, and temple at Manipur; but in July, after the Rája and his half-brother had left for Ajmere, a change in this allowance was necessary, and in lieu of the larger amount, a sum of Rs. 350 per mensem was granted for the expenses of the royal temple and family. The expenses of the boys at Ajmere were regulated by the Principal of the College, and were higher than the previous year's allotment. Instead of Rs. 6,000, the expenditure was Rs. 9,804 for 1895-96.

As compared with 1894-95, the expenditure in connection with exiles and detenus shows a large increase, mainly due to a sum of Rs. 3,133 being charged back for expenses incurred by Government on account of the Andaman prisoners.

The total cost was Rs. 9,365, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Exiles at Sylhet	1,781
„ „ Radhakund	2,000
Transfer of prisoners	118
Andaman prisoners	5,466
Total	9,365

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The maintenance of a temple at Sylhet amounted to Rs. 209, and under the head Miscellaneous was expended a sum of Rs. 3,745, most of which was incurred in the journey of the minor Rája and his brother to Ajmere. The total expenditure under the main head was Rs. 23,124, as compared with Rs. 13,789 in 1894-95.

State establishments and contingencies.

25. The details of the expenditure on establishments and contingencies are as follows:

	Rs.
Office establishment of the Superintendent of the State	3,711
Pay of temporary establishment	3,295
Forms and stationery	395
Contingencies	795
Total	8,196

showing a decrease of Rs. 11 on the expenditure for 1894-95.

State public works.

26. A summary of the principal heads of expenditure on account of State public works, is subjoined:

Cachar-Manipur Bridle Road.

	Rs.
Repairs to road and construction of rest-houses and *serais*	11,617
Establishment	4,143
Total	15,760

Station Buildings, etc.—Original Works.

New dâk bungalow	8,036
House at Kunjupkul	1,718
Rest-houses at Moirang and Thanga	800
Serai for native travellers at Foiching	300
Bridges in Imphal town	7,222
„ „ valley	3,977
Total	22,053

Miscellaneous.

Establishment	5,436
Tile manufacture	2,578
Stores and tools and contingencies	4,688
Station road repairs	2,952
Petty works	1,580
Total	17,234

Manipur-Mao Cart Road.

State contribution towards repairs to road	30,000
Grand total	85,047

The Cachar road was kept in good repair throughout the year, and at no time was traffic suspended. Rest-houses with iron roofs were erected at Kaopum, Irang, and Nongba, and *serais* for native travellers also with iron roofs at Kaopum and Irang.

The suspension bridges across the Thangiarao and Laimatak rivers were strengthened and renewed with plank platforms, and the large suspension bridge across the Irang river was under construction at the end of the year.

In the valley and town of Imphal, the roads were thoroughly repaired by village labour. The masonry bridge across the Nambol river at the main entrance to the *pât*, which, in the heavy flood of 1893, was partially destroyed, was almost reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 3,094, and a fine strong wooden pile bridge, costing Rs. 3,828, was constructed lower down the river where it is joined by the Cachar road. Part payments, amounting to Rs. 3,977, were made towards bridging the rivers on the Manipur-Tammu road as far as Palel, *i.e.*, the end of the valley.

A rest-house at Moirang was finished, and another at Thanga was commenced; the house at Kunjupkul, to replace the one destroyed by the rebels in 1891, was completed, and an iron-roofed building was purchased and converted into a dâk bungalow for the sum of Rs. 8,036.

Imperial public works.

27. The Mao-Manipur section of the Kohima cart road was opened for traffic in February, and the first string of 150 carts brought the Government memorial to the officers killed at Manipur in 1891. With the exception of the important bridge across the Barak river at Kairong, the permanent bridges on the road were almost completed at the close of the year. As noted in the preceding paragraph, the State contributes the annual sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the up-keep of this road.

Public health and sanitation.

28. The public health was good until February, when influenza invaded the valley, killing off a number of the aged and very young. A few sporadic cases of what looked like cholera occurred in November, but the sickness soon passed away. Attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the larger markets, and they were swept daily, and the refuse destroyed.

The cinerators on Colonel Young's model worked satisfactorily, and disposed of the night-soil from the jail, police, hospitals, schools, *serais*, bazars, and European quarters.

New latrines were constructed for the use of the police hospital, Civil Police lines, Military Police lines, native *serai*, and the pupils at the English school.

There was only one dispensary at Manipur—that in Imphal—which did good work during the year.

The accommodation for in-patients includes twenty beds for males and six for females, and the average population was 14·19.

Of the 171 in-patients, 107 were foreigners and 64 Manipuris and Nágas, showing an increase of 36 in-patients and of 7·28 in the average population.

The out-door patients seeking relief numbered 8,920, as compared with 8,519 in 1894, the daily average number being 31·06 against 23·33 in the previous year.

The total expenditure under the head "Medical" for the year was, excluding vaccination charges, Rs. 8,224, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Establishment	3,000
Purchase of instruments and European medicines	2,150
Bázár medicines	216
Buildings	1,147
Diet	1,123
Miscellaneous	582
Total	8,224

Of the above sum, the Manipur State subscribed Rs. 5,349, and Government paid Rs. 2,875. In the latter sum are included the pay of the hospital assistant and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 650.

Vaccination.

29. The total number of vaccinations was 17,319, against 11,686 in 1894-95; 16,601, or 97·88 per cent., were successful, against 11,450, or 97·98 per cent.

There were six vaccinators employed under an inspector, but three of these men were temporarily employed for the cold season only. Lymph was obtained exclusively from the Shillong Vaccine Depôt, and was of an excellent quality. The cost of the year's work was Rs. 1,134, of which sum, Rs. 780 was for establishment and Rs. 354 for the supply of lymph. The average cost per successful vaccination was 1 anna and half a pie, as compared with 1 anna 7 pies in the preceding year.

Law and Justice.

30. The courts having jurisdiction in Manipur are—

(1) The court of the Political Agent.
(2) Ditto Superintendent of the State.
(3) Ditto Assistant to the Political Agent.
(4) The *Chirap* Court.
(5) The Town *Panchayat* Court.
(6) The Courts of the Rural *Panchayats*.

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Cases in which British subjects are concerned are heard by the Political Agent or his Assistant.

On the Criminal Side there were 31 cases resulting in 14 convictions, 7 acquittals, and 10 cases dismissed, either on compromise or owing to the absence of the complainants. The one case of importance was that of a transport driver, who was accused of having murdered a traveller on the Manipur-Jhirighat road. An accomplice turned Queen's evidence, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to death, but was acquitted by the appellate court. All the other cases were of a petty nature.

The civil suits numbered 23, as compared with 130 in the preceding year. Of the 23 suits, 14 were contested and 11 were decréed in favour of plaintiff and 3 in favour of defendant. Eight suits were struck off for various reasons, and one remained pending at the end of the year.

The introduction of court-fees on civil suits caused a satisfactory reduction in litigation: formerly debts were seldom paid till a suit had been instituted; but it was found that the fear of law costs made debtors refrain in many cases from compelling their creditors to seek the assistance of the courts. A *panchayat* of three members, managing the sadr bázár, sat on several occasions, to decide civil disputes among the bázár residents, and helped to reduce the number of civil suits instituted. The income from court-fee stamps was Rs. 240 during the year under report.

In the criminal court of the Superintendent of the State, 60 persons were convicted for various offences, the greater number being for theft, and house-breaking for purposes of theft. As most cases of theft in Manipur are the consequences of gambling, some attention was paid to this source of the trouble, and village elders were called upon to bring to notice any instances of gambling in their villages.

The Superintendent of the State also disposed of 1 criminal and 16 civil appeals and 66 miscellaneous cases during the year.

In the court of the *Chiraj* on the criminal side, there were 74 cases, of which 41 resulted in conviction and 15 in acquittal, and 18 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of three appeals from the *Panchayat* courts, two were decided, and one was pending.

The civil suits numbered 355, and 129 were decided during the year, leaving the large number of 226 awaiting trial.

Of 56 civil appeals, 32 were disposed of, and 24 awaited decision. In the criminal court of the Town *Panchayat*, there were 30 cases, and only 3 were pending at the end of the year.

On the civil side, out of 811 cases instituted, only 268 were decided, leaving the large number of 543 cases undecided. This heavy list of arrears was most unsatisfactory, but was partially due to the epidemic of influenza which visited the town, and prevented both litigants and judges from regularly attending the courts.

Police.

31. The annexed table shows the strength of the State police force at the commencement and close of the year, respectively:

	European officer.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Sipahis.
Sanctioned strength	1	14	49	337
Strength, 31st March 1895	1	12	50	333
„ 31st March 1896	1	12	50	337

The force was only one man short at the close of the year, the service having become more popular amongst the Manipuris: the conduct of the men also improved considerably.

The State police on several occasions accompanied the Assistant to the Political Agent in his tours in the hills, and only on one occasion was the military indented on for an escort, and that was to accompany the Political Agent on the Manipur-Burma demarcation.

The year's expenditure on the whole force amounted to Rs. 53,026, as compared with Rs. 53,351 in 1894-95.

As in previous years, small posts were kept up on the Cachar, Nága Hills, and Tammu roads and at Shugunu, and larger outposts at Khongoi and Powi in the Tangkhul country.

The temporary outpost stationed for punitive reasons at Makhel village near the Angami frontier was withdrawn early in the year. In all, on the 31st March, 1 native officer, 14 non-commissioned officers, and 74 sipahis were on duty at the various outposts.

32. The number of licenses for the possession of firearms in force at the end of 1894 was 27; of this number, 26 were renewed in 1895, and one was cancelled, as the holder left the district without giving his address.

Firearms.

During the year, 51 new licenses were issued, 50 being for firearms held by the Kuki chiefs of Chassad and Hungwoo, and 5 licenses were cancelled, leaving 73 gun licenses in force on the 31st December 1895. British subjects held 17 licenses, and Manipur State subjects 56 licenses. Eighty-nine guns were taken from the Kamhows living on our southern border in lieu of revenue; this number is exclusive of the 221 firearms mentioned in last year's report.

33. The total number of admissions into the State jail during the year was 104 convicts, 252 under-trial prisoners, and 5 political prisoners. The daily average number in confinement was 70·59, 13·02, and 2·67, respectively. The actual number of prisoners confined on 31st March 1896 was 66 convicts and 29 under-trial prisoners, as compared with 66 convicts and 11 under-trial prisoners on the same date in 1895. The health of the jail population was good, and only one death occurred, being that of a convict who, at his own request, was operated upon for stone in the bladder, with fatal results. The daily average sick was 2·83, or 3·28 per cent., as compared with 3·9, or 4·68 per cent., in the preceding year.

Jail.

The convicts were employed in the construction of State buildings, metalling roads, and gardening, and no departmental receipts for their labour were obtained. This extramural labour affords a ready opportunity for escaping, of which no less than 28 prisoners availed themselves as against 7 in 1894-95. The increase was due to an act of mutiny among a gang of convicts employed in collecting fuel for jail consumption in a forest 5 miles out of Imphal. The prisoners intimidated the convict warder, seized and tied up the paid warder to a tree, and made off in different directions. Of the gang of 18 men, 2 returned of their own accord to jail the same evening or next day, and 9 were recaptured within a short time. Altogether 18 escaped convicts had been apprehended before the close of the year under report, including one fugitive of a previous year.

A small branch jail containing 25 convicts was in July established at Foiching, 9 miles out of Imphal, to undertake some protection works against the inroads of the river Nambol, and also to construct a *serai* for native travellers; the works were not completed at the end of the year.

In January 1896, the jailor and Police Sub-Inspector were deputed to Tezpur, and went through a course of instruction in the anthropometrical identification of criminals under Mr. Stuart, District Superintendent of Police. They both received certificates from the instructor.

The following table compares the expenditure of the past two years:

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Buildings	24	...
Rations	2,479	930
Establishment	1,451	1,515
Clothing	291	332
Miscellaneous	1,026	914
Total	5,271	3,691

The difference in the two totals is due to the jail growing almost all its food. The garden supplied sufficient vegetables throughout the year, and mustard was grown and pressed by jail labour. Paddy was cultivated to some extent by the convicts, and was also obtained from State lands in lieu of rent. The increase under the head Establishment was owing to the jailor's deputation and the appointment of an officer in his place.

34. At the close of the year, there were 8 schools working in the State, as compared with 6 in 1894-95. One village school of that year was closed owing to the low attendance, but another was opened at Moirang. Of the 8 schools, the Johnstone English School and 4 *pathsalas* (primary schools) are within the limits of the city of Imphal, 1 *pathsala* is in the hill village of Mao, and the villages of Moirang and Foiching have each a *pathsala*. Three *pathsalas*, to accommodate 130 pupils each, were constructed during the year in Imphal and the suburbs.

Education.

It is an encouraging fact that as soon as these schools were started, they were immediately filled, but it should be stated that the education is entirely free. In two instances Bengalis have opened *pathsalas* with a view to earning a living, but as soon as they broached the subject of school fees, the boys vanished. A great difficulty is found in obtaining efficient masters, and the few at present employed are very highly paid.

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The girls' school in Imphal was ready for occupation at the end of 1894-95, but all attempts to secure a mistress failed.

The Johnstone Middle Class English School was much improved during the year; up to the end of January it was overcrowded, and boys in all stages of education were, in absence of other schools, permitted to attend, but as soon as three large primary schools were erected in different quarters of the Manipur town, all pupils unfitted for the Middle Class English School were drafted to them, and the English School assumed its proper position. The number of scholars on the roll at this school at the end of the year was 53, as compared with 133 in the preceding year. On the 31st January, when the alteration in the school's course was made, the number on the rolls was 177, and, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of pupils for the last two months, the average daily attendance for the year was 114 against 82 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,065, of which Government contributed Rs. 360, the Manipur State Rs. 524, and Rs. 181 were received from other sources.

The expenditure of the Manipur State on education for the year under report was Rs. 4,581 as compared with Rs. 1,677 in 1894-95, and was made up as follows:

	Rs.
Aid to Johnstone School	524
Salaries of teachers in primary schools	974
Purchase of books and stationery	948
Buildings and furniture	2,135
Total	4,581

The number of scholars attending the primary schools on the 31st March 1895 was 487.

Postal and Telegraph.

35. As in former years, the State bore the entire cost of the Tammu and Kohima lines; in addition to this, it contributed a small sum towards the up-keep of a joint post and telegraph office at Kairong, the half-way station on the Manipur-Kohima cart-road.

The details of the outlay by the State on postal communication is given below:

	Rs.
Tammu line	720
Kohima line	3,564
Kairong office	272
Total	4,556

The cost of the Manipur office and Manipur-Cachar line is borne by the Imperial Postal Department, and amounted to Rs. 10,763.

The income of the Manipur office was Rs. 8,611, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Sale of postage stamps	5,456
Commission on money-orders	3,155
Total	8,611

Tribute and indemnity fine.

36. The account of Rs. 65,566 stands thus:

	Rs.
Tribute, 1895-96	50,000
Indemnity fine instalment, 1895-96	15,566
Total	65,566

The fine of 2½ lakhs, inflicted on the State for rebellion, has now been liquidated in full. In the last report, this final instalment was estimated at Rs. 16,849, but it was subsequently reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,283, which was found to have been wrongly credited in 1891 to Government instead of to the State.

Miscellaneous.

37. The expenditure under "Miscellaneous" amounted to Rs. 3,547, made up of numerous petty items.

Military.

38. Manipur was garrisoned by the 44th Gurkha Rifles and by three companies of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles throughout the year.

The outposts of Kaopum on the Cachar road and Khongnem on the Kohima road were held by the Manipur garrison, and the Kalanaga outpost on the former road by a detachment of the regiment stationed at Silchar. The conduct of the troops was most exemplary.

Political prisoners.

39. Bara Chauba, a lately-discharged detenu, whose return to Manipur was noted in the last report, died suddenly of cholera in November; his son and brother, who were permitted to return with him, continued to behave well.

The ex-Regent Kula Chandra was released from the Andamans, and permitted to reside at Hazaribagh. His younger brothers, Kesharjit and Gopal Singh, still occupy quarters in the family temple at Radhakund in the Muttra district, North-Western Provinces.

The families of the ex-Regent and the late Senapati and Zilla Gumbha Singh himself were reported to be in good health at Sylhet. No casualties occurred among the Andaman prisoners (Manipuris).

The minor Rája.

40. Early in the year, arrangements were made to educate His Highness Rája Chura Chand and his half-brother, Raj Kumar Degendra Singh, at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and on 15th July the two lads left Manipur to enter the college. They were placed under the immediate supervision of Colonel Loch, the Principal of the College, and satisfactory reports were subsequently received of their progress.

BHUTIAS.

Bhutan Proper.

41. The Bhutias bordering on the Kámrúp district were quiet and well-behaved. A complaint of intimidation against two Bhutias was preferred before the Deputy Commissioner, but the complainant subsequently declined to proceed with the case. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. R. B. McCabe, the Deputy Commissioner, visited Darranga, Subankhata, and Lamaguru in February 1896, and had an interview with the officers sent by the Deb Rája. During the cold weather of 1895-96 a guard of 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 9 sepoys of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and 1 writer-constable and 2 constables of the Civil Police, was stationed at Darranga; and a guard of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, and 25 sepoys of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and 1 head constable and 2 constables of Armed Civil Police, was stationed at Subankhata. The military guard at Kakolabari was abandoned; the Bhutias did not visit this neighbourhood in their usual numbers owing to the prevalence of small-pox in villages Kakolabari, Khagrabari, and Naosali, and the conduct of those who came was peaceable and inoffensive.

Trade.

42. The Darranga fair lasted from 15th January to 15th March, and the Subankhata fair from 13th January to 25th March, the former being attended by 2,710 Bhutias against 769 in 1894-95; and the latter by 1,000 against 3,000 in 1894-95. Thus, the total number of Bhutias who visited these fairs remained nearly the same as in the previous year, though there was a marked difference in the numbers attending each fair. The fairs at both places passed off quietly. The trade statistics show that articles to the value of Rs. 98,904 and Rs. 1,13,228, respectively, were imported to, and exported from, the Darranga fair, against Rs. 40,473 and Rs. 33,180 in 1894-95. The increase both in imports and exports is due to the increase in the popularity of this fair, as compared with that at Subankhata. Articles to the value of Rs. 35,815 and Rs. 9,586 were, respectively, imported to, and exported from, Subankhata fair, against Rs. 7,596 and Rs. 11,529 in the year 1894-95.

The Bhutias visiting Udalguri fair behaved well. The number of Bhutias who came to Udalguri was smaller than in 1894-95, and the Deputy Commissioner states that the importance of this fair is declining.

Sat Rájas of Charduar and Thebengia Bhutias.

43. The annual *posa* was distributed to the two Gelengs and the Sat Rájas of Towang by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang at a *darbár* held at Udalguri on the 8th February 1896. The Charduar Bhutia Sat Rájas visited Tezpur on the 3rd March 1896, and received their *posa* allowance of Rs. 2,526-7 in cash and the usual presents of cloth, presenting Government with some trifling gifts in return. They reported that the snowfall was an average one. The Thebengia Bhutia chiefs, four in number, visited Tezpur on the 11th March 1896, and received their *posa* allowance of Rs. 145-13-6 in cash, and presents of cloth. They presented Government with two blankets, one yak's tail, and packets of salt and spices. They reported a somewhat heavier snowfall than last year.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

Some complaints which were received of attempts on the part of the Towang Bhutias to compel the villagers to sell rice to them against their will, were disposed of by the Gelengs at Amratol, and two Bhutias from the hills above Daimara, who were convicted of forcibly taking cloth and betel-nut from the plains men, were sentenced to whipping. With the above exceptions, the conduct of the Bhutias visiting the Darrang district was good.

AKAS.

Kapaschors and Hazarikhoas.

44. Six of the ten Kapaschor Aka chiefs came to Tezpur on the 13th March 1896, and received their *posa*, amounting to Rs. 250 in cash, with other presents. They presented to Government one sword and five bows with arrows. Medhi and Dibram did not appear personally, and their *posa* accordingly remained unpaid at the close of the year. The chief Delu was permitted to draw the *posa* allowance due to his deceased brother Chandi. The five Hazarikhoa Aka chiefs came to Tezpur on the 5th February 1896, and took their *posa* allowance of Rs. 164 in cash, with the usual presents of cloth, presenting Government in return with five blankets. They reported that there was no disturbance in their country.

DAFLAS.

Daflas.

45. The Daflas living on the Darrang frontier came to Tezpur on different dates and received their usual *posa* allowance. Their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory, but an Aka named Japoo, who had settled in the plains village of Rangnajan Mirigaon, was carried away by some 30 or 40 Daflas. The matter formed the subject of a police enquiry, and it was ascertained that the said Japoo had taken on two Daflas as his servants, and that a few days before his deportation, he had taken possession of a Dafla woman, without the permission of her relatives, in order to give her in marriage to one of these men. On the night of the 19th March 1896, about 30 or 40 Daflas came to Japoo Aka and required him to produce the two Dafla servants and the Dafla woman, and, on his stating that he was unable to do so, carried him off with his wife to the hills. The woman was released on the following day, and the *katakis* (political peons) for the Akas and Daflas, who were summoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, reported that the matter had been amicably settled, and that Japoo Aka had returned to his home with presents of *mithan* and ornaments given to him by the Daflas. No further action was taken, but the Daflas concerned were warned that their only remedy against persons residing in British territory is by complaint to the Deputy Commissioner, and that, if they again take the law into their own hands, the consequences will be serious.

Our relations with the Daflas living on the North Lakhimpur frontier were friendly throughout the year. The following sums were paid as *posa*:—for 1894-95 Rs. 286-2-6, salt, value Rs. 74-3; for 1895-96 Rs. 396-2-4, salt, value Rs. 102-4; total Rs. 858-11-10.

Apa Tanangs.

46. In January, a party of Panibotia Miris attacked and carried off four of a party of twelve Apa Tanangs, and wounded two others. The *posa* of the hill Miris was temporarily stopped, with the result that all the captives were returned. The Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, reports that the Apa Tanangs now visit the subdivision in large numbers.

MIRIS.

Miris.

47. The Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris came down as usual. Their *posa*, which was stopped on account of the attack on the Apa Tanangs alluded to above, was paid on the release of the captives. The amount noted below was paid to the Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris as *posa*:—for 1894-95 Rs. 6-5; for 1895-96 Rs. 831-14-7; salt, value Rs. 60; total Rs. 898-3-7. Rupees 249-7-9 were paid as *posa* to the Sarak Miris. Our relations with them were satisfactory. The Ghasi Miris at Chauldhoa and on the Dhol river made no complaint during the year against the hill Ghasis.

ABORS.

Doba Abors.

48. Some Doba Abors visited Dibrugarh, as usual, to draw their *posa*. This tribe gave no trouble.

Passi Meyong Abors.

49. The blockade of the Passi Meyongs was maintained during the greater part of the year, and though they sent in several messages to the Assistant Political Officer, asking permission to visit Sadiya, a deputation was not allowed to come in until November 1895. The blockade had been sanctioned in November

1894 with the object of preventing this tribe from furnishing the Bor Abors with supplies from our markets, but on further consideration it appeared doubtful whether the Passi Meyongs would attempt to assist the Bor Abors in this manner, while, under any circumstances, the cost of any articles obtained through this agency would be prohibitive for any but the wealthiest Abors. This tribe did not, so far as is known, give any assistance to the Abors, against whom the expedition of 1893-94 was directed, and the Chief Commissioner, in consideration of these facts and on the recommendation of the Assistant Political Officer, sanctioned the raising of the blockade in March 1896.

Bor Abors.

50. The blockade of the Bor Abors was maintained throughout the year, as they still failed to return the balance of the property taken in the Abor expedition. Several deputations from Membu, Padu, Silluk, and Dambuk visited Sadiya by special permission, and a pair of binoculars and a tin box for holding fishing tackle, stolen at Bordak, were returned by them; they professed themselves unable to return the remaining *kukris* or bayonets. They brought in one large "Gansarai" boat and nine *mithan* as a peace-offering and as a set off for the cash stolen at Bordak. The boat was sold by auction for Rs. 134, and the nine *mithan* for Rs. 400. The four *gams* seized at Silluk in February 1894 and the Abors seized in December 1893 were released early in February by order of the Chief Commissioner, and have returned to the hills. The Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, visited the Bomjur village on the 12th December 1895, and burnt 23 houses which the Abors had rebuilt on the old sites in defiance of the orders of Government. These punitive measures were, however, rendered less effective by the fact that the Abors had removed their property into the jungle in the neighbourhood of the village; the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, has authorised Mr. Needham, in the event of the Abors again building on the old sites, to search the jungle in the neighbourhood and destroy any property found there.

MISHMIS.

Chulikattas and Bebejias

51. Both these tribes were prohibited from trading with us during the year under report, lest they should carry up supplies for the Abors, but the Assistant Political Officer permitted a few of the headmen bordering on the plains to come in and see him, and he received a visit from Kolidoi; he also received visits from Noga, Gengu (the late chief Lako's son), and Athakon (son of the deceased Yasa). Before the Abor expedition there were three or four Chulikatta hamlets on the right bank of the Dibong, but prior to the return of our troops to the plains, all the Chulikattas residing in them migrated to the left bank, and have, it is said, no intention of returning to their old sites. These Chulikattas are reported to have pilfered pigs, rice, cotton, and *mithan*, etc., while our troops occupied the Abor country, and for this the Abors threatened to chastise them on our troops vacating the hills. Mr. Needham reported that the Chulikattas feel and resent the blockade, alleging that they have done nothing to justify it. This tribe are keen traders, and depend on our marts for their supplies, while the Bebejias behind them are less civilised, and, owing to their geographical position, are less dependent upon us than the Chulikattas. During the year, the Assistant Political Officer reported these facts, and proposed that the blockade of the Chulikatta Mishmis should be raised, on the ground that the actual murderers of our sepoys during the Abor expedition in 1893-94 were members of a clan who dwell far inland. The Chief Commissioner, however, declined to accept this proposal, as he considered it desirable to impress upon the clans residing near our frontier that Government holds them responsible for the action of clans residing further inland. Even if it is out of the power of the nearer clans to control those which are more remote, they can render material assistance by giving timely information of the movements and intentions of the more distant tribes, of which it is impossible to believe that they are entirely ignorant, and they can also aid in the arrest of those who actually raid upon, and commit offences in, British territory.

Digarus.

52. A large number of Digarus visited Sadiya, and their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory. A man called Bringo fired his gun at a Dom who abused him when he asked for fish, but the bullet passed through the arm without causing a serious wound. The man escaped, and has not appeared again.

KHAMTIS AND SINGPHOS.

Khamtis.

53. All the Khamtis bordering on Sadiya were well-behaved during the year. Prince Henri of Orleans and his party passed through Borkhamti and reached Sadiya in December. The Khamtis at Narayanpur behaved well.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

54. The Singpho chiefs and their followers residing in our territory rendered great assistance to the Assam-Burma Connection Railway Survey party by cutting roads and carrying stores from Sadiya to Ningrang Nong's village. Ningru Saman, the Singpho chief residing on the Tengapani, assisted Prince Henri of Orleans on his way to Sadiya.

Singphos.

NÁGAS.

55. There were no incidents worthy of notice in our relations with the Nága tribes on the Lakhimpur frontier; their behaviour towards us was satisfactory throughout the year. They are employed in increasing numbers on the tea gardens near Margherita and Jaipur in clearing forest jungle and building huts.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

56. A few Nágas of Dopdor Duár visited the Deputy Commissioner, and brought in the usual presents of goats, spears, and fowls. As in the previous year, *katakis* were despatched by the Deputy Commissioner at the beginning of the cold weather to the chiefs of all the Nága villages, using the Tiru path, with *parwanas* to the effect that they must either deliver up the persons who committed the thefts and burnt down the godown at Cherideo in 1895, or pay fines of Rs. 50 each, and that if they failed to do so, the path through Cherideo would be closed. A similar *parwana* was issued to the chiefs of Kongon and Jaktung, as the Nágas of these two villages come down to the plains through the Cherideo garden. The Nágas having made no attempt to comply with our demand, the Tiru path was closed to them, and a police guard, consisting of 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 12 sepoys, was posted at a site selected by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Commandant of Military Police.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

Two cases against Nágas were brought to trial during the year. In the Sadr subdivision, a Nága of Kang Sang was tried, under section 457, Indian Penal Code, for house-breaking by night in order to commit theft in the house of a villager, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Jorhát subdivision, a Nága was sentenced to 25 stripes for stealing a cow belonging to a raiyat of Amguri mauza. In the Golághát subdivision, a Nága of Chingika laid an information against an Assamese for causing hurt under section 324, Indian Penal Code. On enquiry, it was found that the injury had been accidentally caused, and the case was not proceeded with.

NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

57. As in former years, political relations were maintained with—

(i) The trans-Dikhu tribes.
(ii) The Semas.
(iii) The Eastern Angamis.
(iv) The Manipur State.

58. The conduct of the trans-Dikhu tribes calls for no comment, as they did not molest us in any way. Many of the headmen of villages came into Mokokchang from time to time to pay their respects to the Subdivisional Officer, and to ask for his assistance in various matters. The Deputy Commissioner reports that a certain number of trans-Dikhu Nágas have settled down quietly in this subdivision, but that there is no cessation of inter-tribal raids and head-taking amongst the villages beyond our frontier.

(i) The trans-Dikhu tribes.

59. The conduct of the Semas was, on the whole, satisfactory, with the exception of a fight that occurred between the villages of Rotomi and Philimi for the possession of some *jhúm* land. The principal weapons employed were *daos* and sticks, and only one life was lost. The case was still under enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner at the close of the year. Our relations with the Sema tribes outside the area of British control were excellent, and although they are still guilty of raiding and head-taking amongst themselves, they did not attempt to commit any outrages within our frontier. Most of the chiefs came in to see the Deputy Commissioner once or twice during the year. The Sema political bridle-path was repaired, and the road is now open from Cheswejuma to Mokokchang. The Deputy Commissioner toured twice through the Sema political control area during the year.

(ii) The Semas.

60. With the exception of the village of Purobami, the behaviour of the Eastern Angamis was excellent. In September, a Gáro chaukidar, his wife (a Nagini), and baby, and also a Nága were murdered near the Sijju river, about 15 miles from Kohima. The place was at once visited by the Deputy Commissioner, who found that it was a clear case of wilful murder, but, owing to the loneliness of the spot, it was difficult to fix the guilt on any particular village. Enquiries were, however, instituted, and it was

(iii) The Eastern Angamis.

eventually ascertained that the men of Purobami were responsible for the crime. The villagers were called upon to give up the actual murderers, and, on their failing to do so, the village was burnt.

(iv) The Manipur State.

61. The relations between the Nága Hills district and the Manipur State continued to be cordial.

General conduct of Nágas.

62. The general conduct of the Nágas was good. There were three cases of murder, of which two were committed from the mere love of killing and not from any desire for revenge or gain. The first case, which took place near the Sijju river, has already been described in paragraph 60 above. The second case reported was the murder of a Dogra sepoy of the Military Police, and a Nága boy at the Zullu river, about 7 miles from Kohima, by men of the Kekroma village. The case had not been disposed of when the year came to a close. In the third case, three Burmese traders, on their way to Golághát, were set upon near Barpathar by three armed Nágas, who were reported to be either Lhotas or Semas, and beaten and robbed, one of the Burmese dying of his wounds within twenty-four hours. The murderers had not been discovered up to the close of the year.

Arms Act.

63. The following statement shows the number of gun licenses held for the year, and the class of persons by which they were held :

Angami.		Lhota.		Kacha Nága.		Kuki.		Mikir, Kachari, and plains men.		Ao Nága.		Sema.		Rengma.		Total.	
New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.
2	450	...	22	...	67	1	110	19	397	4	6	...	18	...	35	26	1,105

In the previous year, there were 1,067 licenses in force, and 122 licenses which were not renewed by the licensees. In 1895, 1,105 licenses were renewed, 18 licenses remained unrenewed at the close of the year, and the remainder were cancelled for failure to renew within the specified time. Twenty-six new licenses were issued, most of them being granted to persons migrating from other districts, where they had already taken out a license. There were 7 cases under the Arms Act, against 35 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of coolies impressed during the last five years at headquarters for the different departments :

Name of department.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Civil	1,070	764	1,016	1,008	1,009
Police	2,054	3,713	2,150	1,737	2,664
Military	4,191	9,201	5,535	3,778	309
Telegraph and Postal	2,149	224	45	1,099	631
Public Works Department	2,392	20,574	77,697	80,268	5,414
Commissariat	8,651	...	...	...	...
Survey party	...	...	...	3,626	...
Total	20,507	34,476	86,443	91,516	10,027

There was a large decrease in the number of coolies impressed for the Public Works Department, the Executive Engineer having been able to do all his work with free labour since the amalgamation of the two divisions of the Manipur-Nichuguard road and the Nága Hills.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Khásis and Syntengs.

64. There were no changes in the number of Seims, Sardárs, and Wahádádárs. U Kirai, one of the Wahádádárs of the Shella Confederacy, died, and the term of another, U Jaidhan, expired during the year. An election was held by the Deputy Commissioner in March, with the result that U Kolorkha was

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

elected to succeed the deceased U Kirai, and U Jaidhan was re-elected. The election was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner after the close of the year. The Shella Confederacy enjoys an unusually perfect form of representative government, the Wahádádárs being elected by the votes of the adult male population, and it is, therefore, interesting to note that during the year a petition, to which 219 names were appended, was presented to the Chief Commissioner, praying that the confederacy might be deprived of its representative institutions, and that the Wahádádárs might be appointed by Government, instead of being elected by the people.

In December 1895, the Sardár of Sohbar, U Morjit Sing, died, and U Hor Rai was appointed by the Deputy Commissioner to succeed him. U Sanlup, Sardár of Tynrong, died in April 1895; an election was duly held by the Deputy Commissioner, and U Mahai was elected to the vacant post. U Wankha, Sardár of Maoloug, died in December 1895, and was succeeded by U Kishna Rai.

In the Jaintia Hills, U Sein, Dolloi of Shilliangmyntang, and U Kriang, Dolloi of Mynsoe, resigned their appointments owing to differences with their raiyats, and were succeeded, respectively, by U Kso Sariang and U Monjli, who were duly elected.

The Dolloi of Maskut, U Bania, died in August 1895, and U Bor Kynja was elected to succeed him. The Dolloi of Nongphyllut, U Mukta Tamaha, also died, and was succeeded by U Iang Bhoi.

Arms Act.

65. There were 470 gun licenses in force in these hills at the beginning of 1895; one gun was destroyed, the holder having died, two licenses were transferred to Register B, the holders (the Seims of Nongkhlao and Nongkrem or Khyrim) having been exempted from taking out a license, 8 owners left the district and renewed their licenses in other districts, the license-holders of 16 guns could not be traced, and the remaining 443 licenses were duly renewed; 16 new licenses were granted; there were thus 459 gun licenses actually in force on the 31st December 1895. Steps were being taken at the close of the year to cancel the licenses which had not been renewed. During the year, 311½lbs. of gunpowder were sold by the licensed vendors; 5 maunds of blasting powder, 5 seers of gunpowder, and 775lbs. of dynamite were permitted to be imported by lessees of lime-quarries for blasting purposes.

GÁRO HILLS DISTRICT.

Gáros.

66. There is nothing of importance to be noticed in connection with the Gáros, who behaved well during the year.

Arms Act.

67. Excluding 12 licenses issued for old Government guns, 722 gun licenses were issued. Of these, 576 were renewals of old licenses, and 146 were issued for the first time. The total number of gun licenses at the close of the year, excluding Government guns, was, therefore, 722; 371¾lbs. of gunpowder were sold by the licensed vendor at Tura.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

District administration.

68. Mr. A. Porteous, I.C.S., held officiating charge of the office of Political Officer throughout the year.

Weather and crops.

69. The year's rainfall fell short of the average of the four previous years by 5·35 inches. Some rain fell in every month in the year, but in April 1895, and again in March 1896, much inconvenience was felt in Fort Aijal owing to the scantiness of the water-supply, through the drying up of the springs. The rice crop was below the average, the deficiency in some villages amounting to actual scarcity. A long spell of dry hot weather in October, when the rice was just coming into ear, seriously damaged the crop in several of the Western Lushai villages, particularly Hrangkupa's, and in others rats caused a partial failure. The minor crops—yams, maize, millet and jobs' tears, on which next to rice the Lushais rely for food stuffs, yielded an average outturn. Owing to the improvidence of the Lushais, a result perhaps of their migratory habits and the impossibility of carrying about with them large stocks of grain, there is never a surplus store of rice in any village, and the failure of a single harvest breaks it up, the inhabitants dispersing to the villages of chiefs more fortunately situated.

70. The mails to and from Fort Aijal now arrive, and are despatched, on alternate days, instead of thrice a week. The change was effected without increase of establishment or expenditure. It has not yet been found practicable to dispense with the boat service from Jhalnacherra, which now works with great regularity, in favour of a land route.

Post and Telegraphs.

The permanent telegraph line on the section between Sairang and Fort Aijal still remains uncompleted. The old temporary line from Jhalnacherra to Sairang *viâ* the west bank of the Dhaleshwari was dismantled during the cold weather, and the material removed.

71. Public works in the North Lushai Hills are partly under the Political Officer and partly in charge of the Public Works Department.

Public works.

72. The total sum allotted for works under Civil Officers was Rs. 31,000, *viz.*, Rs. 10,000 for district roads and Rs. 19,000, subsequently increased to Rs. 21,000 by transfer of Rs. 2,000 from the Military Police budget, for Military Police buildings. Against the allotment of Rs. 31,000 the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,192 ; a sum of Rs. 5,000 was transferred to meet the cost of the Kairuma expedition, and there was an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,808.

Works under Civil Officers.

73. The total expenditure by the Public Works Department was Rs. 71,892. The principal works are noted below :

Works under the Public Works Department.

(1) Commissariat godown at Fort Aijal.
(2) Public Works godown at ditto.
(3) Construction of the—
  (*a*) Aijal-Silchar road ;
  (*b*) Aijal-Sherchip road ; and
  (*c*) Sonai suspension bridge.

74. Captain G. H. Loch, I.S.C., held command of the North Lushai Military Police Battalion throughout the year, excepting for the period from May 8th to August 6th, when he was absent on privilege leave, and Lieutenant A. Playfair, I.S.C., Assistant Commandant, officiated. The post of Assistant Commandant was held by Lieutenant A. Playfair, the above period excepted, from April 1st to March 13th, when he proceeded on leave.

Military Police.

Strength.—The following table shows the strength of the battalion on the 31st March 1896, as compared with the sanctioned strength and the actual strength on 31st March 1895 :

	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Sepoys and buglers.
Sanctioned strength, 31st March 1896	2	17	82	745
Actual ditto ditto	1	17	82	735
Ditto ditto March 1895	2	16	79	703

The battalion was thus only 10 rifles under full strength at the close of the year.

Distribution.—The distribution of the force on the 31st March was as follows :

	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Sepoys and buglers.
Headquarters, Fort Aijal	1	9	46	393
Kolosib outpost	...	...	2	25
Sairang „	...	2	4	47
Sherchip „	...	1	4	36
Sellukot „	...	1	3	33
Tlaikuong (Kairuma's) outpost	...	2	6	63
Escorts and detachments...	...	2	14	120
Recruiting, leave, etc.	...	...	3	18
Total	1	17	82	735

Of the strength shown under Escorts and detachments, two officers and 97 men were on duty in villages of the Kairuma group, enforcing orders for punitive labour.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

Cost.—The total cost of the force for the calendar year 1895 was Rs. 3,26,903, against Rs. 3,68,696 in the previous year, a net decrease of Rs. 41,793. There was an increase of Rs. 14,558 under Pay, due to the force having been kept more nearly up to its full strength than in 1894, but there was a decrease in expenditure under almost all other heads. The principal decreases were Rs. 16,780 under Purchase of rations, the expenditure on which fell from Rs. 1,46,530 to Rs. 1,29,750, and Rs. 33,520 under Purchase and repair of arms.

Health.—The health of the battalion, so far as admissions to hospital were concerned, compared favourably with its health in the previous year. The average number of sick declined from 36·97 to 30·61. Mortality, however, increased, the deaths numbering 12 against 6. Of these deaths, 9 occurred in Aijal and 3 in outposts. The figure is not a high one on an average strength of between 700 and 800 men. No deaths occurred among the sepoys engaged in the Kairuma expedition.

General.—The discipline and general efficiency of the battalion rank very high. Good progress has been made with the cutting of the new parade ground, which will, when finished, cover an area of fully 2 acres of absolutely flat ground.

75. Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Young, I.M.S., held the post of Civil Surgeon from April 1st to May 21st, Surgeon-Captain G. H. Fink, I.M.S., from June 12th to March 7th, and Surgeon-Captain E. C. Hare, I.M.S., from 9th March to the close of the year.

Medical.

Public health.—There was no epidemic of either small-pox or cholera. A few cases of cholera occurred among coolies marching up to Aijal in December, but no case occurred within the district itself, all the seizures being on the Cachar side of Kolosib outpost. The health of the district generally was good.

Dispensaries.—There was no regular civil dispensary at Fort Aijal, but a record of attendances of patients was kept by the Civil Surgeon. The figures, as compared with those of 1894-95, are given in the following statement:

Period.	Patients.			Attendances of all classes.	Daily average attendance.
	Lushais.	Others.	Total.		
1st May 1894—31st March 1895	397	1,395	1,792	2,678	7·99
1895-96	324	1,246	1,570	2,896	7·93

In-door patients numbered 741 and deaths 10, as against 383 and 14, respectively, in 1894-95. The attendance of Lushais was very small owing to the very small Lushai population resident near Aijal.

A proper hospital building was erected by the transport coolie corps, free of cost to Government, and a hospital staff on the usual scale has been entertained from the 1st April 1896.

Vaccination.—There is no regular staff of vaccinators, such vaccination as is done being performed by the Civil Surgeon and the hospital assistants under him, chiefly in and near Aijal. The results of the vaccination work for the past four years are compared in the subjoined table:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Operations	238	202	408	408
Successful	210	164	229	347

76. The following table compares the demand, collections, and balances on account of house-tax for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:

House-tax.

Year.	Villages.	Houses.	Demand.			Collections.			Balances.			Commission paid.	Net receipts.
			Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	60	8,190	1,252	8,190	9,442	1,107	5,839	6,946	25†	2,251	2,376	545	6,401
1895-96 ...	65	8,252	2,376	8,252	10,628	2,346*	7,892	10,238	...	360	360	775	9,463

* Rupees 30 of the arrear demand was remitted. † Does not include Rs. 120, which was remitted.

There was a slight increase in the demand of the year. With the single exception of the revenue for the village of Kairuma, amounting to Rs. 360, which was received the day after the close of the financial year, the whole revenue demand was punctually realised.

Excise.

77. There are no opium, *ganja*, or country spirit licenses in the district, but a retail license for the sale of imported liquor at Fort Aijal was, for the first time, sanctioned with effect from December 1st, 1895. The license was sold for a monthly fee of Rs. 25 for the remainder of the financial year.

Frontier relations.

78. No outrages by Lushais on any of the neighbouring districts were reported, nor were any complaints received of raids from across the frontier upon Lushai villages. The Political Officer reports that a certain amount of uneasiness is still felt in some of the Northern Lushai villages with regard to possible attacks by the Mhárs or Paithes from the Manipur frontier, but there seems nothing to justify their alarm.

The claims of the chiefs of Falam to tribute from villages west of the Tyao river, that is to say, throughout the Lushai country, referred to in paragraph 41 of last year's report, have now been finally disposed of. These claims, which were put forward by the Tashon chiefs of Falam and by Vannul, a leading Jahow chief in the Chin Hills, were based on the alleged conquest of the country between the *Tuipui* and the *Tyao* from the Lushais some twenty years back, at a time when the Lushai power had been weakened by the expedition of 1872. They had thus a sort of validity, although the country had never been occupied, and were recognised as valid by the Lushais. The opportunity was taken at the time of the Kairuma expedition to settle the matter by the payment to the Falam chiefs and to Vannul, jointly, of 40 *mithan* captured from Kairuma and Jaduna. This, it was agreed between the Political Officers of the Chin and North Lushai Hills and the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, after full discussion of the subject, should be taken as finally extinguishing all rights of chiefs east of the Tyao to tribute from villages west of that river.

Disarmament.

79. The number of guns taken from Lushai villages during the year was as follows :

Name of chief.	Number of guns.
Kairuma	53
Nepuitangi	12
Jataiya	20
Lalbuta	10
Ralthienga	15
Lungliena	26
Pajika	5
Lalbura	14
Lalthuama	3
Total	158

There are still 94 guns outstanding against the Kairuma group of villages, and steps will be taken by the Political Officer to recover these guns, as also the guns referred to in paragraph 37 of last year's report as still due from the Howlongs, during the rains, when greater pressure can be brought to bear on the villagers. Except in the small villages round Aijal, where ten gun licenses were issued, no action was taken to enforce the taking out of licenses for guns still possessed by the Western and Eastern Lushais. In view of the coming Kairuma expedition, it was not thought advisable to give any ground for the idea that a general disarmament was intended. This matter will receive attention during the current year.

Trade.

80. Trade with the Lushais is still in the rudimentary stage. Their wants are few and are almost entirely confined to salt, coloured yarns, brass vessels, and small quantities of iron. Manufactures for sale they have practically none, each household producing for itself the few articles of domestic use or clothing that are required. For the purchase of the few necessaries which have to be obtained from the bázárs, they earn money by coolie labour, by the sale of wax, rubber, and tea-seed to traders, and by selling poultry and firewood in Aijal. Among themselves, almost the only articles of commerce are *mithan* and amber or cornelian beads.

The amount of trade done was sufficient to support nine shops in the Sairang bázár, from the post office of which postal remittances to Aijal to the amount of Rs. 33,709 were made during the year. This sum represents principally cash collected by the shopkeepers from Lushais. There are three shops in Aijal, but the Lushais deal but little with them.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

81. (1) *The Western Lushais*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the descendants of Sukpilal.*—The Western Lushais were thoroughly well behaved during the year. The chief Thangula, Sukpilal's nephew, who was deported in 1891 for complicity in the murder of the Political Officer, Captain H. Browne, was released from detention at Hazaribagh, on the ground that it would endanger his health to keep him in confinement over another rains, and he returned to the Lushai Hills in July. He was forbidden to found a village for two years, and was ordered to report himself twice a year to the Political Officer at Aijal. He is now living with his son, Lal Sakaia, and has married the widow of his cousin, Khalkam, who was deported along with him and committed suicide at Hazaribagh in September 1891 simultaneously with the chief Lienpunga.

Behaviour of the people and general condition.

(2) *The Eastern Lushais*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the descendants of Lalsavunga and Voniplal.*—The most important event of the year in connection with these chiefs was the tardy submission of Lalbura, the ringleader in the rising of 1892, who, since then, has been living the life of a fugitive. Mr. Davis in 1894 offered to let him found a village on payment of a fine of 5 *mithan* and 50 guns, but the offer was not taken advantage of. Lalbura subsequently started a village of his own without the authority of the Political Officer, and he was last year warned that this could not be allowed, and that, unless he submitted to the terms offered, his village would, in the following cold season, be utterly destroyed. In pursuance of this threat, after the close of the Kairuma operations, a strong force was marched to his village, and the warning given him last year was repeated. Efforts were also made, by sending out friendly chiefs, to get him to come in. He eventually consented to meet the Political Officer, provided that no sepoys were present, and an interview took place accordingly. Lalbura promised to obey Government orders in future, and, having paid in as an instalment of his fine, 14 guns, and, in lieu of the 5 *mithan*, a valuable elephant tusk, he was informed that he might again build a village.

After the fines imposed in the previous year, the other eastern chiefs gave no further trouble in furnishing their share of impressed labour, with the exception of the village of the late Lenkam, which was accordingly fined Rs. 300 by the Political Officer.

(3) *The Howlongs*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the sons of Benkoiâ and Savunga.*—These villages furnished promptly the usual supplies of rice for the Sherchip outpost and all the labour demanded of them. They are now among the best behaved of the villages in the district.

(4) *The Kairuma group*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the descendants of Vuta.*—It was noted in last year's report that for repeated disobedience to orders the chief Kairuma had been fined 60 guns, and that, in default of payment of the fine by the month of October, it was proposed to effect the disarmament of all the villages of his group. The fine not having been paid, the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, sanctioned the despatch against him of a force of 300 rifles of the North Lushai Hills Military Police, with which smaller columns from Falam and Lungleh were to co-operate. The operations were placed under the direction of Mr. Porteous, Officiating Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, with Captain Loch, Commandant of the Aijal Military Police Battalion, in chief military command. To assist in the operations of the Aijal column two military officers, Lieutenant Wilson, 44th, and Lieutenant Clay, 43rd, Gurkha Rifles, were temporarily attached to the North Lushai Battalion. The services of Surgeon-Captain Hare and Mr. F. Anley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, were also lent for employment with the expedition. Sellukot post, which was built with that object, was made the advanced base for the Aijal force, and two months' full supplies for the column were stored in it before the advance of the column from Aijal. For the carriage of the force, 250 coolies, not Lushais, were collected in addition to the permanent transport corps. By arrangement with Major Shakespear, Superintendent, South Lushai Hills, and Mr. Tuck, Political Officer of the Chin Hills, the 25th December was fixed for the meeting of the columns at Tlaikuong, Kairuma's village, and the concentration was successfully carried out on the appointed day. No opposition was offered, and the village was found deserted, Kairuma and his near neighbour Jaduna, a Fánai chief in the South Lushai Hills, who had thrown in his lot with Kairuma, and had equally refused to obey orders from Lungleh, were then given three days to surrender 80 and 50 guns, respectively, as a last chance of submission. The guns not being forthcoming in full, Kairuma's village was wholly, and Jaduna's partially, destroyed on the 30th December. Their *jhúms* were also ravaged, and much grain and live-stock seized or destroyed. A Military Police post, with a garrison of 75 men, provisioned for a year with rice seized from Kairuma, was then established by the Political Officer at Kairuma's village of Tlaikuong. With a view to disarmament, demands for the surrender of 265 guns (including guns already given up)

were made on Kairuma and the chiefs of his group subordinate to Aijal, and, as a punishment for the trouble given, they were ordered to supply unpaid labour, amounting to 16,550 days' work (a day's work being the work of one man for one day), from the 1,315 houses which their six combined villages contained.

To enforce these demands, detachments were posted in the different villages. By the close of the year, only 94 guns remained to be surrendered, and out of the total of 16,550 days' punitive labour demanded, more than half had been furnished. Major Shakespear, on his side, having captured the chief Jaduna, succeeded in getting 45 guns from his village, and also enforced the supply of a certain amount of punitive labour. The labour supplied by the chiefs under Aijal was utilised principally on the Sherchip road.

Three of the chiefs, Jataiya, Ralthienga, and Lalbuta, at the close of the year came in and interviewed the Political Officer ; and although Kairuma and Lungliena were still fugitive, both have sent in relatives to express their willingness to obey Government orders in future. Altogether, the expedition may be said to have fully accomplished its object. The idea that Kairuma could disobey orders with impunity has been shown to be baseless, and his group of villages has been rendered powerless for the future. There should now be no further occasion for expeditions on a large scale in the Lushai Hills. The disarmament of the Tashon Chins in November, combined with the co-operation of the column from Falam, probably accounted for the entire collapse of Kairuma's threatened resistance.

On the general condition of the Lushais, there is little to remark. Until they abandon their present migratory habits, little improvement can be hoped for. It is, however, to the interests of the chiefs to perpetuate the present state of things, as with permanent cultivation, the tendency would be for the present large communities to split up, while an active and enterprising young chief would lose the opportunity which he now has of recruiting his village at the expense of his neighbours. With a migratory tribe, a chief is a necessity. Where villages are stationary, experience shows that the chief tends to become a mere headman.

Some small communities are springing up round Aijal which bid fair to become permanent. Six such hamlets, with headmen not of the ruling caste, are now to be found within a radius of 3 miles from the station.

82. The following statement shows the number of Lushai coolies impressed for labour under the different departments during the year :

Impressed labour.

	Number of coolies employed one day.
Public Works	17,788
Military Police	1,977
Political Officer's tour and miscellaneous	500
Carriage of rations to Sellukot for Kairuma expeditionary force	9,610
Total	29,875

Days spent in coming and going from villages to the place of labour are excluded from the above figures. The figures, however, include 5,127 days' punitive labour of the Kairuma group. Deducting this amount, the burden of impressment on the balance of the villages was little more than half of the demand of the two previous years, when the number of days' labour performed was 40,505 and 45,734, respectively. To these totals, the Kairuma group contributed practically nothing.

The rate of daily wage paid is 4 annas, except for the carriage of stores to outposts, for which special rates are fixed for the trip.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION 1.

SURVEYS.

SECTION 1.

Surveys.

The cadastral survey.

83. At the commencement of the year, cadastral survey was in progress in the Cachar district, where, by the close of the survey season in June 1895, a total area of 685·02 square miles was surveyed in detail.

Field operations were resumed in November 1895, and were brought to a close in May 1896. They consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work—

(*a*) Traverse survey. | (*b*) Cadastral survey.
(*c*) Revision survey.

(*a*) *Traverse Survey.*—Traverse survey was carried on in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils, where an area of 163·78 square miles was completed. Of the 870·46 square miles traversed up to the end of season 1894-95, 685·02 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed, so that at the commencement of the field season there was an area of 185·44 square miles as advance traverse survey.

(*b*) *Cadastral Survey.*—Cadastral survey, which embraced an area of 549·22 square miles in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils, was finished by the first week of May 1896. The work was proceeded with more rapidly than in the previous year, the unwillingness of the raiyats to have their fields surveyed, which at first obstructed progress, having disappeared.

(*c*) *Revision Survey.*—Revision survey was carried on in the area, in the sadr and Hailákándi tahsils, which was cadastrally surveyed during the previous season, as well as in a portion of the area cadastrally surveyed in 1893-94.

The breaking up of the large coparcenary *mahál* into ordinary *raiyatwári* holdings, by rendering revision more complicated, somewhat retarded progress, without, however, giving rise to any special difficulty. The extent of the operations is given in the following statement :

	Work done		
	From 1st April 1895 to close of season in June 1895.	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	From 1st April 1895 to close of season in May 1896.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
(*a*) Traverse survey	187·76	333·26	351·54
(*b*) Cadastral survey	172·89	458·83	529·81
(*c*) Revision survey	44·56	364·94	578·53

By the end of the season, the traverse and cadastral survey of the whole of the plains portion of the Cachar district, excluding forest reserve, had been completed, the work embracing a total area of 1,034·24 square miles, and revision survey of 355·71 square miles alone remained to be done.

The town of Dhubri (0·25 square miles) was surveyed in traverse, and a small waste land grant, comprising 0·06 square miles in the Jaintia Parganas of the Sylhet district, was surveyed cadastrally, as well as in traverse during the year.

Extension of cadastral survey by local agency.

84. In pursuance of the plan of carrying out gradually by local agency, on the lines of the Barpeta experimental survey, described in the Annual Administration Reports for 1889-90 and 1890-91, the survey of selected portions of the area in the Brahmaputra Valley which was excluded from the operations of the professional survey, an area of about 226 square miles was taken up for survey in the season of 1895-96, but the final results are not yet known. The results of the previous season's surveys, which were ascertained during the year, showed that an area of 178·23 square miles had been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 2,559, the survey giving an increase in the revenue demand amounting to Rs. 6,071. By the end of the season 1894-95, the total area surveyed since the commencement of these operations in 1889-90 amounted to 734 square miles, the total cost of the surveys to Rs. 13,607, and the total increase in the revenue demand resulting from them to Rs. 18,436.

SECTION 2.

SETTLEMENTS.

Scope of the section.

85. In this section all settlements are dealt with, except settlements of waste land grants, which are discussed in Section 3 of this chapter, and ordinary settlements of waste land which consist simply of the application of fixed rates to lands newly taken up for cultivation, which are dealt with in Section 1—Land Revenue, Chapter V, of this Report.

Resettlement of the districts of Assam Proper.

86. The resettlement of the Brahmaputra Valley was completed by the final classification of 255 villages, comprising 224·04* square miles, in the Nowgong district, which were cadastrally surveyed in 1890-91; and of 140 villages, comprising 150·21 square miles, in the Sibságar district, 317 villages, comprising 269·2 square miles, in the Lakhimpur district, 39 villages, comprising 26·92 square miles, in the Kámrúp district, and 134 villages, comprising 128·22 square miles, in the Darrang district, all of which were surveyed in 1891-92. In Nowgong, 9 villages were placed in the first class, 10 in the second class, and 236 in the third class. Of the 140 villages classified in Sibságar, 10 were placed in the second and 130 were left in the third class, in which they were provisionally assessed in the preceding year. In Lakhimpur, 165 villages were placed in the first class, 128 in the second, and 24 in the third class, the re-assessment carried out during the year in this district giving a total increase of Rs. 38,768 in the revenue demand. Of the villages classified during the year in Kámrúp and Darrang districts, 5 in Kámrúp and 16 in Darrang were placed in the second class, and the remainder were left in the third class.

The Jaintia Settlement.

87. The Settlement Officer's proposals as to the final classification of villages and the rates of assessment to be imposed in connection with the Jaintia resettlement, were considered during the year, and the rates adopted by the Chief Commissioner were submitted to the Government of India for approval. These rates, with certain modifications, received final sanction in the letter of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 127—374-2, dated the 14th January 1896, and took effect from the 1st April 1896.

Settlement of town lands.

88. The proposed rules for the leasing of town lands in Assam were under discussion during the year, and the draft of the rules, as approved by the Government of India, has recently been published in the *Assam Gazette* for criticism. The resettlement of the towns of Tezpur, Dhubri, Nowgong, Silchar, Barpeta, Mangaldai, North Lakhimpur, Hailákándi, has been postponed pending the final adoption of these rules.

SECTION 3.

WASTE LANDS.

Scope of the section.

89. This section deals only with waste lands taken up for special cultivation, either under the Settlement Rules now in force under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, or under rules previously in force for the settlement of such land.

Applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules.

90. The number of applications under Section I of the Settlement Rules was 170, against 166 in the previous year. The statement below compares the work done in connection with these applications during the past two years:

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off ...	43	23,571	34	14,577
Settled	38	12,272	26	18,562
Pending	85	42,343	110	46,863
Total	166	78,186	170	80,002

* Revised figures.

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

Total number of settlements under Section I of the Settlement Rules.

91. The statement below gives particulars of the waste land grants settled in accordance with Section I of the Settlement Rules during the past two years. It also shows the total number and area of grants settled under these rules as they stood at the end of the year.

District.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Altogether to the end of 1895-96, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	1	69
Sylhet	9	2,614	8	6,393	127	82,064
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	1	360
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	20	4,336
Darrang	4	1,077	9	8,869	161	50,787
Nowgong	...	...	1	1,035	85*	31,030*
Sibságar	12	1,804	5	1,200	194	57,577
Lakhimpur	7	3,418	2	1,032	109	44,273
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	100
Total	32	8,913	25	18,529	700	270,596

* Includes the lease held in Nowgong for coffee cultivation, which had hitherto been shown under "Special Settlements."

Leases of areas in excess of 600 acres each were allowed to be issued in the Darrang and Nowgong districts under special circumstances.

Auction price realised by the sale of leases.

92. In no case was there more than one applicant for the same piece of land; there was, therefore, no competition at the auctions, and the leases sold fetched only the upset price of Re. 1 per acre.

Resignations and resumptions.

93. In Sylhet, the settlement of one grant under Section I of the Settlement Rules, covering an area of 595 acres, was cancelled owing to the breach of certain conditions of the lease. Two grants, covering an area of 775 acres, belonging to the Kapili tea estate in the Nowgong district, were resigned. The settlements of four grants—three in Kámrúp and one in Darrang—covering an area of 969 acres, were annulled under section 90 (1), clause (*a*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.

Leases brought under assessment.

94. The total number of leases settled up to the close of the year under Section I of the Settlement Rules was 700, as shown above. Of these, 686 have come under assessment, as detailed in the statement below:

District.	Number of leases.	Area, in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	1	69	35
Sylhet	113	76,398	39,508
Goálpára	1	360	180
Kámrúp	20	4,336	2,109
Darrang	161	40,242	18,492
Nowgong	85	29,995	14,970
Sibságar	194	54,456	24,975
Lakhimpur	109	39,823	17,990
Khási and Jaintia Hills	2	100	47
Total	686	245,779	1,18,306

As compared with the previous year, the revenue demand of these estates increased by Rs. 3,883.

95. The total demand on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled under the Settlement Rules, came to Rs. 36,518 (as shown below), the whole of which was realised:

Price of timber.

	Rs.
Sylhet	22,009
Darrang	5,951
Nowgong	70
Sibságar	3,957
Lakhimpur	4,531
Total	36,518

The collections under this head exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,801, the increase being contributed by all the districts named, except Nowgong.

96. The following statement relates to land taken up in the Brahmaputra Valley districts under Section II of the Settlement Rules, for special cultivation:

Waste land taken up in the Brahmaputra Valley under Section II of the Settlement Rules.

Districts.	1894-95.						1895-96.						Existing at the end of 1895-96.			
	Number of leases applied for.		Number of leases granted.				Number of leases applied for.		Number of leases granted.				Total number of leases.			
	Periodic.	Annual.	Periodic.	Annual.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Periodic.	Annual.	Periodic.	Annual.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Periodic.	Annual.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
						Rs.						Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára ...	...	...	1	...	192	319	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	192	319
Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	9	34	1	1,786	3,038
Darrang ...	2	8	2	8	347	750	10	6	...	5	46	78	128	31	10,744	22,370
Nowgong ...	...	8	...	8	50	103	1	4	1	4	47	199	37	33	3,188	6,138
Sibságar ...	32	4	30	18	1,500	2,290	23	36	61	18	1,815	3,849	568	123	53,947	1,22,654
Lakhimpur ...	9	...	3	1	5,800	159	9	...	73	19	3,296	7,838	245	60	26,497	47,320
Total ...	43	20	36	35	7,889	3,621	45	47	135	47	5,209	11,973	1,013	248	96,354	2,01,839

The total area of estates of this class decreased by 398 acres and their total revenue demand by Rs. 112. The decrease occurred only in the districts of Kámrúp and Nowgong, all other districts showing an increase.

97. In Sylhet, eight applications were made under Section III of the Settlement Rules for land required for special cultivation, and fifteen such applications were pending from the previous year. Besides these, six applications which had originally been made under Section I of the Settlement Rules were treated as applications under Section III, as it was decided that the lands applied for were not such as could be leased under the former section. There were thus in all 29 cases for disposal, of which one was withdrawn and three were struck off; in four cases settlement was made of an aggregate area of 1,127 acres, at a revenue of Rs. 1,846. Of 21 cases remaining to be dealt with, five were pending for disposal of boundary disputes, five were ready for disposal, and in the remaining 11 cases survey of the lands applied for was in progress.

Waste land taken up in Sylhet under Section III of the Settlement Rules.

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

98. In Cachar, 781 acres of land, comprised in seven estates, were taken up for tea cultivation. Of this area, 739 acres were comprised in two estates, and were taken up under the *Jangalburi* (reclamation) Rules. The applications for settlement of these two estates under the rules referred to had been granted before the introduction of the Settlement Rules, now in force in the Surma Valley, but owing to delay in making the valuation of the timber on the estates and to delay on the part of the lessees to sign *kabuliyats*, the leases had not been executed before. The remaining five small estates, comprising 42 acres of land, were taken up under Section III of the Settlement Rules.

Waste land taken up for tea cultivation in Cachar.

The total number of tea estates held under the *Jangalburi* Rules in Cachar at the end of the year was 263, comprising an area of 77,114 acres.

99. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of the grants under the Rules of 1838:

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

District.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.			Rs.
Kámrúp	2	32	70	2	31	67
Sibságar	16	5,196	7,966	16	5,196	8,338
Total	18	5,228	8,036	18	5,227	8,405

The decrease of one acre in the area and Rs. 3 in the revenue of the grants in Kámrúp was due to the exclusion of land acquired for the Assam-Bengal Railway. Two grants in Sibságar, having completed 45 years of their term, were assessed on three-fourths of their area at the rate of revenue for *rupit* lands in force in the villages in which the lands comprising them are situated.

100. The statement below gives details as to the grants held under the Rules of 1854:

Grants under the Rules of 1854.

District.	Number of grants.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.
Cachar	23	25,926	7,291
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,968
Kámrúp	4	986	277
Darrang	1	293	82
Nowgong	2	469	132
Sibságar	2	726	204
Total	36	35,397	9,954

101. The table below shows the Old Rule grants commuted to fee-simple, and the amount of purchase-money realised and remaining to be realised on account of such grants in each district:

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

District.	Number of grants.	Area, in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid, including part payments for grants sold for arrears.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Cachar	67	136,207	6,660	4,66,681	...
Sylhet	1	2,340	...	7,924	...
Kámrúp	20	12,527	80	43,430	...
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500	...
Nowgong	13	6,120	294	24,263	...
Sibságar	111	93,879	2,467	3,41,568	...
Lakhimpur	41	30,216	1,229	1,23,610	...
Total	268	288,047	11,077	10,34,976	...

102. The following statement gives the particulars of fee-simple grants and the amount of purchase-money realised on account of such grants in each district:

Fee-simple grants.

District.	Number of grants sold.	Area, in acres.	Price realised.		Price remaining to be realised.
			Up to the close of 1894-95.	In 1895-96.	
			Rs.		
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150	...	...
Kámrúp	17	4,456	19,712	...	...
Darrang	85	45,313	1,53,024	...	...
Nowgong	42	15,229	74,215	...	...
Sibságar	51	31,107	3,27,292	...	...
Lakhimpur	101	86,603	3,62,502	...	...
Total	319	192,295	9,96,895	...	...

The decrease of 99 acres in the Sibságar district was the result of cadastral survey.

103. The following statement gives particulars as to the waste land grants taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years, and the grants existing at the end of the year under the different tenures:

Waste lands taken up for tea-planting during the past five years, and altogether up to the end of 1895-96.

Class of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in										Total up to 1st April 1896.	
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.			
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Thirty-years' Lease Rules	21	8,835	16	3,765	27	4,769	32	8,913	25	18,529	700	270,596
II.—Lease under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper.	48	2,743	93	1,091	175	12,281	71	7,889	182	5,209	1,261	96,354
III.—Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea-planting in Cachar and Sylhet.	8	1,131	4	250	13	1,480	6	812	7	781	591	115,574
IV.—Leases under the modified *Ilám* Rules, Sylhet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	26,317
V.—Grants under Old Rules of 1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5,227
VI.— Ditto ditto 1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35,307
VII.—Grants redeemed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	288,047
VIII.—Fee-simple grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	192,295
Total	77	12,709	113	5,106	215	18,530	109	17,614	214	24,519	3,254	1,029,807

SECTION 4.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

104. Under this section are included petty estates in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, which have not been regularly settled for a term of years, and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenant. The demand, collections, remissions, and balances on their account for the year 1895-96 were as follow:

Government estates.

District.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collection.			Remissions.			Balance.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet	144	671	200	871	464	91	555	..	3	3	207	106	313
Goálpára	1	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	145	677	200	877	470	91	561	..	3	3	207	106	313

SECTION 5. *Wards' and attached Estates.*

There was an increase in Sylhet of one estate, which was due to transfers effected during the year. The increase in the revenue demand was due chiefly to the improvement in the assets of certain *khás muháls*.

SECTION 5.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

Wards' and attached estates.

105. The estate of Maulvi Muhammad Ahiya, son of the late Maulvi Abdul Kadir, a zamindar of Sylhet, consisting of landed property, was attached by order of the civil court in execution of certain decrees against the late zamindar. On the representation of the Deputy Commissioner that the public sale of the estate would be objectionable, and that the decrees might be satisfied by a temporary management of the estate, the court authorised the Deputy Commissioner to take up its management under the provisions of section 326 of the Civil Procedure Code. The estate came into the hands of the revenue authorities just before the close of the year. The annual rental and the total liabilities of the estate are estimated at Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 70,000, respectively, but the actual amounts have not yet been ascertained. At the close of the year, the Deputy Commissioner was engaged in taking over charge of the collection and other papers, and ascertaining the financial position of the estate.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

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SECTION 2.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

106. The following legislative enactments were extended to parts of the province in which they had not previously been in force :

Acts extended or notified to be in force.

The provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (The Bengal Vaccination Act) and Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (Inoculation) were extended to the whole of the Municipal Station of Shillong, including the suburbs of Maukhar and Laban. (Notifications Nos. 3433G. and 3434G., dated the 21st June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 782.)

The provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, V of 1876, were extended to the Barpeta Municipality. (Notification No. 1840J., dated the 8th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th April 1895, page 488.)

The provisions of Act XIII of 1880 (The Vaccination Act) were extended to the Military Cantonment of Shillong. (Notification No. 3435G., dated the 21st June 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd June 1895, page 782.)

The provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1894 (An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884), as amended by Act VI (B.C.) of 1894, were extended to the towns of Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh. (Notification No. 3546J., dated the 17th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th July 1895, page 863.)

The provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1886 and Act I (B.C.) of 1892 [amending Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Bengal Village Chaukidari Act] were extended to the district of Goálpára. (Notification No. 4893J., dated the 28th October 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd November 1895, page 1136.)

The provisions of Part VII of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Consolidation Act) were extended to the Nowgong Municipality, with the exception of Wards No. I (Haibargaon) and No. II (Nartamgaon). (Notification No. 222J., dated the 21st January 1896, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th January 1896, page 79.)

The scope of the operation of the provisions of Act V of 1861 (The Police Act), Act III of 1867 (Gambling), Act III (B.C.) of 1869 (Arrests for cruelty to animals), Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 (Registration of Births and Deaths), and Act XIII of 1880 (Vaccination), was made co-extensive with the limits of the Municipality of Dhubri, as fixed by Notification No. 6137J., dated the 27th September 1894. (Notification No. 3302J., dated the 4th July 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th July 1895, page 836.)

The following Acts of the Governor General in Council came into force during the year :

Act V of 1876 (The Reformatory Schools Act). (Brought into force under section 1 by Notification No. 1842J., dated the 9th April 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th April 1895, page 488.)

„ IX of 1895 (Extradition). (Brought into force from the 15th February 1896 by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 517-I., dated the 3rd February 1896, published in Part III of the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd February 1896, page 164.)

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Act XV of 1895 (The Crown Grants Act).
„ XX of 1895 (ex-King Thebaw's Act).
„ I of 1896 (amending the Indian Emigration Act, 1883).
„ II of 1896 (The Cotton Duties Act).
„ III of 1896 (amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1894).
„ V of 1896 (amending the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879).
„ VI of 1896 (amending the Indian Penal Code).
„ IX of 1896 (amending the Indian Railway Act, 1890).
„ X of 1896 (amending the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869).
„ XI of 1896 (amending the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879).
„ XIII of 1896 (amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).

SECTION 3.

POLICE.

107. The following statement shows the total strength of the police force of the province as it stood on the last day of the years 1894 and 1895 :

Total Police force.

	Sanctioned force of all ranks.		Actual force of all ranks.		Cost.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
					Rs.	Rs.
Military Police	2,941	2,941	2,851	2,923	8,99,599	7,82,775
Civil Police (including Armed and Municipal) Civil	2,198	2,279	2,130	2,223	4,51,825	4,63,341
Union Police	15	15	15	15	1,375	1,440
Rural Police	6,971	6,962	6,971	6,962	3,07,627	3,05,736

108. The actual strength of the several battalions on the 31st of December 1895 was short of the sanctioned strength by 18 sipahis only ; 17 of these vacancies appertained to the North Lushai Hills Battalion and the remaining one to the Gáro Hills Battalion. In the North Lushai Hills Battalion the vacancies were caused by the non-return of recruiting parties before the close of the year. The only military operation undertaken by the Military Police was the expedition against the Lushai Chief Kairuma by the North Lushai Hills Battalion on account of continued and deliberate refusal by the chief and the villages of the group under his control to carry out orders issued by the Political Officer. A column of 300 men under Captain Loch started from Aijal on the 16th of December, and on the 25th, marched into Kairuma's village without any opposition. As previously arranged, a column from Burma and another from Bengal arrived simultaneously at this village. The expedition was perfectly successful, but was not brought to a conclusion till March 1896. Detachments from the Nága Hills and Lakhimpur Battalions furnished the escort to the Assam-Burma Connection Railway Survey party to the Hukong Valley. In all the battalions, the usual drills were carried out and discipline maintained. The Chief Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding inspected the Nága Hills Battalion, and were satisfied with their smartness in drill. Brigadier-General Jennings was also satisfied with the two companies of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion which attended the camp of exercise in Tezpur. A number of men from each of the several battalions were practised in signalling. Two havildars and 12 sipahis of the Silchar Battalion, with the permission of the military authorities, received instruction with the regimental signallers. Two signallers of the North Lushai Hills Battalion went through a course of training in the Sylhet Telegraph Office for six months and passed the necessary tests at the end of the year, when they were allowed to join the newly-opened telegraph office at Kolosib. The proposals for improving the prospects and position of the men of the Military Police in the matter of pay and rations were finally sanctioned; and the new system came into force from the 1st of October 1895. Ten per cent. only of the sanctioned strength of the non-commissioned officers and men of the North Lushai Hills Battalion were allowed to draw rations for their families; the system of granting compensation for dearness of provisions was introduced in all other battalions. During the year, 278 men were enlisted for the several battalions, against 435 in the preceding year. The percentage of Gurkhas enlisted was 65 against 69 in 1894. As in previous years, Dogras, Gharwális, and Nágas were enlisted for the Nága Hills Battalion. There were 248 casualties of all descriptions, against 294, or a

Military Police.

decrease of 46 over the year 1894. There was a very marked decrease in retirements and resignations and also in desertions and dismissals. Forty-one men failed to rejoin on expiry of leave, against only 19 in the previous year; 22 of the failures were from the North Lushai Hills Battalion. There were 72 deaths in all, showing an increase of 22 over the year 1894; 34 of these occurred in the Lakhimpur Battalion alone. Cholera caused the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 16, 15 of which occurred in the Lakhimpur Battalion. Pneumonia accounted for 12 deaths and fever for 10. The proportion of judicial punishments to actual strength fell from 1·0 to ·7 per cent., while the proportion of departmental punishments rose from 1·9 to 3·4.

Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police.

109. The table below shows details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police forces of the past two years:

	Strength.	
	1894.	1895.
Civil Police	1,661	1,709
Armed Civil Police	383	405
Municipal, including Station Police	154	165
Total	2,198	2,279

The proportion of the whole Civil Police force of the province was 1 to 19·2 square miles and 1 to 2,376 inhabitants. Taking only into consideration the police employed on purely police duty (excluding guards, recruits, and absentees from all causes), the proportion was 1 to 32 square miles and 1 to 4,086 inhabitants. The total strength of the police employed on 31st December 1895 was below the sanctioned strength by 3 head constables and 38 constables in the Civil Police and 14 constables in the Armed Civil Police. Many of the vacancies were filled up after the close of the year. The recent concessions made to the police by raising the pay of the lowest grade of constables by one rupee, and also by the grant of free kit to recruits and a larger maintenance allowance of clothing as mentioned in the previous year's report, will, it is expected, enable the police force in future to be kept up to its sanctioned strength.

Drill and discipline.

110. The men of the Civil and Armed Civil Police at all district headquarters, and, where practicable, at subdivisions also, were regularly drilled and in several districts were reported to have attained a fair degree of efficiency. They were also taught physical drill. Casualties amounted to 13·3 per cent. of the actual strength of the force, or 3·7 per cent. less than in the preceding year. There was a decrease under all heads except under "Retirements on pension and gratuity" and "Deaths." The increase under the former head was slight, and the increased death-rate was due to the general unhealthiness of the year, and increased mortality from cholera and *kála-azár*. The number of resignations fell from 185 to 146. The number of men punished departmentally by fines, suspension, and degradation was 338, against 340 in 1894, and the percentage of men punished to actual strength 15·3 against 16·1. The total number of judicial punishments and their percentage to actual strength decreased from 66 and 3·1 to 55 and 2·5, respectively; 187 men were awarded good-conduct stripes against 264 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 9,523-8-8 was paid as rewards to the police, against Rs. 5,994-12-0 in 1894; of this amount, Rs. 8,596-8-8 were awarded for the successful detection of cases under the Excise Laws and the Opium, Arms, and Gambling Acts, and in connection with enquiries into the registration of births and deaths. The balance of Rs. 927 was paid for the apprehension of absconded offenders and for good work in connection with the investigation of cases.

Rural Police.

111. There was a decrease of 9 in the total number of chaukidars, and the total annual cost decreased by Rs. 1,891, *viz.*, from Rs. 3,07,627 in 1894 to Rs. 3,05,736 in 1895.

Processes served by Police.

112. The statement below shows the number of processes served by the Civil Police during the past three years:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Warrants	3,731	4,062	5,021
Summonses	17,652	18,520	19,063
Other orders	16,222	16,567	15,193
Total	37,605	39,149	39,277

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Warrants and summonses increased, while processes under "Other orders" decreased considerably. The increase in warrants was shared by all districts, except Goálpára, Lakhimpur, the Nāga Hills, and the Khási Hills, and, as in the previous year, Sylhet was responsible for the increase in summonses. In processes, under "Other orders," the Khási Hills alone showed a decrease to the extent of nearly 1,000, which was said to be due to the fact that in the previous year a large number of processes were received from Sylhet for execution.

Fines.

113. The following statement shows the total amount of fines imposed during the year, the outstanding balance of the previous year, and the amount realised, remitted, and left outstanding at the close of the year:

Year.	Imposed during and outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	1,26,253	88,945	10,616	26,692
1895	1,42,183	1,03,221	10,046	28,916

The progress made in the realisation of fines during the past seven years is shown in the table below:

Year.	Imposed.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	72,836	67,708	7,839	18,920
1890	73,005	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	94,655	86,034	7,493	24,841
1892	1,05,839	1,00,773	7,943	22,255
1893	1,13,442	1,01,577	7,999	26,121
1894	1,00,132	88,945	10,616	26,692
1895	1,15,576	1,03,221	10,046	28,916

There was a large increase in the total amount of fines imposed, which was most pronounced in Sylhet and Nowgong. A sum of Rs. 1,03,221 was realised, against Rs. 88,945 in 1894, and the total amount of fines outstanding on the 31st December 1895 was Rs. 28,916, against Rs. 26,692 at the close of the previous year.

Cost of the Department.

114. The total cost of the police, excluding the amount spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, showed a decrease of Rs. 1,05,497, the total cost in 1894 and 1895 being Rs. 14,07,238 and Rs. 13,01,741, respectively. The table below shows the distribution of the cost among the different branches of the force:

	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.
Military Police	8,99,599	7,82,775
Civil and Armed Civil Police	4,51,158	4,59,160
Office of Inspector General of Police	56,481	59,806
Total	14,07,238	13,01,741

Besides the above, the cost of the Union Police, which was met from Union funds, and of the Rural Police, which was paid by the villagers, was Rs. 1,440 and Rs. 3,05,736, respectively. There was a large decrease in the cost of the Military Police, which was due to the absence of heavy charges, such as those incurred in 1894 on account of the Abor expedition, and to the abolition of special compensation for dearness of rice. The increase in the cost of the Civil and Armed Civil Police was due chiefly to promotions of some of the District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police to higher grades and also to the higher rate of exchange compensation allowance.

115. Forty-three persons escaped from police custody, or 14 less than in the preceding year. Of the 43 persons, 22 escaped from jails, 11 from police stations and Courts, and 10 while on transit, against 31, 10, and 16, respectively. The number of recaptures and their percentage were 29 and 67·4, against 42 and 72·4 per cent., respectively, in 1894.

Escapes.

116. The following table shows the classification of the cases reported in the several districts of the province during the past five years:

Classification of reported cognisable cases.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
I. Offences against the State, etc.	706	659	717	673	693
II. Serious offences against the person ...	825	783	738	673	783
III. Ditto ditto persons and property	1,707	1,615	1,801	1,763	1,836
IV. Minor offences against the person... ...	696	575	615	564	576
V. Ditto ditto property ...	5,446	5,227	5,550	5,337	5,307
VI. Other offences not specified above... ...	1,920	2,161	2,131	1,995	1,969
Special laws	204	224	196	378	532
Total	11,504	11,244	11,748	11,383	11,696

Cognisable cases reported district by district.

117. The table below shows separately the number of cases reported in each district during the past two years:

	Cases reported. 1894.	Cases reported. 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	1,160	1,214	54	...
Sylhet	4,255	4,271	16	...
Goálpára	624	651	27	...
Kámrúp	1,181	970	...	211
Darrang	692	719	27	...
Nowgong	587	928	341	...
Sibságar	1,505	1,687	182	...
Lakhimpur	973	900	...	73
Nága Hills	141	101	...	40
Khási „	109	83	...	26
Gáro „	156	172	16	...
Total...	11,383	11,696	663	350
Net increase	...	...	313	

There was an increase of 313 in reported cases as compared with 1894; the increase occurred in all classes of crime, except classes V and VI, under which there was a slight decrease, and was distributed over all districts, except Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, the Nága Hills, and the Khási Hills. The largest increase was in Nowgong. The increase in Sibságar was mostly in public and local nuisances, and in ordinary cases of theft said to be due to the rise in the price of food-grains in the district. Cachar had an increase of 54 reported cases, distributed over all classes except class VI, but the increase was chiefly under class III, and was attributed mainly to the foreigners on the railway. Of the remaining districts which showed an increase in reported cases, Goálpára and Darrang each had 27 cases and Sylhet and the Gáro Hills 16. In Goálpára, the increase occurred in classes III and VI, and in Darrang mainly in class V. In Sylhet and in the Gáro Hills the Arms Act was worked with greater activity, and was responsible for the increase.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Cases not enquired into by the police.

118. The statement below shows the details of cases reported to the police and refused enquiry during the past two years :

District.	Number of cases reported to the Police.		Number of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	1,071	946	55	56	5·1	5·9
Sylhet	2,759	2,692	147	259	6·3	9·6
Goálpára	611	639	15	12	2·4	1·8
Kámrúp	700	828	40	69	5·7	8·3
Darrang	562	469	37	16	6·6	8·4
Nowgong	497	530	17	15	3·4	2·8
Sibságar	1,228	1,295	53	61	4·3	4·7
Lakhimpur	961	1,048	42	37	4·4	3·5
Nága Hills	128	90	1	...	·9	...
Khási „	129	99	10	8	7·8	8·1
Gáro „	87	117	2	8	2·3	6·8
Total	8,733	8,753	446	541	5·1	6·2

True and false cases and their proportion to cases reported.

119. In the following statement are shown the number of true and false cases and their ratio per cent. to the total number of cases reported during 1894 and 1895 :

District.	Number of cases reported, including cases pending from previous year.		Cases accepted as true.		Cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		Percentage of true cases to cases reported.		Percentage of false cases to cases reported.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	1,214	1,341	1,100	1,197	114	144	90·6	89·3	9·4	10·7
Sylhet	4,485	4,523	3,946	4,115	539	408	88·0	91·0	12·0	9·0
Goálpára ...	658	667	574	593	84	74	87·2	88·9	12·8	11·1
Kámrúp ...	1,230	1,010	1,143	897	87	113	92·9	88·8	7·1	11·2
Darrang ...	728	748	672	701	56	47	92·3	93·7	7·7	6·3
Nowgong ...	604	949	540	904	64	45	89·4	95·3	10·6	4·7
Sibságar... ...	1,561	1,719	1,437	1,590	124	129	92·1	92·5	7·9	7·5
Lakhimpur ...	998	924	911	836	87	88	91·3	90·5	8·7	9·5
Nága Hills ...	146	106	138	105	8	1	94·5	99·1	5·5	·9
Khási „ ...	114	83	103	75	11	8	90·4	90·4	9·6	9·6
Gáro „ ...	160	180	143	165	17	15	89·4	91·7	10·6	8·3
Total	11,898	12,250	10,707	11,178	1,191	1,072	90·0	91·2	10·0	8·8

Although there was an increase in cases reported, false cases decreased and the provincial percentage of false cases to cases reported went down from 10·0 to 8·8. Kámrúp was the worst district, where, notwithstanding a large decrease in crime, false cases considerably increased. The returns from Cachar and Lakhimpur were also unsatisfactory. Nowgong improved considerably.

120. The table below shows the number and proportion of true crime to population in the several districts of the province for 1895. The districts are arranged according to their order of criminality, beginning with the district in which crime was least:

Proportion of true crime to population.

	Population.	True crime.	Proportion of true crime to population.
Khási Hills	197,904	75	1 to 2,639
Nága „	122,867	105	1 „ 1,170
Goálpára	452,304	593	1 „ 763
Gáro Hills	121,570	165	1 „ 737
Kámrúp	634,249	897	1 „ 707
Sylhet	2,154,593	4,115	1 „ 524
Darrang	307,761	701	1 „ 439
Nowgong	344,141	904	1 „ 381
Cachar	386,483	1,197	1 „ 323
Lakhimpur	254,053	836	1 „ 304
Sibságar	457,274	1,590	1 „ 288
Total	5,433,199	11,178	1 „ 486

As in the previous year, the return of crime was lowest in the Khási Hills and the Nága Hills. Of the plains districts, in Kámrúp and Lakhimpur alone the proportion between crime and population improved. Nowgong fell from the fifth to the eighth place, and Sibságar and the Gáro Hills lost one place each. The three large labour-employing districts were again at the bottom of the list.

121. The following statement shows for the past two years the proportion of convictions to persons arrested and to persons brought to trial, and also of cases ending in conviction to cases decided:

Results of trial of persons arrested and of cases decided district by district.

District.	Percentage of convictions to arrest.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of cases ending in convictions to cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police by order of Magistrate.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	52·6	66·8	49·4	53·6	70·2	68·8	52·6	66·6	34·2	42·0
Sylhet	64·3	66·5	61·9	65·1	76·7	81·5	57·0	66·6	42·5	60·4
Goálpára	56·8	62·7	55·3	63·6	68·4	72·1	59·0	62·0	21·4	24·0
Kámrúp	74·4	60·4	71·4	60·3	82·2	69·9	74·4	56·9	50·0	72·1
Darrang	63·5	81·8	62·9	63·7	81·8	87·3	62·2	78·4	50·0	76·9
Nowgong	58·9	67·2	56·3	64·5	74·2	80·5	56·3	67·4	35·0	35·2
Sibságar	78·4	70·9	76·7	71·1	87·9	84·0	78·5	70·9	75·0	42·2
Lakhimpur	72·2	65·8	70·2	66·3	81·5	77·7	72·2	66·8	...	50·0
Nága Hills	70·2	80·6	71·2	80·6	87·6	89·6	70·2	76·9	...	53·3
Khási „	83·5	72·2	89·1	75·3	89·8	79·4	83·5	72·2	46·6	16·6
Gáro „	67·6	43·8	67.6	51.0	59·1	71·5	67·6	43·8	85·2	84·3
Total	66·7	68·0	64·7	66·0	79·2	79·9	...	...	...	...

The provincial percentage continued to improve.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Classification of true crime.

122. The following table shows the classification of true cases during the years 1894 and 1895 :

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I. Offences against the State ...	639	676	37	...
„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	639	755	116	...
„ III. Ditto ditto and property	1,634	1,695	61	...
„ IV. Minor offences against the person ...	504	521	17	...
„ V. Ditto ditto property ...	4,889	4,955	66	...
„ VI. Other offences not specified above ...	2,019	2,037	18	...
Special Laws	383	539	156	...
Total	10,707	11,178	471	...
Net increase	...	...	471	

There was an increase under all classes owing to increase in crime.

Cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

123. The number of cases enquired into by the police *suo motu* fell from 7,034 to 6,869, which, coupled with the increase in the number of reported cases, caused the percentage of such cases to cases reported to fall from 60·6 to 57·7. The districts of Goálpára, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills showed an improvement, but, with the exception of Sylhet and Sibságar, where the fall was inconsiderable, there was a falling-off in other districts, particularly in Nowgong. The Assam percentage, though low as compared with most of the other provinces, is above the percentage of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1894.

Prosecutions for false cases.

124. Omitting the three hill districts, in Cachar and Sibságar alone was more energy shown in prosecutions for false cases than in the previous year.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

125. The total percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 34·6, against 44·5 in 1894 ; this percentage compares unfvourably with 1894, but was better than in any of the five previous years. Goálpára, Darrang, and Nowgong improved; all other districts showed a falling-off.

Non-cognisable cases.

126. The total number of non-cognisable cases was 19,004, against 18,408 in 1894. Of the 19,004 cases, 18,147 were instituted by complaint and 857 were taken up by Magistrates of their own motion. The number of cases instituted during the past two years is shown class by class in the statement below :

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	715	662	...	53
„ II	8	4	...	4
„ III	105	98	...	7
„ IV	7,089	7,287	198	...
„ V	2,191	2,088	...	103
„ VI	2,209	2,121	...	88
Special Laws	6,091	6,744	653	...
Total	18,408	19,004	851	255
Net increase			596	

Compared with the figures for 1894, there was an increase of 596 cases in non-cognisable crime, which occurred only in class IV and under "Special Laws"; all other classes showed a decrease. Cases under "Special Laws" rose by 653, and the increase was shared by all districts except Cachar, Goálpára, and the three hill districts. The most marked increase in cases of this class was in Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sylhet, and Darrang. In Kámrúp, it was due chiefly to the inclusion under this head of cases under Act V of 1861, and also to the institution of a large number of cases under the Emigration Act and for breach of contract by tea-garden managers and railway contractors. Nowgong had a large increase in cases under the Pound and the Municipal Acts, due to the fact that the town of Nowgong was made a municipality in 1895. Both Sylhet and Darrang showed an increase in cases under the Emigration Act, and in Sylhet there was also an increase in cases of breach of contract and prosecutions under the Police Act and the Village Chaukidári Act. The increase in cases under class IV was contributed to more or less by all the districts of the Assam Valley except Lakhimpur. The largest decrease in non-cognisable crime was in class V, and was shared by all districts except Darrang, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills; it was most noticeable in Lakhimpur and Sylhet.

Results of cases instituted.

127. The following statement shows the results of non-cognisable cases instituted during the years 1894 and 1895 :

District.	Total number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by Magistrates of their own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases in which processes issued to cases instituted.		Percentage of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry to cases instituted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	2,093	1,800	757	662	354	328	1,157	1,084	587	551	425	434	36·2	36·8	16·9	18·2	50·7	50·8
Sylhet	5,938	5,982	3,505	3,009	546	699	4,757	4,137	2,332	2,118	2,214	1,936	59·0	50·3	9·2	11·7	49·0	51·2
Goálpára	827	669	399	276	525	346	731	560	534	378	107	142	48·2	41·3	63·5	51·7	73·1	67·5
Kámrúp	1,511	1,921	902	862	165	495	1,026	1,273	526	741	491	505	59·7	44·9	10·9	25·8	51·3	58·2
Darrang	1,274	1,418	583	711	54	79	577	740	363	436	170	273	45·7	50·1	4·2	5·6	62·9	58·4
Nowgong	1,489	1,973	749	1,089	103	75	1,429	1,507	741	793	595	651	50·3	55·2	6·9	3·8	51·9	52·6
Sibságar	3,239	3,235	1,480	1,497	756	744	1,998	2,075	1,544	1,386	404	583	45·7	43·4	23·3	23·0	77·3	66·8
Lakhimpur	1,321	1,802	678	688	481	614	1,528	1,636	1,044	1,177	414	427	37·2	38·2	26·4	34·1	68·3	71·9
Nága Hills	37	28	35	27	4	4	49	58	32	49	10	5	94·6	96·4	10·8	14·3	65·3	84·5
Khási „	117	122	40	47	73	70	259	158	215	103	26	13	34·2	38·5	62·4	57·4	83·0	65·2
Gáro „	62	54	35	40	9	8	83	56	48	44	16	10	56·5	74·1	14·5	14·8	57·0	78·6
Total	18,408	19,004	9,163	8,818	3,070	3,462	13,594	13,290	7,966	7,776	4,902	4,979	49·8	46·4	16·7	18·2	58·6	58·5

The total number of persons who actually appeared before the courts in the several districts of the province was 13,290 ; 417 of these were discharged after appearance, 4,979 were acquitted (4,972 by Magistrates and 7 by the High or Sessions Court), and 7,776 were convicted.

Police agency in non-cognisable cases.

128. The following are details of non-cognisable cases investigated by the police during the past two years :

District.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by Police *suo motu* on the assumption that they were cognisable, but on enquiry were found to be non-cognisable.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by the police and sent up as cognisable, but transferred by order of a Magistrate to non-cognisable class.		Number of non-cognisable cases sent up by Magistrate to police for enquiry.		Number of municipal cases enquired into or sent up by the police.		Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under Act V of 1861.		Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under any other special laws.		Total of all non-cognisable cases enquired into by the police.		Number of cases under section 175 of Act I of 1882 enquired into by the police *suo motu*, or in which the police were employed to transmit deserters to the Magistrate.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	100	8	16	8	27	28	..	..	198	208	13	..	354	328	13	..
Sylhet	213	20	110	79	74	52	42	83	4	5	103	272	546	699	3	3
Goálpára	28	30	10	5	2	1	422	273	5	7	58	30	525	346	68	79
Kámrúp	24	55	20	18	14	4	104	106	..	307	3	5	165	495	1	..
Darrang	24	17	8	11	12	26	..	..	5	4	5	21	54	79	10	..
Nowgong	41	33	12	14	42	11	..	9	2	2	6	6	103	75	6	6
Sibságar	89	145	12	22	25	16	460	473	9	4	161	84	756	744	105	97
Lakhimpur	71	57	34	31	11	22	345	435	11	23	9	46	481	614	39	..
Nága Hills	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Khási „	4	7	1	3	5	1	35	23	..	..	28	36	73	70	..	..
Gáro „	5	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	8	..	..
Total	601	640	224	195	217	162	1,408	1,402	234	561	386	502	3,070	3,462	245	185

There was a large decrease in the number of cases sent by Magistrates to the police for enquiry. The only districts in which there was an increase as compared with the previous year, were Darrang and Lakhimpur.

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

Offences committed in the Mikir Hills tract in Nowgong.

129. The number of offences committed in the Mikir Hills tract, where special rules for the administration of criminal justice are in force, was 18, as compared with 29 in the previous year; all of these cases were accepted as true. Fifteen cases, affecting 28 persons, were decided, against 20 cases, affecting 24 persons, in the previous year. Only eight persons were convicted, seven of whom were fined and one sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In 1894-95, five persons were fined, nine imprisoned, and four flogged. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 485, against Rs. 310 in 1894-95. Of the fines imposed, Rs. 285 were realised, and the balance was under realisation at the close of the year.

SECTION 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

130. The most important statistics of the year in respect of the plains districts of the province are compared in the table below with those of the two preceding years (1893 and 1894):

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of offences reported	31,420	31,112	32,409
Proportion of offences reported to population ...	1 in 158	1 in 160	1 in 153
Number accepted as true	23,690	23,296	23,905
Percentage of cases rejected	24·6	25·1	23·3
Number of cases brought to trial	15,076	15,096	15,293
„ „ persons under trial	23,160	24,330	23,884
„ „ „ convicted	13,861	13,940	13,943
Proportion of persons convicted to population ...	1 in 359	1 in 357	1 in 357
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	8,297	9,323	9,206
Percentage of convictions	62·5	59·9	60·2
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates ...	654	475	611
Average number per District Magistrate	82	59	76
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates	1,643 or 205 each	1,468 or 183 each	1,578 or 197 each
Number of cases decided by stipendiary Magistrates (63 in 1893, 61 in 1894, and 60 in 1895)... ...	13,301 „ 211 „	13,776 „ 226 „	14,048 „ 234 „
Witnesses examined by stipendiary Magistrates ...	42,588 „ 676 „	43,240 „ 709 „	41,850 „ 697 „
Number of cases decided by Benches of Magistrates ...	.....	38	53
Witnesses examined by Benches of Magistrates ...	.....	139	173
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (18 in 1893, 16 in 1894, and 18 in 1895)	1,045 or 58 each	754 or 47 each	619 or 34 each.
Witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates ...	3,326 „ 185 „	2,554 „ 159 „	2,356 „ 131 „
Total number of witnesses appearing before the Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates	64,750	66,347	63,263
Total number of witnesses examined by Sessions-Judges and Magistrates	48,870	48,213	46,691
Number detained more than one day	10,456	12,771	11,729
Percentage thus detained	16	19	19
Amount of fines imposed (Rs.)	99,340	83,595	1,00,953
„ „ realised („)	87,983	80,503	91,108
Percentage of realisation	88·6	96·4	90·3
Number of persons imprisoned	3,851	4,056	3,620
„ „ fined	9,874	9,557	10,196
„ „ flogged	417	364	298
„ „ who appealed to District Magistrates or Courts of Session	1,646	1,600	1,725
„ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld	1,053	884	1,102
Percentage of confirmation	63·25	57·3	62·5

131. As compared with 1894, these figures show an increase in the Assam Valley districts of 1,324 in the number of offences reported, of 294 in the number of cases rejected and struck off as false, and of 732 in the number accepted as true. In the Surma Valley districts, there was a decrease of 28 in the number of offences reported, an increase of 382 in the number of cases rejected and struck off as false, and a decrease of 123 in the number accepted as true.

Offences reported.

The increase in the number of offences reported in the districts of the Assam Valley occurred in Nowgong (587), Kámrúp (311), Darrang (234), Sibságar (208), and Lakhimpur (122); Goálpára alone showing a decrease of 137. The increase in Nowgong is reported to be partly due to the large number of petty assault cases instituted under sections 352 and 358 of the Indian Penal Code and also to the institution of a larger number of cases under the Cattle Trespass, Municipal, Fishery, and Arms Acts. The increase in Kámrúp, Darrang, and Lakhimpur occurred principally under the heads "Offences affecting the human body," "Offences against property," and "Offences under special laws." The decrease in Goálpára is attributed to a considerable falling off in the number of cases reported under special laws, especially under the Municipal Act and the Registration of Births and Deaths Act. In Sylhet there was an increase in offences under special laws and a decrease in offences under the Penal Code. The decrease under the latter head was most marked in cases of theft, receiving or habitually dealing in stolen property, and house-trespass and burglary, and is reported to be due partly to the fact that the price of food-grains was cheaper than usual, and partly to the fact that some professional thieves were in jail, having failed to furnish the security required from them for their good behaviour. There was also a noticeable decrease in cases of simple hurt. Cachar shows a decrease in respect both of offences under the Penal Code and offences under special laws, but the figures under particular heads call for no remarks.

132. The subjoined table compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years:

Ratio of reported crime to population.

District.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	89	94	90
Sylhet	47	49	50
Goálpára	37	32	30
Kámrúp	46	44	49
Darrang	83	62	78
Nowgong	72	67	85
Sibságar	117	111	116
Lakhimpur	115	126	131

133. The number of cases accepted as true was 23,905, or 73·6 per cent. of the offences reported, as compared with 23,296, or 74·8 per cent. in 1894, while 8,492 cases, or 23·3 per cent., were rejected or struck off as false, against 7,816, or 25·1, in the previous year. The proportion of cases rejected and struck off as false was, as in the previous year, highest in Darrang (32·2 per cent.) and lowest in Goálpára (13·4 per cent.). In Sylhet the proportion was 22·4 per cent., the same as in the previous year, and in Cachar it was 33·8 per cent. The total number of offences returned under the Penal Code as true fell from 15,189 in 1894 to 15,019. In the Brahmaputra Valley districts, there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true under the Penal Code, chiefly under the head of "Offences affecting the human body" (312). This increase was shared by all districts, being most marked in Nowgong (105), Kámrúp (72), and Darrang (66). There was also a slight increase under the head of "Offences against property." In the Surma Valley, however, there was a decrease in the number of offences under the Penal Code, Sylhet showing a falling-off of 474 and Cachar of 144. The decrease occurred chiefly under the two heads "Offences against property" (359) and "Offences affecting the human body" (161). There was also an increase in the Brahmaputra Valley districts in the number of "Offences against special and local laws," returned as true, for which Nowgong (252) and Kámrúp (120) were chiefly responsible. Goálpára alone showed a decrease of 149. In Sylhet there was an increase of 518 under this head and in Cachar a decrease of 23.

Offences accepted as true and cases rejected or struck off as false.

134. There was an increase of 425 in the total number of offences reported under the Penal Code, the figures for 1894 and 1895 being 22,347 and 22,772, respectively. Of the 14,545 persons concerned in the 15,019 cases returned as true under the Penal Code, 7,362 were convicted, as compared with 7,770 out of 15,419 persons concerned

Offences under the Penal Code.

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

in the 15,189 cases of the preceding year. The annexed statement shows the number of cases accepted as true and the number of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime during the past two years :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Offences affecting public tranquillity	530	572	1,450	1,490
False evidence	66	53	26	27
Offences affecting public safety	64	55	29	35
Murder	24	51	4	22
Culpable homicide	26	29	14	26
Serious hurt	85	114	88	128
Simple hurt and assault	5,097	5,218	2,037	1,923
Causing miscarriage	2	2	...	...
Rape	14	7	3	1
Theft	3,249	3,079	1,382	1,191
Dacoity	6	8	14	10
Robbery and extortion	60	66	20	22
House trespass and burglary	1,223	1,227	259	179
Mischief (serious)	281	310	62	93
Offences relating to marriage	224	187	24	22

Of the 22 persons shown as having been convicted of murder during the year, 21 were transported for life and one suffered capital punishment.

In the following districts the largest number of murders were reported during each of the last two years :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Lakhimpur	3	10	1	4
Sibságar	3	6	3	2
Sylhet	13	19	...	8
Kámrúp	1	4	...	2

Fifty-two persons were concerned in the 19 cases returned as true from Sylhet. Of these, 17 were acquitted, 8 were convicted, 1 died and 26 remained under trial at the close of the year. Cases of culpable homicide were reported from all the districts in the province, the largest number occurring, as in previous years, in Sylhet. Of 48 persons charged with this offence, 22 were convicted, 13 were acquitted, and 13 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Cases of dacoity were reported from all the plains districts of the province. Of the 26 persons charged with this offence, 10 were convicted, 13 were acquitted, and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year.

No case of house trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt was reported during the year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial for house trespass, 392 were convicted, 587 were acquitted, 6 died, and 20 remained under trial at the close of the year.

135. Of the total number of offences (9,011) reported under this head, 8,359, or 92·8 per cent., were returned as true, as compared with 7,621, or 94·5 per cent., in the preceding year. In the comparative statement below details are given of the offences returned as true during the past five years :

Offences under special and local laws.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Arms Act	295	411	312	290	577
Cattle Trespass Act	925	1,154	1,089	1,085	1,153
Breach of contract	400	638	812	903	900
Inland Emigration	1,101	1,137	1,252	1,345	1,313
Excise	249	576	522	451	485
Ferries	114	113	99	130	180
Forest	128	111	65	105	140
Gambling	13	17	16	9	8
Municipalities	933	900	1,453	1,418	1,458
Opium	128	112	99	74	108
Police Act (V of 1861)	718	829	1,158	1,032	1,220
Police, Rural (Regulation I of 1883) ...	66	207	158	257	331
Stamps	57	65	89	48	48
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	39	104	234	190	101
Other Acts	219	216	210	284	337
Total	5,385	6,600	7,568	7,621	8,359

The increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act occurred chiefly in Sylhet (261), and is reported to be due to the institution of a larger number of prosecutions for non-renewal of gun licenses. The other districts which show an increase are Nowgong (20), Cachar (17), Sibságar (6), and Darrang (3), while the remaining districts of Kámrúp, Goálpára, and Lakhimpur show a decrease of 10, 9, and 1, respectively. The decrease in the number of cases under the Emigration Act occurred in the districts of Sibságar (34), Lakhimpur (32), and Nowgong (23). There was an increase in the districts of Kámrúp (27), Darrang (20), Cachar (6), and Sylhet (4). As in the previous year, no such cases were returned from Goálpára. The increase in the number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act occurred entirely in the districts of Nowgong (100), Darrang (25), and Sylhet (9), while all the remaining districts showed a decrease, which was greatest in Cachar (29). There was an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Excise Act in the districts of Sibságar (33), Goálpára (17), Sylhet (14), and Darrang (11), and a decrease in the districts of Lakhimpur (14), Kámrúp (13), Nowgong (7), and Cachar (7). Prosecutions under the Municipal Act increased in all the districts except Goálpára, which showed a decrease of 136, and Darrang, where no such cases were reported during the past or the preceding two years. The increase was most marked in Lakhimpur (73) and Nowgong (66). Cases under the Police Act increased in all the districts except Darrang, which showed a decrease of 58.

The number of persons required to give security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past five years was as under :

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Security to keep the peace	230	259	251	489	346
„ for good behaviour	40	60	84	107	104

Duration of cases decided by Magistrates.

136. The average duration of cases decided by Magistrates of each class in each of the last two years is shown below :

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	8·63	6·2	12·8	10·4	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	14·4	11·2	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	6·2	7·0	11·5	11·5	24·6	23·5
District Magistrates	8·3	10·4	6·9	1·0	33·4	15·4

Witnesses examined.

137. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of all grades of Magistrates was 45,964, as compared with 47,428 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in three districts of the Assam Valley : Goálpára (232), Kámrúp (485), and Sibságar (439), also in Sylhet (2,479) and Cachar (487).

Detention of witnesses.

138. Of the total number of witnesses in attendance in the Courts of Magistrates 62,055, or 81·9 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 14·5 per cent. were discharged on the second day, and 3·0 on the third day, as compared with 81·2, 15·9, and 2·4, respectively, in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained over three days was 328, against 291 in 1894. The largest number of detentions occurred, as in the previous year, in Kámrúp (138). In Cachar 54 witnesses were detained beyond the third day, in Sylhet 43, in Sibságar 36, in Darrang 25, in Lakhimpur 16, and in Goálpára and Nowgong 8 each. Explanations regarding these detentions were received and dealt with by the High Court. The number of witnesses in attendance before the Courts of Session was 1,208, as compared with 1,482 in 1894. Of these, 58·5, 25, and 12·9 per cent. were discharged on the first, second, and third day, respectively. The number of witnesses detained in the Courts of Session beyond the third day was 43 ; all these persons were detained in the Sessions Court at Sylhet.

Duration of cases committed to Courts of Session.

139. The following figures show the average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session in the province for the past two years :

	1894.	1895.
Brahmaputra Valley districts	29·8	28·5
Surma „ Sylhet	35·3	43·5
Surma „ Cachar	53·1	92·0

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Session.

140. The proportion of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Session was 70 per cent. as compared with 58·8 per cent. in the previous year. This proportion was highest in Goálpára, Nowgong, Darrang, and Lakhimpur (100 per cent.) and lowest in Sylhet (61·53) per cent.

Fines.

141. The amount of fines imposed by the Sessions and Magisterial Courts was Rs. 1,00,953, against Rs. 83,595 in 1894, and the proportion of the fine realised, including arrears of the previous years, was 90·3 per cent., against 96·4 per cent. in the preceding year. There was an increase in the amount of fines imposed in all districts, except Cachar, which showed a decrease of Rs. 1,911. The most marked increase occurred in the districts of Nowgong (Rs. 6,999), Darrang (Rs. 2,838), Sibságar (Rs. 2,037), and Sylhet (Rs. 7,409).

Whippings.

142. The total number of sentences of whipping awarded during the year was 298, against 364 in 1894. There was a decrease in the number of such sentences in the districts of Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Lakhimpur. In Nowgong the number was the same as in 1894, while the two remaining districts of Darrang and Sibságar showed an increase. In Sylhet there was a decrease of 35 and in Cachar of 24.

Receipts and expenditure.

143. The receipts and charges of the Criminal Courts in each district of the province for the past two years were as follows :

District.	1894. Receipts. Rs.	1894. Charges. Rs.	1894. Excess of charges over receipts. Rs.	1895. Receipts. Rs.	1895. Charges. Rs.	1895. Excess of charges over receipts. Rs.
Cachar ...	21,073	28,902	— 7,829	17,238	29,915	—12,677
Sylhet ...	58,228	77,518	—19,290	59,909	70,985	—10,876
Goálpára ...	8,567	15,625	— 7,058	8,075	14,168	— 6,093
Kámrúp ...	11,289	24,998	—13,709	11,467	15,384	— 3,917
Darrang ...	5,825	20,412	—14,587	8,141	22,412	—14,271
Nowgong ...	8,634	14,156	— 5,522	15,597	15,378	+ 219
Sibságar ...	17,862	24,748	— 6,886	18,871	28,039	— 9,168
Lakhimpur ...	10,224	21,661	—11,437	11,683	23,333	—11,650
Total of Magistrates' Courts ...	1,39,820	2,00,852	—61,032	1,50,084	1,94,155	—44,071
Total of Courts of Session ...	1,882	27,168	—25,286	897	25,259	—24,362
Grand total ...	1,41,702	2,28,020	—86,318	1,50,981	2,19,414	—68,433

In the Magistrates' Courts in the Assam Valley districts, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to Rs. 36,573, as against Rs. 50,958 in 1894, and the excess of expenditure over receipts in Sylhet and Cachar amounted to Rs. 7,498, there being a surplus of Rs. 3,127 in Sylhet and a deficit of Rs. 10,625 in Cachar. There was an increase in receipts in the five districts of Nowgong, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and Kámrúp, and a decrease in the districts of Goálpára, Sylhet, and Cachar. The expenditure incurred rose in the districts of Nowgong, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and Cachar.

In the Sessions Court in the Assam Valley districts the receipts were Rs. 335, as compared with Rs. 292 in 1894, and in the Sessions Court in Sylhet and Cachar they amounted to Rs. 562, as compared with Rs. 1,590 in the preceding year. The expenditure in the Assam Valley districts rose from Rs. 8,533 in 1894 to Rs. 8,642 and that in the Sessions Court in Sylhet and Cachar fell from Rs. 18,635 in 1894 to Rs. 16,617.

The details of receipts in Magistrates' Courts show a decrease under the heads "Process fees" and "Other fees," and an increase under the heads "Fines" and "Miscellaneous fees." The receipts of Courts of Session show a decrease under the heads "Other fees" and "Fines" and an increase under the head "Miscellaneous fees."

As regards the charges of the Criminal Courts, a comparison of the figures of the past two years show that there was a decrease under the heads "Salaries of judicial officers," "Process servers," and "Others," and an increase under the head "Contingencies." The system under which copies of documents required by parties are prepared, yielded a surplus to Government of Rs. 2,377, or about the same as in 1894. The receipts on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts in Assam exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 11,045, as compared with Rs. 11,995 in 1894.

SECTION 5.

PRISONS.

Number of jails.

144. The number of jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year 1895 was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. There were no temporary Public Works jails during the year.

Jail population.

145. The total jail population at the close of the year was 1,485, against 1,429 at the close of 1894 ; the daily average number of all classes of prisoners was 1,435·45 against 1,490·83 in 1894. The total admissions during the year fell from 9,202 in 1894 to 8,565, or a decrease of 637, which was due to both convicts and under-trials. These figures include direct admissions as well as admissions by transfer. The jails which had the largest average population were the three district jails of Sylhet (499), Gauhâti (198), and Tezpur (190) ; in no other prisons did the average population exceed 77.

The following table gives the most important figures relating to the convict population for the past six years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of convicts in jails and lock-ups on the last day of the previous year ...	1,418	1,095	1,262	1,180	1,131	1,036
Admitted direct during the year	3,545	3,717	3,899	4,107	4,151	3,948
„ by transfer ...	1,336	2,180	1,164	1,371	1,247	991
Total	6,299	6,992	6,325	6,658	6,529	5,975
Deduct—						
Transferred	1,539	1,981	1,152	1,347	1,234	998
Released	3,685	3,711	3,998	4,111	4,162	4,026
Escaped	7	9	6	7	23	13
Died	51	81	73	56	72	81
Executed	1	2	2	6	2	2
Total discharged ...	5,283	5,784	5,231	5,527	5,493	5,120
Balance at the end of the year...	1,016	1,208	1,094	1,131	1,036	855
Daily average number of convicts	1,327·33	1,217·56	1,187·78	1,198·97	1,367·35	1,313·13

There was a decrease both in the number of direct admissions and in the daily average number of convicts. A large increase occurred in the prisons at Nowgong (80), Dhubri (34), and Tezpur (29), due to more numerous convictions for theft and rioting ; in the Kohima lock-up, the increase (42) was due to an increase in cases against the person as well as against property, and also, in a minor degree, to a more rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Arms Act.

Juvenile offenders.

146. Four juveniles were imprisoned against 9 in 1894.

Female convicts, civil prisoners, and under-trial prisoners.

147. Of the 3,948 convicts admitted direct, 227 were females, against 278 in 1894. The proportion of females to male convicts admitted direct was 6·1 per cent., against 7·1 in the previous year. The number of civil prisoners admitted was 69, against 51 in 1894. The total and the daily average number of under-trial prisoners decreased from 3,715 to 3,466 and 120·19 to 118·39, respectively. The average detention of under-trial prisoners in Magistrates' and Sessions cases was 9·80 and 28·96 days, against 10·23 and 22·47 days, respectively, in 1894.

Foreign convicts.

148. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,538 were foreigners, of whom 1,199 were tea-garden coolies. Of these, 683 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 37 under Act XIII of 1859, against 671 and 27, respectively, in 1894.

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Habitual offenders.

149. Three hundred and eighty-five re-convicted prisoners were admitted into jail during 1895; of these, 291 were identified by the police and jail authorities, while in 1894, out of 440 persons who had been previously convicted, 298 were identified as old offenders. The system of anthropometry has now been fully introduced into all the plains districts of the province. The following statement shows the number of convicted prisoners measured in each district during the year:

Sylhet	220
Goálpára	21
Kámrúp	3
Lakhimpur	17
Cachar	25
Nowgong	17
Darrang	21

The police have been made responsible for the measurement of all under-trial prisoners, and it is also their duty to measure all convicted persons who come under the rules; at the same time, the jail officers are responsible for seeing that no prisoner who ought to have been measured is released before this has been done.

Sentences.

150. Under the head "Length and nature of sentences" passed on convicts admitted direct into the jails, there was a decrease of 65 in sentences not exceeding one month, of 105 in sentences above one month and not exceeding three months, and 62 in sentences above six months and not exceeding one year, while in sentences (*a*) of above two years and not exceeding five years, and (*b*) exceeding ten years, the figures, though showing a slight decrease, did not vary to any extent. On the other hand, there was a small increase in sentences above one year and not exceeding two years and above five years and not exceeding ten years. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased from 76 in 1894 to 73 in 1895.

Guards and escapes.

151. The number of escapes during the past five years is compared in the table below:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
From jails	21	24	19	46	29
„ lock-ups	10	8	6	14	9
Total	31	32	25	60	38

Altogether, 38 convicts escaped, against 60 in 1894. Of the 38 convicts who escaped, 25 were recaptured within the year, and in addition seven prisoners, who had escaped during the previous years, were also recaptured.

Punishments by criminal courts and jail officers.

152. The total number of jail offences committed and punishments inflicted on prisoners during the year was 989 and 981, against 1,132 and 1,121, respectively, in 1894. This decrease in prison offences shows conclusively that better discipline was maintained in our prisons. Corporal punishments decreased from 132 to 110. The percentage of paid warders punished to the total number entertained was 42·10, against 45·23 in 1894. On the other hand, convict overseers were less well behaved, and the ratio of punishments rose from 29·63 to 31·55.

Mark system and remission of sentences.

153. Three hundred and fifty-three convicts, who came under the operation of the mark rules, obtained remission of their sentences, and were released, against 322 in 1894. The increase in the number of convicts released was due to the extension of the mark system to prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment under the new mark rules, which came into force on the 1st January

1893. The average remission was 24 days in a one-year sentence, 47, 78, 114, 130, 160, 181, 226, and 365 days in sentences not exceeding two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and ten years, respectively. One hundred and ninety-one convicts were punished by forfeiture of marks during the year, against 129 in the previous year.

Sickness and mortality.

154. The table below shows separately the death-rate for the past two years among convicts in jails and lock-ups :

	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	
	1894.	1895.
Jails	58·73	69·02
Lock-ups	17·10	16·39
Total	53·38	61·68

In 1895, there were 85 deaths amongst all classes of prisoners and 81 amongst convicts, against 76 and 73, respectively, in 1894. The death-rate per mille rose from 50·0 in 1894 to 59·2 in 1895. Of the 81 deaths amongst convicts, 39 occurred in the Sylhet Jail, 14 in Tezpur, 11 in Gauháti, 4 in Dibrugarh, 2 in each of the jails at Silchar, Dhubri, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Shillong, and 1 in each of the lock-ups at Hailákándi, Mangaldai, and Jorhát. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital in the several prisons of the province, was 1,286·7, against 1,411·3 in the preceding year.

The ratio of admissions to hospitals and of daily average sick per mille of average strength for the years 1894 and 1895 is shown below :

	Ratio per mille of average strength			
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average sick.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Jails	1,379·7	1,261·8	59·3	63·6
Lock-ups	1,581·8	1,413·1	38·3	27·3

There were 1,847 admissions into hospitals, and the ratio per mille of average strength to the daily average sick was 57·7, against 21·4 and 56·0, respectively, in 1894.

Employments of convicts.

155. Owing to the smaller number of admissions, the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 1,298·04, against 1,352·60 in the previous year. Of these, 513 were employed by the Public Works Department, municipalities, and private persons, and 108 on manufactures. The total cash earnings on the year's working amounted to Rs. 44,542, against Rs. 34,921 in 1894. The increase in the earnings was partly due to the larger number of prisoners employed extramurally and partly to the change in the system by which payments, amounting to Rs. 50 and under, were made by the Public Works Department and other public officers in cash. Owing to these reasons, the average earnings of convicts rose from Rs. 25-13 in 1894 to Rs. 34-5 in 1895. The amount actually paid into the treasury on account of sale-proceeds of jail-manufactured articles was Rs. 10,651-14-3, against Rs. 10,143-14 in the previous year. The total credits of the Manufacturing Department amounted to Rs. 32,249, and the debits to Rs. 18,635. Thus, there was an excess in credits amounting to Rs. 13,614, as compared with Rs. 18,683 in the previous year ; the decrease of Rs. 5,069 in the profits was due to the smaller number of prisoners employed on manufactures. The total net earnings from extramural labour rose from Rs. 43,116 in 1894 to Rs. 48,615 in 1895, or an increase of Rs. 5,499.

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

156. The following statement shows the expenditure on the prisons of the province during the year under report, as compared with the previous six years:

Expenditure.

Average number of prisoners of all classes	1,472·44	1,405·28	1,247·65	1,288·85	1,319·38	1,490·83	1,435·45	Average expenditure per prisoner in 1895.
Year.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
General supervision ...	6,399	5,799	6,401	...	...	...	...	...
Dieting	49,018	50,507	42,015	49,783	48,025	49,518	42,332	29 7 10
Establishment ...	22,797	22,701	21,046	20,804	21,245	21,913	22,954	15 15 10
Police guards	26,729	22,821	19,500	21,265	18,054	17,656	17,002	11 13 6
Hospital charges	3,151	2,269	3,279	2,446	2,020	2,545	3,490	2 6 11
Clothing	7,081	6,054	7,901	9,018	7,430	8,686	7,935	5 8 5
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	8,069	6,687	7,316	7,759	6,576	6,501	7,324	5 1 8
Construction and repairs ...	17,979	15,463	17,055	36,381	20,679	14,655	9,966	6 15 1
Total	1,41,223	1,32,301	1,24,513	1,47,456	1,24,029	1,21,474	1,11,003	77 5 3
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Average expenditure per prisoner	95 14 5	94 2 3	99 12 9	114 6 7	94 0 0	81 7 8	...	...

157. The total expenditure, including the Public Works expenditure on buildings during the year 1895, amounted to Rs. 1,11,003, against Rs. 1,21,474 in the previous year. The expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 77-5-3, against Rs. 81-7-8 in the preceding year. The statement given below shows that the average expenditure per prisoner under all heads, except "Establishment," "Police guards," "Hospital charges," and "Miscellaneous contingencies," was lower than in 1894.

Expenditure, including the Public Works expenditure on buildings.

The statement below shows what the cost has been per head of average strength for guarding and maintaining the prisoners for the past six years, excluding the cost of buildings:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dieting	36 1	33 12	38 11	36 9	33 4	29 9*
Establishment ...	16 2	16 14	16 2	16 1	14 11	16 0
Police guards... ...	16 4	15 10	16 8	13 11	11 13	11 13
Hospital charges ...	1 10	2 10	1 14	1 8	1 11	2 7
Clothing	4 5	6 7	7 0	5 10	5 13	5 9
Miscellaneous contingencies	4 12	5 14	6 0	5 0	4 5	5 2
Total	79 0	81 0	86 3	78 5	71 10	70 6

* Excluding dieting charges of civil prisoners.

The total average cost per prisoner, excluding expenditure upon buildings, decreased from Rs. 71-10 in 1894 to Rs. 70-6 in 1895. The gross expenditure of the year, including the amount drawn from the treasury on manufacturing account, fell from Rs. 1,30,789 in 1894 to Rs. 1,17,522 in 1895, while the gross earnings rose from Rs. 68,337 to Rs. 70,937. The net cost of the department amounted to Rs. 46,585, or Rs. 32-7-3 per head of average strength, as compared with Rs. 48-2-9 in the previous year.

SECTION 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

158. The details relating to the administration of civil justice in the plains districts of the province as compared with the two preceding years, are given below:

General statistics.

—	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of suits instituted	24,788	26,552	28,946
Proportion of suits instituted to population	1 in 201	1 in 182	1 in 169
Number of suits disposed of	24,591	27,322	29,610
Percentage of cases contested	27·4	26·8	24·7
„ „ decided in plaintiff's favour	56·61	59·6	61·3
„ „ „ in defendant's favour	31·69	31·2	30·1
„ „ compromised	11·70	9·2	8·6
Value of suits instituted (Rs.)	23,55,921	20,27,336	22,49,084
Average value of each suit (Rs.)	95	76	78
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value	66·2	67·7	66·3
„ „ „ „ 100 „	84·5	85·0	84·4
Average duration of ordinary suits before Munsifs—			
In contested cases (days)	87	85	87
In uncontested cases (days)	44	43	43
Number of suits pending for more than one year	38	71	45
„ appeals filed	1,082	979	861
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	24·92	23·7	21·42
Number „ disposed of	1,053	792	892
„ „ „ on their merits	1,021	762	861
„ „ „ in which decision of Lower Court was upheld	736	540	611
Percentage of number of appeals in which decision of Lower Court was upheld	72·1	70·8	70·9

159. The total number of original suits instituted was greater than in any previous year. Except Goálpára and Nowgong, every district showed an increase. In the case of the Assam Valley districts, this increase occurred entirely in suits of the Small Cause Court class. In Sylhet, the bulk of the increase consisted of suits for money or moveables, and the fact is attributed to the publication of the Bill to regulate the award of interest in suits for simple money debts and mortgage debts, which gave rise to such apprehension among the money-lenders that they at once put their debtors in court.

Suits instituted.

160. The value of suits instituted increased by Rs. 2,21,748, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The increase in the value of suits in Sylhet and Cachar followed the increase in the number of suits instituted. In the Assam Valley districts, on the other hand, while there was an increase of 492 in the number of suits instituted, there was a decrease of Rs. 15,259 in their aggregate value, owing to a decrease in the number of suits of high value. The average value of the suits instituted during 1895 was

Value of suits.

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

Rs. 78, as compared with Rs. 76 and Rs. 95 in 1894 and 1893, respectively. The figures below give the average value of suits instituted in the three District Judgeships during the past three years:

		1893.	1894.	1895.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	89·1	73·9	69·0
Surma „	Sylhet	101·2	76·7	81·4
	Cachar	75·6	85·7	91·7

Suits disposed of.

161. The number of original suits heard and determined was 29,610, or 2,288 more than the number heard and determined in the previous year, an increase to which all districts, except Nowgong, Goálpára, Lakhimpur, and Sibságar, contributed. The Courts, as a whole, disposed of more cases than were instituted. In Sylhet, the increase in the number of cases disposed of was due to a larger number of cases having been decided under the Small Cause Court procedure.

Of the districts in the Assam Valley, Darrang and Kámrúp show an increase of 202 and 114, respectively, in the number of suits disposed of, and Nowgong, Goálpára, Lakhimpur, and Sibságar a decrease of 183, 38, 8, and 7. In Sylhet there was an increase of 1,981 and in Cachar of 227.

There was a total increase of 675 in cases withdrawn, compromised, confessed, etc., Sylhet, the Assam Valley districts, and Cachar showing an increase of 540, 76, and 59, respectively.

There was an increase of 1,623 in the number of *ex parte* decisions, Sylhet, the Assam Valley districts, and Cachar showing an increase of 1,375, 197, and 51, respectively.

The number of contested suits decided shows a net decrease of 10, the Assam Valley districts returning a decrease of 193 and Cachar and Sylhet an increase of 117 and 66, respectively. The following table shows the proportion of cases contested in these districts:

	Percentage.	
	1894.	1895.
Assam Valley districts	33·4	31·3
Sylhet	24·0	21·6
Cachar	12·6	17·1
Total	26·8	24·7

In the Assam Valley districts, the proportion of contested cases was, as in the previous year, largest in Nowgong, where the percentage was 39·2. The number of cases decided under the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873, section 9) was again higher in this than in any other district.

Of the total number of contested cases (3,307), decided in the Assam Valley districts, 1,381, or 41·7 per cent., were decided under the summary procedure of Small Cause Courts, and 1,926, or 58·3 per cent., under the ordinary procedure, against 37·2 and 62·8 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Sylhet, out of 3,691 contested cases, 1,100, or 29·8 per cent., were decided under the summary procedure, and 2,591, or 70·2 per cent., under the ordinary procedure, against 28·4 and 71·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Cachar, out of 339 contested cases, 59, or 17·4 per cent., were decided under the summary procedure, and 280, or 82·6 per cent., under the ordinary procedure, against 23·4 and 76·6 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year.

Of the total number of suits disposed of, 14,175, or 47·87 per cent., were dealt with under the summary procedure of Small Cause Courts, and 15,435, or 52·13 per cent., under the ordinary procedure, against 11,184 and 16,138, or 40·93 and 59·07 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year.

Execution of decrees.

162. The results of applications for the execution of decrees during the last three years are shown in the following table:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of applications dealt with	14,900	15,858	17,074
Number in which satisfaction was obtained in full ...	3,030	2,770	2,810
Ditto ditto in part ...	2,660	2,846	3,497
Amount realised (Rs.)	3,92,087	3,90,759	4,01,568

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 1,216 in the number of applications for the execution of decrees dealt with, and of Rs. 10,809 in the amount realised, the greatest increase being in Sylhet. Of the 17,071 applications dealt with, 14,553 were disposed of during the year, against 13,478 out of 15,858 applications in the previous year. In 6,307 out of the total number of applications disposed of satisfaction was obtained in full or in part, and in 8,054 cases the execution proceedings were wholly infructuous. The corresponding figures for 1894 were 5,616 and 7,432, respectively. In 55 cases in which satisfaction was obtained, the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 1,086 cases the amount was realised by the sale of moveable property, and in 981 cases by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 38,834 and 753, respectively.

In addition to the above, there were 352 cases in which moveable property, and 327 cases in which immoveable property, was attached, but subsequently released under section 275 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In five cases, the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326 of the Code, and in 17 and 977 cases possession was given of moveable and immoveable property, respectively. In 6 cases, specific performance was enforced. In no case was partition effected under section 265. Against 55 cases in which the judgment-debtors were imprisoned for debt, there were 127 in which they were released after arrest. In 1,117 instances, other means were adopted in order to effect execution. As compared with 1894, there was an increase of 252 in the number of cases in which moveable property was sold, and of 86 in the number in which execution was effected otherwise than as shown. The total number of judgment-debtors imprisoned shows an increase of 17, and that of sales of immoveable property of 228.

Duration of suits.

163. The average duration of suits, contested and uncontested, before the different grades of Court during the past three years is shown in the following table :

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judge. Days.	Subordinate Judge. Days.	Munsifs. Days.	District Judge. Days.	Subordinate Judge. Days.	Munsifs. Days.
1893	187	274	87	207	59	44
1894	222	212	85	161	77	43
1895	202	279	87	168	98	43

Appeals.

164. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Civil Appellate Courts of Assam during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, as well as the number pending at the close of each of these years :

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Instituted	1,082	979	861
Decided	1,053	792	892
Pending	847	1,047	1,025

As compared with the previous year, there was a net decrease of 118 in the number of appeals instituted, an increase of 100 in the number disposed of, and a decrease of 22 in the number pending. In institutions, the Assam Valley districts and Sylhet show a decrease of 92 and 40, respectively, and Cachar an increase of 14. The decrease in the Assam Valley districts was mainly due to the fact that a larger number of cases were decided under the Small Cause Court procedure. In disposals, Sylhet and Cachar show an increase of 126 and 44, respectively, and the Assam Valley districts a decrease of 70 ; while in the number pending, the Assam Valley districts show a decrease of 27 and Cachar an increase of 5, Sylhet returning the same number as at the end of the previous year.

There were on the 31st December 1895 422 appeals on the files of the superior Courts of the province, which had been pending for more than a year, as against 390 pending at the end of 1894. Of these 422 appeals, 384 were in the district of Sylhet, *viz.*, 367 before the District Judge and 17 before the Subordinate Judge ; and the remaining 38 were before the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. The appointment of an Additional Subordinate Judge for six months has recently been sanctioned to deal with the arrears in Sylhet.

The proportion of appeals actually preferred to the 4,019 cases in which an appeal lay to the Subordinate Appellate Courts was 21·42 per cent., as compared with 23·7 per cent. in 1894. The most favourable results in this respect are to be found in Lakhimpur (13·24), and the least favourable in Goálpára (27·39).

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

The table below compares the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years :

		1893.	1894.	1895.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	22·69	20·1	18·08
Surma ,, Sylhet	... ...	26·61	27·4	24·16
Surma ,, Cachar	... ...	35·0	32·3	25·87

Of the 892 appeals disposed of in 1895, 861 were decided on their merits and 31 were otherwise disposed of. In 611 cases, against 540 in 1894, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed. The results in this respect in the two valleys during the past three years are compared below :

		1893.	1894.	1895.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	65·7	66·2*	63·8
Surma ,, Sylhet	... ...	77·8	77·0*	75·9
Surma ,, Cachar	... ...	61·7	71·4*	75·9

* Revised figures.

165. The figures below represent the surplus of the receipts over the expenditure of the Civil Courts in Assam during the past five years :

Financial results.

	Rs.
1891	1,39,903
1892	1,15,706
1893	1,19,920
1894	1,36,830
1895	1,51,679

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,95,403, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,43,724, against Rs. 3,72,526 and Rs. 2,35,696, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 22,877 in the receipts of the year was contributed to by all heads except "Other receipts." There was an increase in the expenditure of the Courts of Sylhet and Cachar. In the Assam Valley districts, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,079. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in the two valleys during the past two years is distributed thus :

		1894.	1895.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	44,976	47,256
Surma ,, Sylhet	... ...	76,364	91,358
Surma ,, Cachar	... ...	15,490	13,065

166. The following are abstracts of the Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in the hill districts :

Civil justice in the hill districts.

Nága Hills.—One hundred and twelve civil suits were instituted, which was a slight increase over the previous year's figures. The total number of suits for disposal was 120, of which 52 were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner, 60 by the Assistant Commissioner, 1 case was transferred to another Court, and 7 were pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits was Rs. 14,246, as compared with Rs. 14,816 in the previous year, more than half the number of suits being for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50. Sixty-two suits were contested, 36 uncontested, 12 disposed of without trial, and 2 by arbitration. The average duration of contested cases was 11 days, against 18 in 1894 and 46 in 1893, and that of uncontested cases 39 days, as compared with 40 and 68 days, respectively, in the two preceding years. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 42, against 39 in 1894, and the amount realised was Rs. 888, against

Rs. 1,535. The receipts of the Civil Courts decreased from Rs. 1,242 in 1894 to Rs. 880. The estimated charges of the year amounted to Rs. 2,350, against Rs. 2,498 in 1894 and Rs. 1,635 in 1893. SECTION 7. *Registration.*

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The total number of suits instituted was 165, of which 128 were instituted in the regular Courts and 37 in the village Courts of the district, against 132 and 48, respectively, in 1894. Of the total number (176) of cases for disposal, 162 were disposed of, and 14 remained pending at the close of the year; in 84 cases, the parties were foreigners (*i.e.*, not natives of the district), in 5 Khásis, in 24 cases foreigners and Khásis, and in 52 Santengs. The total value of the suits instituted in the regular Courts amounted to Rs. 14,106, and that in suits before the village Courts to Rs. 10,056, against Rs. 11,698 and Rs. 2,612, respectively, in the previous year. There were 4 appeals for disposal before the Deputy Commissioner, all against the decision of the Sub-Deputy Collector at the sadr. In 3 cases the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed. There were 82 applications for execution of decrees (including 16 pending at the close of 1894). In 40 cases, the amount decreed was wholly or partially realised, 5 cases were transferred to another Court, and in 17 cases the applications were unsuccessful, while 20 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The total receipts from Civil Justice was Rs. 1,941, or Rs. 225 more than in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,158, being Rs. 401 less than in 1894.

Gáro Hills.—In the Gáro Hills, the number of suits instituted was 76, against 126 in the previous year. The large decrease was due to the exclusion of many petty cases decided by *laskars*, which used formerly to be shown in the records of the Deputy Commissioner's Court. Eighty-three of the 91 cases for disposal were heard, and 8 remained pending at the close of the year. Twenty-five of the above 91 suits were disposed of by *laskars*, and of the remainder, 74 were for money or moveables of a total value of Rs. 2,936, and the remaining 2 were suits under the Rent Law, valued at Rs. 25; in 1894 the 126 suits instituted were valued at Rs. 10,785. Five appeals were preferred to the Deputy Commissioner, in 2 of which the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 2 it was modified, and in 1 reversed. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 29; 19 of these were disposed of, 3 were transferred to other Courts, and 7 remained pending at the close of the year. In 12 of the above 19 cases, the decrees were wholly or partially satisfied, and 7 applications were unsuccessful. The amount realised was Rs. 225, against Rs. 125 in 1894. The receipts from Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 388, and the charges to Rs. 7,825.

Eastern Duárs in Goálpára.—In the Eastern Duárs, 51 suits were instituted, against 80 in the previous year. The number of suits for decision was 61, of which 52 were disposed of. With the exception of 4 cases in which the contending parties declined to submit to arbitration, and which were tried by the regular Courts, all the above cases were decided according to the awards of the *panchayats*. The total estimated value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 6,417. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 27, including 4 pending from the previous year, of which 10 were wholly or partially satisfied, 11 were struck off for default, and 6 remained pending at the close of the year. One application for revision of the decision of the Lower Court was filed before the Deputy Commissioner, but the order of the Lower Court was upheld.

North Cachar.—The number of suits instituted in this subdivision was 27, against 9 in the previous year, and the number for disposal was 31, all of which were disposed of during the year. The total value of the suits rose from Rs. 566 in 1894 to Rs. 3,381 in consequence of the influx of labour for work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The average duration of cases fell from 39 to 34 days. As in 1894, there were no appeals against the decision of the Subdivisional Court. There were only 2 applications for execution of decrees, 1 of which was successful.

SECTION 7.

REGISTRATION.

Changes effected in the administration of the Registration Department.

167. The important changes that have occurred in the administration of the Registration Department during the past five years, are—

(1) *Increase in the number of registration offices.*—Up to the year 1890-91, there were 22 registration offices in the province. In 1891-92, the number was raised to 25 by the establishment of three rural sub-registry offices in the district of Sylhet. These three rural offices have proved successful, and the establishment of another rural office in this district has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

SECTION 7, *Registration.*

(2) *Revision of the Table of Fees.*—A revised table of fees, under section 79 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1895, the principal feature of which was the reduction of the minimum fees for the registration of a document from 12 annas to 8 annas.

The introduction of Herschel's system of identification by finger-prints, with the object of preventing false personation, was sanctioned after the close of the year.

168. The following abstract statement compares the results of 1895-96 with the preceding twenty-one years in respect of the number of offices in existence, the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the surplus at the disposal of Government:

General comparative statement for the last 22 years.

Year.	Number of registrations				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	5,082	2,504	1,487	9,073	15,048	10,273	4,775	19
1875-76	4,795	2,163	1,398	8,356	14,440	13,753	687	19
1876-77	4,981	2,411	1,612	9,004	15,202	12,481	2,721	19
1877-78	7,693	2,790	1,859	12,342	18,430	15,809	2,621	21
1878-79	7,796	3,619	2,019	13,434	24,461	16,942	7,519	21
1879-80	8,008	3,059	2,231	12,298	28,002	18,582	9,420	23
1880-81	8,137	3,245	2,679	14,061	27,888	17,117	10,771	23
1881-82	6,818	2,878	2,475	12,163	25,135	16,620	8,515	22
1882-83	7,769	3,783	2,764	14,316	26,414	16,552	9,862	22
1883-84	8,593	4,285	2,860	15,738	27,767	16,315	11,452	22
1884-85	10,111	5,487	2,550	18,148	30,547	19,370	11,177	22
1885-86	11,023	7,627	2,563	21,213	34,583	19,205	15,378	22
1886-87	10,960	10,382	2,827	24,169	36,145	22,509	13,906	22
1887-88	16,861	1,982	3,045	21,888	31,429	21,878	9,551	22
1888-89	18,498	2,368	3,354	24,220	32,119	22,362	9,757	22
1889-90	25,113	2,467	3,662	31,242	42,417	23,193	19,224	22
1890-91	25,312	2,279	3,648	31,239	43,187	24,551	18,636	22
1891-92	24,008	2,499	4,191	30,698	44,728	26,378	18,350	25
1892-93	24,316	2,244	4,433	30,993	44,295	24,203	20,092	25
1893-94	26,711	2,992	4,444	34,147	47,153	25,981	21,172	25
1894-95	26,747	3,618	4,469	34,834	47,535	26,565	20,970	25
1895-96	28,804	4,298	5,115	38,217	47,617	26,737	20,880	25
Increase or decrease in 1895-96, compared with the preceding year ...	+2,057	+680	+646	+3,383	+82	+172	—90	...

The total number of deeds registered was the highest since the formation of the province into a separate Administration. From the 1st April 1895, the minimum fee leviable for the registration of a document was reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas, and this concession, although to a certain extent esponsible for the increase in the total number of registrations, prevented a corresponding rise

in the receipts, which were almost identical with those of 1894-95. The results of the past three years, compared with the three years preceding them, are exhibited in the following statement :

	Number of registrations				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices (average).
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total of the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	73,636	7,022	12,272	92,930	1,32,210	75,132	57,078	24
Total of the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	82,262	10,908	14,028	1,07,198	1,42,305	79,283	63,022	25
Increase	+ 8,626	+ 3,886	+ 1,756	+ 14,268	+ 10,095	+ 4,151	+ 5,944	+1

During the three years' period ending with 1895-96, there was a satisfactory increase under all heads, compared with the previous triennium. The increase in the total number of registrations appeared chiefly in the class of deeds relating to immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory. There was also a decided improvement in the number of deeds relating to immoveable property, the registration of which is optional. The rate of progress in other registrations was less satisfactory.

Registrations in 1895-96.

169. The following table shows the total number of documents of each class registered during the past two years :

District.	Immoveable property.		Moveable property.		Wills.		Powers to adopt other than those conferred by wills.		Grand total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cachar	4,827	4,568	382	462	6	3	...	...	5,215	5,033
Sylhet	22,685	25,518	2,745	3,199	15	16	1	2	25,446	28,735
Goálpára	622	702	59	79	7	4	...	...	688	785
Kámrúp	526	540	242	231	26	20	...	...	794	791
Darrang	179	190	194	151	11	10	...	...	384	351
Nowgong... ...	80	64	134	165	15	8	...	...	229	237
Sibságar	1,171	1,217	422	415	31	18	...	2	1,624	1,652
Lakhimpur ...	206	264	151	285	1	1	...	...	358	550
Khási Hills ...	69	39	12	22	2	1	...	...	83	62
Gáro „ ...	...	...	13	20	...	1	...	...	13	21
Total	30,365	33,102	4,354	5,029	114	82	1	4	34,834	38,217

The total number of deeds registered was 38,217, against 34,834 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 3,383 deeds, or 9·71 per cent. This increase was chiefly due to the district of Sylhet, though Goálpára, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills also contributed towards it. Taking the different classes of deeds, the major part (2,057) of the net total increase of 3,383 deeds in the year under report, was contributed by deeds relating to immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory, the increase under this head in the district of Sylhet alone amounting to 2,175 deeds. Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur also showed an increase, but there was a decrease in Cachar, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills. Under deeds relating to immoveable property the registration of which is optional, and those relating to moveable property, the increase was almost equal, *viz.*, 680 under the former and 675 under the latter. Under the former class,

SECTION 7. *Registration.*

there were registrations only in the plains districts, all of which showed an advance, except Goálpára, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur; Sylhet contributed the largest increase (658 deeds). The increase under registrations of moveable property was due to all districts, except Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sibságar. Here also, the largest increase (454) was in Sylhet. Under wills and authorities to adopt, the number of registrations was small. Of the 38,217 deeds of all classes registered during the year, 33,768, or 88·36 per cent., were presented in the Surma Valley, 4,366, or 11·42 per cent., in the Assam Valley, and 83, or 0·22 per cent., in the hill districts. Of the total number of deeds registered, 86·61 per cent. pertained to immoveable property, as compared with 87·17 per cent. in 1894-95, 13·16 per cent. related to moveable property, against 12·5 per cent. in the preceding year, while the number of wills and authorities to adopt was 0·23 per cent., against 0·33 per cent. in 1894-95. Of the 33,102 deeds relating to immoveable property registered, 28,804, or 87·02 per cent., were compulsory, against 26,747, or 88·8 per cent., in 1894-95, and 4,298, or 12·98 per cent., optional, against 3,618, or 11·92 per cent., in 1894-95.

Aggregate value of property registered.

170. The total aggregate value of immoveable property affected by registration amounted to Rs. 54,57,271, against Rs. 49,03,016 in the preceding year, and that of moveable property to Rs. 14,13,286, as compared with Rs. 11,43,662 in 1894-95.

Average time taken to complete registration.

171. The average time taken to complete the registration of a deed was 1·74 days, as compared with 1·85 days in 1894-95. Out of the 24 sub-registry offices, an improvement was effected in seven offices; in seven others the figures remained the same as in 1894-95, while in the remaining ten offices, the average time slightly increased. In only one office (Habiganj) was the maximum limit of four days slighty exceeded. In this office, the average time taken was 4·2 days, and was attributed to unusually lengthy documents having been presented for registration during the year.

Documents impounded.

172. The number of documents impounded by the officers of the Registration Department as having been written on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped paper, was 211, against 178 documents in 1894-95. In addition to the above, there were two cases of evasion of stamp duty detected in the district of Sylhet at the time of registration of the documents. In both these cases, the full amount of consideration money that had actually passed between the parties was not stated in the deeds, the object being to evade payment of the proper stamp duty.

Receipts and expenditure.

173. The total receipts of the Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 47,617-7, against Rs. 47,534-12 in 1894-95, showing a small increase of Rs. 82-11. This was due to increased receipts from sources other than fees for the registration of documents, the latter showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,517-8, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in fees for the registration of documents referred to above, in spite of the large increase of 3,383 in the number of registrations, was due to the introduction of the revised table of fees, with effect from the 1st of April 1895. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,736-14-1, against Rs. 26,565-6-11 in 1894-95, showing a small increase of Rs. 171-7-2, or 0·64 per cent.

Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

174. The total number of marriages registered under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act [I (B.C.) of 1876], which is in force in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet only, was 345 (1 in Cachar and 344 in Sylhet), against 172 (1 in Cachar and 171 in Sylhet) in 1894-95. The increase was due chiefly to an increase of 156 registrations in the North Sylhet subdivision. The number of *khulas* registered was 40, against 16 in 1894-95, and the number of divorces other than *khulas* was 36 as compared with 40 in the preceding year, while no divorce under section 26(*b*) of the Act was registered. All the divorces referred to above were registered in the district of Sylhet. There was no refusal to register during the past two years, and in no case was any Muhammadan marriage registrar invited to attend any marriage ceremony. The total receipts under this Act (the whole of which was retained by the marriage registrars) amounted to Rs. 390-4, against Rs. 198 in 1894-95.

Inspections.

175. The results of inspections of sub-registry offices by District Registrars do not compare favourably with those of 1894-95. In the latter year, only two offices were not inspected by their respective registrars, while in 1895-96 four offices were not so inspected. All the sub-registry offices in the province (except Tura and the three rural sub-registry offices in the district of Sylhet) were inspected during the year by the Inspector General of Registration. These inspections showed that there was, on the whole, an improvement in the condition of the offices.

SECTION 8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

176. There was no change either in the number or class of the different municipal institutions in the province, which are distributed under their different heads in the following table :

Number of municipalities.

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Sylhet. | Gauháti. | Dibrugarh.

UNDER ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

Second-class Municipalities.

Silchar. | Dhubri. | Goálpára. | Barpeta. | Tezpur. | Nowgong.

Stations.

Sibságar. | Shillong.

Unions.

Habiganj | Jorhát. | Golághát.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1894 and Act VI (B.C.) of 1894, amending the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, were, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extended to the Municipalities of Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh, by Notification No. 3546J., dated the 17th July 1895. Part IX, Chapter II, of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 and Part VII, Chapter II, of the same Act were extended to the Municipalities of Barpeta and Nowgong, respectively, by Notifications No. 1840J., dated the 8th April 1895, and No. 222J., dated the 21st January 1896. New bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the Silchar Municipality, and certain alterations were made in the Dhubri and Sibságar bye-laws during the year.

177. The income of the several municipal bodies, excluding an opening balance of Rs. 33,467-4-2, amounted to Rs. 2,36,623-15-9, as compared with Rs. 1,92,353-13-10 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 44,270-1-11. The following statement compares the receipts under the several heads of income for the past two years :

General statement of income.

—	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.				
Tax on houses and lands	44,519 0 1	50,830 13 4	6,311 13 3	...
„ animals and vehicles	5,543 11 7	6,689 10 10	1,145 15 3	...
Tolls on roads and ferries	18,743 6 8	25,244 4 0	6,500 13 4	...
Water-rates	10,941 9 0	11,341 12 3	400 3 3	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	14,137 7 7	15,346 3 9	1,208 12 2	...
Total	93,885 2 11	1,09,452 12 2	15,567 9 3	...
B.—Realisations under Special Acts.				
From pounds	20,228 1 6	20,068 4 9	...	159 12 9
Total	20,228 1 6	20,068 4 9	...	159 12 9
Carried over	1,14,113 4 5	1,29,521 0 11	15,567 9 3	159 12 9

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

—	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	1,14,113 4 5	1,29,521 0 11	15,567 9 3	159 12 9
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.				
Rents of lands, houses, serais, etc.	6,205 3 9	5,870 8 6	...	334 11 3
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	710 11 3	527 1 3	...	183 10 0
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,810 2 6	3,238 13 6	1,428 11 0	...
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	495 5 0	499 3 6	3 14 6	...
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	20,229 7 9	31,466 14 3	11,237 6 6	...
Other fees ... Process fees	161 5 0	179 2 0	17 13 0	...
Other fees ... Royalty on stones ...	41 4 0	53 0 0	11 12 0	...
Sundries	212 13 1	45 3 0	...	167 10 1
Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	2,014 11 0	2,032 6 9	17 11 9	...
Total	31,880 15 4	43,912 4 9	12,717 4 9	685 15 4
D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).				
From Government—				
For general purposes	22,026 3 2	37,637 3 9	15,611 0 7	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes	13,250 0 0	17,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	...
„ medical „	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
From other sources—				
For educational purposes	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
Total	36,176 3 2	55,037 3 9	19,361 0 7	500 0 0
E.—Miscellaneous.				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,692 7 1	4,504 11 3	2,812 4 2	...
Other items	3,978 7 10	1,202 10 11	...	2,775 12 11
Total	5,670 14 11	5,707 6 2	2,812 4 2	2,775 12 11
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Loans from Government	4,000 0 0	...	...	4,000 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and sums drawn from Savings Bank ...	...	1,500 3 10	1,500 3 10	...
Other advances	512 8 0	822 0 0	309 8 0	...
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	...	123 12 4	123 12 4	...
Total	4,512 8 0	2,446 0 2	1,933 8 2	4,000 0 0
Grand total	1,92,353 13 10	2,36,623 15 9	52,391 10 11	8,121 9 0
Net increase	...	...	+44,270 1 11	...

Very few sources of income showed a decrease. The largest increases occurred under the following heads:—"Tax on houses and lands" (Rs. 6,311-13-3), "Tolls on roads and ferries" (Rs. 6,500-13-4), "Fees from markets" (Rs. 11,237-6-6), and "Grants from Government" (Rs. 15,611-0-7). Only three municipal bodies showed a decrease in the house-tax receipts, while in Sylhet and Gauháti there was a large increase, due to a revision of the assessment. Sylhet also contributed largely to the

increase in the receipts from ferries, the lessee of the town ferry having paid up the arrears due from him. The increased receipt under the head of "Fees from markets" was due solely to the large sum obtained by the Dhubri Municipality from the sale of the new market sites, while the rise in the grant from Government was due to the revision of the grant to each municipality, sanctioned in Resolution No. 76J., dated the 8th January 1895.

Incidence of tax on houses and lands.

178. The following statement shows the incidence in each Municipality, Station, and Union of the current demand on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both including and excluding Government buildings:

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand for 1895-96.			Incidence of demand.			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government buildings.	On private buildings.	Total demand.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Silchar	6,367	27	1,483	1,510	1,007 12 0	4,508 4 0	5,516 0 0	3 10 5	3 0 8	0 13 10	0 11 4
Sylhet	14,027	30	2,988	3,018	1,608 0 0	8,034 8 3	9,642 8 3	3 3 1	2 11 0	0 11 0	0 9 2
Dhubri	4,825	12	434	446	439 0 0	1,086 4 0	1,525 4 0	3 6 9	2 8 1	0 5 1	0 3 7
Goálpára	5,440	9	894	903	235 14 0	2,655 9 0	2,941 7 0	3 4 1	2 15 7	0 8 8	0 7 10
Gauháti	8,283	18	1,344	1,362	983 15 0	5,201 11 3	6,185 10 3	4 8 8	3 13 11	0 11 11	0 10 1
Barpeta	9,342	10	1,459	1,469	99 15 7	3,604 15 9	3,704 15 4	2 8 4	2 7 6	0 6 5	0 6 2
Tezpur	4,011	23	683	706	361 8 0	1,276 10 5	1,638 2 5	2 5 2	1 13 11	0 6 6	0 5 1
Nowgong	5,560	19	600	619	654 8 0	1,117 12 0	1,772 4 0	2 13 10	1 13 10	0 5 1	0 3 3
Dibrugarh	8,362	29	1,615	1,644	770 5 0	3,807 12 0	4,578 1 0	2 12 7	2 5 9	0 8 9	0 7 3
II.—STATIONS.											
Sibságar	5,249	21	753	774	671 6 0	2,158 6 0	2,829 12 0	3 10 6	2 13 10	0 8 8	0 6 7
Shillong	4,730	23	838	861	2,133 9 8	6,314 8 10	8,448 2 6	9 13 0	7 8 7	1 12 7	1 5 4
III.—UNIONS.											
Habiganj	4,161	11	1,029	1,040	109 8 0	1,448 6 0	1,557 14 0	1 8 0	1 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 7
Jorhát	2,159	71	503	574	164 12 0	996 8 0	1,161 4 0	2 0 4	1 15 8	0 8 7	0 7 5
Golághát	2,211	41	570	611	225 8 0	813 10 0	1,039 2 0	1 11 3	1 6 10	0 7 6	0 5 11

The incidence of the demand per head, excluding Government buildings, varies from Re. 1-5-4 in Shillong to Re. 0-3-3 in Nowgong.

Incidence of taxation generally.

179. The following figures compare the incidence of taxation generally in the several municipal areas:

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipality	Silchar	...	1 8 3	1 9 0
	Sylhet	...	1 8 0	1 14 7
	Dhubri	...	0 11 9	0 11 8
	Goálpára	...	0 9 3	0 12 0
	Gauháti	...	2 0 9	2 4 5
	Barpeta	...	0 11 3	0 11 8
	Tezpur	...	0 2 11	1 0 3
	Nowgong	...	.....	0 6 8
	Dibrugarh	...	1 3 10	1 4 2
Station	Sibságar	...	0 7 7	0 6 9
	Shillong	...	3 3 8	3 4 1
Union	Habiganj	...	0 7 4	0 10 4
	Jorhát	...	0 8 3	0 8 1
	Golághát	...	0 7 2	0 7 6
Total		...	1 2 11	1 4 8

Only three municipal bodies (Dhubri, Sibságar, and Jorhát) show a decrease in the incidence of taxation, and in each case the decrease is but small.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

General statement of expenditure.

180. The total expenditure of the several municipal bodies amounted to Rs. 2,28,965-3-4, or Rs. 38,606-6-11 more than in 1894-95. The following statement compares the expenditure of the past two years under the several heads:

Head of expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges.				
Office establishment, etc.	9,298 8 3	8,210 8 11	.....	1,087 15 4
Collection of taxes, etc.	6,829 9 11	7,478 6 3	648 12 4	...
Collection of tolls on roads and ferries ...	1,773 5 3	.....	.....	1,773 5 3
Survey of lands	39 1 0	.....	.....	39 1 0
Refunds	242 7 4	121 4 8	.....	121 2 8
Pensions and gratuities	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Total	18,222 15 9	15,810 3 10	648 12 4	3,061 8 3
B.—Public Safety.				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, etc.)	66 11 9	62 3 0	.....	4 8 9
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, etc.)	3,767 2 9	4,839 9 3	1,072 6 6	...
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, etc.)	1,411 11 6	2,409 13 9	998 2 3	...
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	114 3 0	78 12 0	.....	35 7 0
Total	5,359 13 0	7,390 6 0	2,070 8 9	39 15 9
C.—Public Health and Convenience.				
Water-supply ... Capital outlay ... / Establishment, repairs, etc.	32,634 9 5	36,050 7 6	3,415 14 1	...
Drainage ... Capital outlay ... / Establishment, repairs, etc.	6,417 5 5	8,561 12 7	2,144 7 2	...
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines	52,698 14 4	58,911 11 10	6,212 13 6	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	7,240 5 0	6,789 3 10	.....	451 1 2
Vaccination	821 5 10	872 12 4	51 6 6	...
Markets and slaughter-houses	5,391 2 6	12,174 13 8	6,783 11 2	...
Pounds	4,115 13 0	4,338 10 7	222 13 7	...
Dâk bungalows and serais	422 6 0	231 12 0	.....	190 10 0
Arboriculture, public gardens, etc. ...	116 10 0	1,618 3 9	1,501 9 9	...
Registration of births and deaths ...	114 3 0	125 0 0	10 13 0	...
Public Works ... Establishment ...	5,873 11 11	6,694 6 8	820 10 9	...
Public Works ... Buildings	2,195 5 1	4,779 11 7	2,584 6 6	...
Public Works ... Roads	29,687 5 0	42,665 6 8	12,978 1 8	...
Public Works ... Stores	357 8 6	324 5 3	.....	33 3 3
Total	1,48,086 9 0	1,84,138 6 3	43,519 4 6	7,467 7 3
Carried over	1,71,669 5 9	2,07,339 0 1	46,238 9 7	10,568 15 3

—	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	1,71,669 5 9	2,07,339 0 1	46,238 9 7	10,568 15 3
D.—Public Instruction.				
Schools and colleges	587 11 0	1,075 1 3	487 6 3	.....
Contributions	5,177 4 10	5,141 13 5	.....	35 7 5
Total	5,764 15 10	6,216 14 8	487 6 3	35 7 5
E.—Contributions (for general purposes) ...	209 0 0	209 0 0	.....	.....
F.—Miscellaneous.				
Interest on loans. { Previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on loans. { Current year ...	723 15 9	740 0 5	16 0 8	.....
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	1,151 14 3	3,059 13 4	1,907 15 1	.....
Audit charges	1,209 0 0	1,209 0 0	.....	.....
Other items	2,037 0 9	5,132 15 9	3,095 15 0	.....
Total	5,121 14 9	10,141 13 6	5,019 14 9	.....
G.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Repayment of loans	6,873 8 1	4,099 11 11	.....	2,773 12 2
Other advances	720 0 0	950 0 0	230 0 0	.....
Deposits	.....	8 11 2	8 11 2	.....
Total	7,593 8 1	5,058 7 1	238 11 2	2,773 12 2
Grand total	1,90,358 12 5	2,28,965 3 4	51,984 9 9	13,378 2 10
Net increase	.....	.....	+38,606 6 11	.....

The increase in expenditure was contributed to by all the municipal bodies, with the exception of Sylhet and Jorhát, and was most pronounced in the case of Dhubri, where, in consequence of the large sum of money expended on the construction of a market, the expenditure was more than double that of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 12,978-1-8 in the expenditure on roads, which was distributed over all the municipal areas, except Sylhet, Dhubri, Sibságar, and Jorhát. The increase was most marked in the case of Dibrugarh, Rs. 4,144-13-9, and Gauháti, Rs. 3,937-3-11. In Tezpur, in addition to the funds provided by the municipality, Rs. 2,210 were spent by the Public Works Department on the metalling of that part of the Trunk Road which runs through the town. The increase in the expenditure on water-supply was chiefly due to Gauháti (where the water-works were thoroughly repaired by the Public Works Department at a cost of more than Rs. 11,000), Nowgong, Sylhet, and Silchar. There was a large decrease under this head in Shillong, where a reservoir had been constructed in the previous year at considerable cost. The expenditure on account of conservancy showed an increase, but no original works of any importance were undertaken. The expenditure on drainage schemes was less than it should have been, the total capital outlay under this head being less than Rs. 3,000. The question of improving the drainage in Barpeta, Nowgong, and Golághát was, however, under consideration. The increase in the expenditure on markets was due principally to the heavy charges incurred in connection with the new municipal market at Dhubri.

181. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 41,126-0-7 to the credit of all municipal bodies. The sum is large when compared with the total income, but it includes Rs. 12,380-12-3, which have been allowed to accumulate in the Barpeta municipal account with the view of introducing a comprehensive drainage scheme, and Rs. 6,582-14-4 standing to the credit of the Dhubri Market Fund, which is kept in a separate account from that of the general municipal fund. The closing balances at Sylhet, Rs. 5,683-1-8, Silchar, Rs. 4,508-2-2, Golághát, Rs. 1,363-5-5, and Jorhát, Rs. 2,099-13-1, were unduly large, when compared with the municipal income.

Balances.

SECTION 9.

LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 9. *Local Boards' Administration.*

182. The actual income of the Local Boards from all sources (including opening balances) amounted to Rs. 12,26,610, after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,74,855 under the head "Deposits and Advances." The actual income exceeded the estimates by Rs. 6,466, and fell short of the actuals of 1894-95 by Rs. 58,911, in consequence of a large decrease in the amount after opening balance. The net balance at the credit of Local Boards at the end of the year was Rs. 1,05,553.

Receipts of the Local Boards.

183. *Local Rates.*—The actual income from local rates amounted to Rs. 6,47,031, which was Rs. 8,452 below the estimate and Rs. 6,650 above the actuals of 1894-95. The actual exceeded the estimated receipts in Sunámganj, Sibságar, Dibrugarh, and North Lakhimpur. The increase in Sunámganj was due to advance payments of local rates, and in the other three Boards to increases corresponding with increases in the land revenue and also to arrears of previous years having been realised. The receipts fell short of the estimates chiefly in Gauháti (Rs. 5,119), Barpeta (Rs. 2,858), and Nowgong (Rs. 5,800). The decreases were partly due to the fact that there were large outstanding balances at the end of the year.

Differences between the estimated and actual receipts.

Miscellaneous.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,045, or Rs. 7,898 more than the estimate, and Rs. 9,351 over the actuals of the previous year. The greater part of the increase occurred in Gauháti, where Rs. 7,940 were realised by the sale, on behalf of the Local Board, of certain *hâts* situated on Government land outside municipal limits, the tolls of which had formerly been collected through the agency of the tahsildárs.

Ferries.—The receipts from ferries were Rs. 1,09,481, or Rs. 2,596 more than the estimate, and Rs. 1,956 more than the actuals of 1894-95. The receipts under this head for individual Boards are subject to constant fluctuations, according to the degree of competition at the auction sales.

Pounds.—The receipts from pounds amounted to Rs. 63,214, or Rs. 3,840 more than the estimate and Rs. 9,451 more than the actuals of the previous year. The increase is attributed partly to better management and partly to the opening of new pounds in some districts.

The total expenditure of the Local Boards, including that on Public Works, amounted to Rs. 12,95,912, which was Rs. 75,748 more than the estimate and Rs. 9,349 more than the actuals of the previous year.

184. *Refunds and collection charges.*—Rupees 7,252 were refunded during the year, against an estimate of Rs. 130 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 7,278 in the previous year. Of the total amount refunded, the Karimganj Local Board refunded Rs. 1,213 excess local rates paid in by the manager of a tea estate; the Sunámganj Board refunded Rs. 2,000, which had been erroneously credited into the treasury under the head of Local Rates instead of under Land Revenue; and the Gauháti Local Board refunded Rs. 1,326, of which Rs. 1,166 had been wrongly credited under the head of Local Rates. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 2,590, or Rs. 920 less than the estimate, and Rs. 191 less than the actuals of 1894-95.

Expenditure compared with the estimates.

Post Office.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 43,193, or Rs. 931 less than the estimate and Rs. 1,608 more than the actuals of 1894-95.

Education.—The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,99,407, or Rs. 14,539 below the estimate, but Rs. 17,595 above the actuals of 1894-95. The differences between the estimated and actual expenditure were large in the case of the North Sylhet (Rs. 3,750), Karimganj (Rs. 2,040), and Jorhát (Rs. 2,404) Boards. The difference in the case of North Sylhet consisted chiefly of a saving of Rs. 2,567 under the head of Lower Primary Schools, due to the fact that most of the schools failed to earn the full amount of the estimated rewards.

Medical.—The expenditure was Rs. 70,756, or Rs. 539 above the estimate and Rs. 1,115 below the actuals of 1894-95.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure under the head "Rewards for the destruction of wild beasts, etc.," amounted to Rs. 12,055, or Rs. 3,095 below the estimate and Rs. 567 above the actuals of 1894-95.

Public Works.—See Part IIB, Chapter IV, Section 7, Part II of this report.

185. The following table shows the proportion of expenditure which the several Boards contributed to the heads "Public Works," "Post Office," "Education," "Medical relief," and "Miscellaneous," respectively :

Distribution of expenditure.

Boards.	Total expenditure.	Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage.				
							Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Silchar ...	98,924	67,916	1,058	11,680	3,717	14,552	65·65	1·06	11·80	3·76	14·71
2. Hailákándi ...	34,615	23,664	...	5,052	849	5,050	68·36	...	14·59	2·45	14·59
3. North Sylhet ...	91,592	49,447	3,392	19,050	5,299	14,404	53·99	3·70	20·80	5·79	15·73
4. Karimganj ...	71,905	36,007	2,695	12,655	6,054	14,495	50·08	3·75	17·60	8·42	20·16
5. South Sylhet ...	89,887	43,966	3,472	17,145	5,367	19,937	48·91	3·86	19·07	5·97	22·18
6. Habiganj ...	67,883	25,377	4,077	17,359	4,121	16,948	37·38	6·00	25·48	6·07	24·97
7. Sunámganj ...	50,834	15,422	5,277	10,798	4,538	14,800	30·34	10·38	21·24	8·93	29·11
8. Dhubri ...	69,551	41,266	4,502	11,659	3,713	8,411	59·33	6·47	16·76	5·34	12·09
9. Goálpára ...	47,211	29,221	2,198	7,816	2,180	5,797	61·89	4·66	16·55	4·62	12·28
10. Gauháti ...	1,40,424	67,544	3,522	22,117	7,617	39,625	48·09	2·50	15·75	5·42	28·22
11. Barpeta ...	35,374	16,752	1,913	6,808	1,942	7,959	47·36	5·40	19·25	5·49	22·50
12. Tezpur ...	60,601	44,426	874	5,841	3,242	6,218	73·30	1·44	9·64	5·35	10·26
13. Mangaldai ...	74,705	55,139	2,062	6,670	3,311	7,521	73·81	2·76	8·93	4·43	10·06
14. Nowgong ...	77,983	41,750	2,094	11,553	10,027	12,559	53·54	2·69	14·81	12·86	16·10
15. Sibságar ...	72,144	48,954	791	9,109	1,654	11,636	67·86	1·09	12·63	2·29	16·13
16. Jorhát ...	51,711	35,445	860	7,253	2,084	6,070	68·54	1·66	14·03	4·03	11·74
17. Golághát ...	50,079	33,396	1,237	6,387	1,052	8,006	66·69	2·47	12·75	2·10	15 99
18. Dibrugarh ...	75,663	54,478	1,940	7,087	3,331	8,827	72·00	2·56	9·37	4·40	11·67
19. North Lakhimpur ...	34,826	23,918	1,229	3,368	658	5,653	68·68	3·53	9·67	1·89	16·23
Total ...	12,95,912	7,54,088	43,193	1,99,407	70,756	2,28,468	58·18	3·33	15·39	5·46	17·63

186. The following statement shows the purely local income of each Board, *i.e.*, income exclusive of opening balance and provincial grant, and the proportion of such income devoted to education and medical objects :

Distribution of purely Local Funds.

Boards.	Local income.	Expenditure.		Ratio of expenditure.	
		Education.	Medical.	Education.	Medical.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar ...	67,512	11,680	3,717	17·30	5·51
2. Hailákándi ...	20,365	5,052	849	24·81	4·12
3. North Sylhet ...	72,777	19,050	5,299	26·18	7·28
4. Karimganj ...	71,331	12,655	6,054	17·74	8·49
5. South Sylhet ...	66,126	17,145	5,367	25·93	8·12
6. Habiganj ...	79,428	17,359	4,121	21·86	5·19
7. Sunámganj ...	56,003	10,798	4,538	19·28	8·10
8. Dhubri ...	57,154	11,659	3,713	20·39	6·50
9. Goálpára ...	33,445	7,816	2,180	23·37	6·52
10. Gauháti ...	1,25,927	22,117	7,617	17·56	6·05
11. Barpeta ...	25,726	6,808	1,942	26·46	7·55
12. Tezpur ...	30,842	5,841	3,242	18·94	10·51
13. Mangaldai ...	38,242	6,670	3,311	17 44	8·66
14. Nowgong ...	66,127	11,553	10,027	17·47	15·16
15. Sibságar ...	56,032	9,109	1,654	16·26	2·95
16. Jorhát ...	52,799	7,253	2,084	13·74	3·95
17. Golághát ...	35,244	6,387	1,052	18·12	2·98
18. Dibrugarh ...	42,175	7,087	3,331	16·80	7·90
19. North Lakhimpur ...	14,664	3,368	658	22·97	4·49
Total ...	10,11,919	1,99,406	70,756	19·71	6·99

The Local Boards of Nowgong and Tezpur made the largest proportionate provision for medical requirements. The largest proportionate grants to education were made by the Barpeta, North Sylhet,

SECTION 9. *Local Boards' Administration.*

South Sylhet, Hailákándi, Goálpára, and North Lakhimpur Local Boards. The remaining Boards, except Habiganj and Dhubri, spent less than 20 per cent. of their purely local income on education, and thus failed to reach the standard laid down in the rules. Some of these Boards, however, satisfactorily explained their failure in this respect.

The statement below shows that the expenditure incurred by Local Boards on "Primary education," was Rs. 1,62,709, as compared with Rs. 1,45,776, and on "Other education," Rs. 36,698, as compared with Rs. 36,036, in the previous year :

No.	Names of Local Boards.	Primary education.	Other education.	Total expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	10,171	1,509	11,680
2	Hailákándi	4,498	554	5,052
3	North Sylhet	13,195	5,855	19,050
4	Karimganj	9,597	3,058	12,655
5	South Sylhet	15,038	2,107	17,145
6	Habiganj	11,974	5,385	17,359
7	Sunámganj	8,227	2,571	10,798
8	Dhubri	7,127	4,532	11,659
9	Goálpára	6,788	1,028	7,816
10	Gauháti	1,9571	2,546	22,117
11	Barpeta	6,556	252	6,808
12	Tezpur	5,163	678	5,841
13	Mangaldai	5,349	1,321	6,670
14	Nowgong	10,715	838	11,553
15	Sibságar	7,881	1,228	9,109
16	Jorhát	6,678	575	7,253
17	Golághát	6,348	39	6,387
18	Dibrugarh	4,945	2,142	7,087
19	North Lakhimpur	2,888	480	3,368
	Total	1,62,709	36,698	1,99,407

Village sanitation.

187. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on village sanitation :

Names of Boards.	Receipts for 1895-96, excluding opening balances, but including Provincial grant.	Expenditure on village sanitation, as shown by Local Boards during 1895-96.	Percentage of expenditure on income shown in column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Silchar	76,872	2,849	3·71
2. Hailákándi	33,885	434	1·28
3. North Sylhet	83,177	2,710	3·26
4. Karimganj	78,611	2,512	3·20
5. South Sylhet	86,926	5,756	6·62
6. Habiganj	81,508	4,520	5·55
7. Sunámganj	59,123	5,509	9·32
8. Dhubri	68,594	2,668	3·89
9. Goálpára	36,977	2,378	6·43
10. Gauháti	1,25,927	10,730	8·52
11. Barpeta	32,726	3,000	9·17
12. Tezpur	54,842	2,395	4·37
13. Mangaldai	52,242	429	0·82
14. Nowgong	72,127	5,190	7·19
15. Sibságar	70,032	7,354	10·50
16. Jorhát	57,799	7,523	13·01
17. Golághát	41,244	2,043	4·95
18. Dibrugarh	70,175	1,967	2·80
19. North Lakhimpur	39,624	1,992	5·02
Total	12,22,411	71,959	5·89

The percentage of expenditure to total income (excluding opening balances) was 5·89, against 5·31 in the previous year. The Hailákándi Local Board fell conspicuously short of the prescribed minimum of 5 per cent. A detailed account of the works carried out under Village Sanitation will be found in Part IIB, Chapter IV, Section 7, Part II of this report under the head "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." The principal heads under which the expenditure on Village Sanitation was distributed and the amounts spent under each head were,—"Construction of wells" Rs. 28,553, "Improvement of existing sources of water-supply" Rs. 10,769, and "Improvement of village sites" Rs. 12,881, against Rs. 29,236, Rs. 9,140, and Rs. 11,251, respectively, in the previous year.

SECTION 10.

MILITARY.

Movement of troops.

188. On the 27th September 1895, a detachment of 200 rifles of the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry was directed to hold itself in readiness as a reserve to assist, if necessary, in the operations of the Military Police against Kairuma in the North Lushai Hills, but it was subsequently found that their services were not required. Two British officers, however, Lieutenants Wilson, of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, and Clay, of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner by the General Officer Commanding, served under Captain Loch, with the Military Police battalion throughout the Kairuma expedition, from November 1895 to March 1896.

Guards and escorts.

189. On the 25th December 1895, a guard consisting of 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, under the command of a native officer, was despatched to Udalguri in the Darrang district. At the end of the same month, a guard of 40 rifles of the 42nd Gurkhas, under the command of a native officer, was despatched to Darranga and Subankhata in the Kámrúp district, the native officer and 28 rifles being posted at Subankhata and the remainder at Darranga.

Camps-of-exercise.

190. The Surma Valley Light Horse were concentrated at Karimganj from the 4th to the 7th February 1896; the total number of Volunteers who attended the camp was 149. A camp of instruction was held at Tezpur from the 17th to the 22nd February 1896, at which the following troops were present:

	Rifles.
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles	135
42nd Gurkha Rifles	645
Lakhimpur Military Police	225
	Guns.
Assam mountain guns	6

Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal, was present with his staff at the camp, and expressed his satisfaction with all he saw.

Distribution of troops and Volunteers.

191. The following was the distribution of troops and Volunteers in the province on the 31st March 1895:

Troops.	Stations.	Strength.			Guns.
		British officers.	Volunteers.	Natives of all ranks.	
District staff	Shillong ...	4	...	...	...
Shillong Volunteer Rifles	Ditto ...	5	59	...	...
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Ditto ...	8	...	864	2
Detachment, 42nd Gurkha Rifles	Jowai ...	...	...	5	...
Ditto, ditto	Subankhata and Darranga.	...	...	41	...
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles	Assam Valley ...	33	348	...	...
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry	Dibrugarh ...	3	...	219	...
Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry	Sadiya ...	...	...	62	...
Surma Valley Light Horse	Cachar ...	28	326	...	...
2nd Bengal Infantry	Silchar ...	5	...	370	...
Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry	Kalanaga ...	...	...	27	...
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Kohima ...	5	...	594	2
Detachment, 43rd Gurkha Rifles	Manipur ...	4	...	292	...
44th Gurkha Rifles	Ditto ...	6	...	760	2
Detachment, 44th Gurkha Rifles	Kaopum ...	...	...	34	...
Ditto, ditto	Kalingklang ...	...	...	26	...

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION 1.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

SECTION 1. *Weather, Crops, and Prices.*

Rainfall.

192. The rainfall was deficient in most parts of the province. The rains ceased early, and in the month of October there was less rain than usual in all districts In the Brahmaputra Valley, the weather was exceptionally dry from October to March, inclusive.

The following statement gives the rainfall, in inches, at each district and subdivisional head-quarter, and at Cherrapunji, and compares it with that of the three previous years, and with the average rainfall of three periods of five years :

No. of stations.	District or subdivisional rain-gauge station.	Average of five years ending 1893-94.	Average of five years ending 1894-95.	Average of five years ending 1895-96.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	Silchar	131·78	138·58	144·23	161·61	151·01	167·00	133·38
2	Hailákándi	114·45	116·31	121·10	142·05	133·47	131·29	110·15
3	Gunjong	43·82	49·79	58·82	62·21	63·29	66·42	66·53
4	Karimganj	152·39	157·73	163·31	186·92	172·81	174·49	148·33
5	South Sylhet	106·30	107·50	110·82	127·23	113·57	104·17	114·66
6	North Sylhet	171·12	172·86	165·31	198·17	192·27	176·48	141·46
7	Habiganj	98·45	98·07	100·14	101·38	115·40	90·27	99·77
8	Sunámganj	237·68	233·71	228·69	320·36	225·03	212·38	200·07
9	Dhubri	99·60	95·84	96·77	123·35	89·69	81·87	116·59
10	Goálpára	91·80	88·44	85·71	105·12	86·22	89·95	86·91
11	Barpeta	97·87	97·22	94·00	100·79	83·70	118·56	97·78
12	Gauháti	57·76	60·01	60·56	69·02	49·88	73·09	64·22
13	Mangaldai	74·12	70·46	64·90	75·26	65·26	75·77	48·23
14	Tezpur	66·43	69·19	67·50	65·19	70·30	86·18	55·70
15	Nowgong	76·32	69·47	65·98	75·78	65·03	69·86	62·79
16	Golághát	85·79	81·38	80·85	105·63	71·35	90·23	64·53
17	Jorhát	84·39	79·44	76·85	76·01	75·45	80·39	67·47
18	Sibságar	97·68	94·18	98·51	99·99	82·08	101·17	113·53
19	North Lakhimpur ...	129·21	135·86	135·15	153·97	107·16	165·85	118·44
20	Dibrugarh	114·87	114·74	114·31	138·21	92·46	130·06	111·94
21	Mokokchang	*	102·18	101·26	109·44	93·60	102·31	93·03
22	Kohima	80·11	82·44	82·64	73·27	87·38	86·78	76·45
23	Jowai	263·51	213·84	170·72	140·42	171·77	117·86	153·44
24	Shillong	81·18	77·26	79·81	80·58	91·31	68·97	89·39
25	Cherrapunji	486·38	451·34	417·45	505·09	481·77	379·44	370·29
26	Tura	141·92	134·98	125·85	149·11	134·89	110·83	109·00
27	Aijal	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·19
	Provincial average ...	126·66	122·80	119·66	136·39	121·78	121·22	111·19

* Figures not available.

In twelve out of the seventeen plains stations shown in the statement, the rainfall was less than the average of the preceding five years, and in the remaining five stations, its excess over the average appears to have been due to local showers only. The rainfall was less than the average in all the hill stations, except Shillong. In the Brahmaputra Valley the rainfall was, on the whole, not well distributed. A remarkable feature in the weather was the early cessation of the rains, and the almost total absence of rain during the cold weather. Scarcity of water was more or less felt in all the districts of the division towards the end of the cold weather. The Deputy Commissioners of other districts reported as follows:

Cachar.—The rain was not well distributed. It was heavy from April to September, the heaviest fall being in the month of August.

Sylhet.—The year was unusually dry. There was a marked absence of heavy precipitation, the only large fall occurring in July. There was very little rain in October, and this was beneficial to the winter crops. The rain in February and March was unusually heavy.

Nága Hills.—The chief deficiency in the rainfall occurred in the month of August, and had no prejudicial effect on the crops.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rainfall was well distributed and favourable to crops.

Gáro Hills.—The rainfall was excessive in July. The short rainfall in October was injurious to the cotton crop.

The list below groups the several subdivisions according to the average rainfall for the five years ending 1895-96:

(1) Below 50 inches—

Nil.

(2) Over 50 and under 75 inches—

Gunjong.	Mangaldai.
Gauháti.	Nowgong.
Tezpur.	

(3) Over 75 and under 100 inches—

Jorhát.	Goálpára.
Shillong.	Barpeta.
Golághát.	Dhubri.
Kohima.	Sibságar.

(4) Over 100 and under 150 inches—

Habiganj.	Hailákándi.
Mokokchang.	Tura.
South Sylhet.	North Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh.	Silchar.

(5) Over 150 and under 200 inches—

Karimganj.	North Sylhet.
Jowai.	

(6) Above 200 inches—

Sunámganj.	Cherrapunji.

193. In Sylhet, the dry weather in October was favourable to the late rice crop, which was unusually good; the crop of early rice was also fair. The early and late rice crops were both poor in the plains portions of Cachar, and in all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, except Goálpára and Lakhimpur, where average crops were harvested. The rice crop was good in the North Cachar Hills, the Nága Hills, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, while in the Gáro Hills it was an average crop. The mustard crop was fair in the Surma Valley districts, in the districts of Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Nowgong, and in the subdivision of North Lakhimpur. In the sadr subdivision of the Lakhimpur district, and in the districts of Sibságar and Darrang, it was poor, owing to want of rain during the winter months. For the same reason *mátikálái* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) was a poor crop in all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, except Goálpára and Kámrúp.

Harvests.

SECTION I. *Weather, Crops, and Prices.*

The outturn of sugarcane was good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts. The cotton crop was good in the North Cachar Hills, and fair in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and in the Nowgong district; in the Gáro Hills, it was much below the average, owing to the scanty rain in October. The character of the weather affected unfavourably the quality of tea produced; but it does not appear to have affected the outturn, except in the Darrang district. Of the other important tea districts, the rate of outturn per acre increased in Sylhet, Cachar, and Lakhimpur, and decreased in Sibságar, Nowgong, and Kámrúp.

194. In the Nága Hills, some damage was done to the rice crop by stormy weather shortly before the harvest. In Sylhet, there were some severe and destructive storms in February and March. A heavy flood in October did some damage to rice and tea in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district. A hailstorm in the Golághát subdivision of the Sibságar district killed a number of cattle, and some damage was also done by hail in the Nowgong district. The Brahmaputra maintained a very high level during July and August, and its tributary rivers, especially in the Eastern Duárs and the sadr subdivision of the Sibságar district, were in unusual flood in those months, and did some damage to crops. The highest flood-point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1895 was 28·70 above zero on the 28th July. In the previous ten years, the highest points were as follow:

Storms and floods.

1885	...	27·00, July 16th and 18th.
1886	...	28·70, August 16th.
1887	...	26·50, September 10th.
1888	...	27·80, July 30th and 31st.
1889	...	29·70, August 3rd.
1890	...	28·80, September 5th.
1891	...	25·90, July 11th.
1892	...	26·50, „ 13th.
1893	...	28·80, August 17th, 18th, and 19th.
1894	...	27·30, September 25th.

The highest flood-point was, therefore, the same as in 1886 and lower than in 1889, 1890, and 1893.

The lowest point registered in 1895 was ·03 above zero on the 30th and 31st December 1895. The lowest points registered in the previous ten years were as follow:

1885	...	4·55, March 18th and 19th.
1886	...	2·70, February, 4th week.
1887	...	2·10, „ „ „
1888	...	6·30, „ 2nd „
1889	...	4·08, „ 22nd.
1890	...	3·90, „ 20th.
1891	...	2·50, „ 27th.
1892	...	3·60, March 16th, 17th, and 19th.
1893	...	0·98, February 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th.
1894	...	4·80, „ 10th, 12th, and 13th.

The early cessation of the rains was probably the cause of the unusually low level of the river, which reached its minimum depth about two months earlier than the usual date.

195. The statement below shows the average price of common rice in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys during the last five years:

Prices.

Station.	Quantity obtainable for Re. 1.									
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.
Cachar	15	4	9	14	8	0	8	9	11	6
Karimganj	16	5	11	10	8	13	9	7	12	5
South Sylhet	15	8	11	11	8	15	11	15	15	11
North Sylhet	15	10	12	2	9	11	12	12	15	12
Habiganj	15	9	11	9	9	13	13	11	16	12
Sunámganj	17	8	12	4	9	13	12	5	16	2
Dhubri	11	13	10	8	10	2	11	6	14	5½
Goálpára	12	1	12	0	10	11	11	8	12	15
Barpeta	17	3	14	2	11	3	13	6	16	8
Gauháti	14	9	13	0	11	8	12	8	16	0
Mangaldai	19	12	17	2	15	3	13	9	17	4
Tezpur	15	7	12	7	10	15	9	0	13	0
Nowgong	13	7	9	11	10	0	10	15	10	4
Golághát	13	0	10	2	10	0	10	11	10	0
Jorhát	14	1	11	13½	12	4	10	13	11	4
Sibságar	16	12	14	4	13	0	10	11	11	5
North Lakhimpur	14	4	12	0	11	4	11	0	11	1
Dibrugarh	11	15	10	4	10	6	10	4	12	6

In the Surma Valley generally, rice was cheaper than in any year since 1891-92, owing to the good harvest in Sylhet and in Eastern Bengal. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the price of rice fell in all subdivisions, except Nowgong and Golághát, owing to large importations of Bengal rice. The high price of rice in the Nowgong district was due to the partial destruction of the early rice crop by floods, and to the scanty outturn of late rice for want of rain in October and November.

The statement below compares the average prices of *Phaseolus aconitifolius* (*mátikálái*), mustard, and raw sugar (*gur*) during the last two years:

Station.	*Phaseolus aconitifolius* (*mátikálái*), per maund.		Mustard, per maund.		Raw sugar, per maund.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhubri	3 2 0	3 4 0	Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4	Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8
Goálpára	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	5 12 0	6 14 0
Barpeta	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
Gauháti	2 12 0	3 13 10	3 12 0	4 5 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Mangaldai	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 0 0
Tezpur	2 8 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 10 0	5 0 0
Nowgong	2 5 6	3 0 9	3 9 0	3 13 8	9 0 0	7 10 0
Golághát	3 8 10	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Jorhát	3 12 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10
Sibságar	3 7 11	4 8 1	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	4 12 0	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8	7 0 0
North Lakhimpur ...	5 0 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
Dibrugarh	3 5 2	3 9 11	3 8 0	3 12 0	6 10 8	7 8 0

SECTION 2.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

SECTION 2. *Agriculture and Horticulture.*

196. Experiments were made during the year to ascertain the outturn of rice of various kinds, sugarcane, mustard, and miscellaneous crops. The statement below shows the details of the experiments made in each district:

Nature of experiment.

District.	Nature of experiment.	Rice.			Sáthura.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Mung (Phaseolus mungo.)	Til (sesamum).	Cotton.	Mátkaláí (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Mustard.	Potato.
		Sáli or áli.	Áus or dus.	Báo or dman and dúra.										
Cachar.	Number of experiments	62	18	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..
	Total area cut, in acres	20·66	4·82	0·66	..	2·30	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	0·50	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	29,233	4,472	1,208	..	481*	..	..	..	..	..	671	138	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,416	928	1,830	..	209*	..	..	..	..	..	447	276	..
Sylhet.	Number of experiments	25	7	40	10	6	5	3	..	..	..	..	7	..
	Total area cut, in acres	6·60	1·47	10·88	2·98	0·49	1·20	0·90	..	..	..	..	2·00	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	9,309	2,188	13,798	5,194	1,098*	605	385	..	..	..	..	827	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,410	1,488	1,268	1,743	2,241*	504	428	..	..	..	..	413	..
Goálpára.	Number of experiments	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..
	Total area cut, in acres	3·66	1·66	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	2·33	1·66	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	6,611	2,493	..	..	41*	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	905	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,806	1,502	..	..	585*	..	..	..	..	..	460	545	..
Kámrúp.	Number of experiments	33	17	16	..	19	..	..	16	9	..	15	23	..
	Total area cut, in acres	10·70	5·12	4·79	..	1·36	..	..	4·91	2·55	..	4·66	7·21	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	14,020	5,772	5,726	..	1,929*	..	..	1,038	744	..	1,042	4,406	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,310	1,127	1,195	..	1,418*	..	..	211	291	..	223	611	..
Darrang.	Number of experiments	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	Total area cut, in acres	4·91	0·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·58	1·56	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	6,103	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	874	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,243	1,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	560	..
Nowgong.	Number of experiments	24	35	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	..
	Total area cut, in acres	8·00	11·66	0·66	..	1·13	..	..	..	..	..	10·38	9·66	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	12,657	15,897	557	..	911*	..	..	..	..	..	4,182	5,136	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,582	1,363	844	..	806*	..	..	..	..	..	405	532	..
Sibságar.	Number of experiments	27	19	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..
	Total area cut, in acres	5·83	6·33	..	..	1·10	..	..	..	..	..	2·32	1·90	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs	10,211	5,270	..	..	1,201*	..	..	..	..	..	1,354	1,150	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,225	832	..	..	1,728*	..	..	..	..	..	584	605	..
Lakhimpur.	Number of experiments	47	24	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	31	13	2
	Total area cut, in acres	15·66	8·00	..	..	2·35	..	..	..	..	..	10·33	4·33	0·66
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	22,577	11,763	..	..	5,620*	..	..	..	..	..	6,254	4,762	714
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,441	1,470	..	..	2,391*	..	..	..	..	..	605	1,099	1,082
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Number of experiments	78	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total area cut, in acres	26·00	14·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	28,393	13,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,092	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro Hills.	Number of experiments	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Total area cut, in acres	0·58	3·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·66	..	..	..
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1,127	4,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	..	..	..
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,943	1,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..
Total.	Number of experiments	330	185	60	10	101	5	3	16	9	8	105	93	2
	Total area cut, in acres	105·10	57·30	16·99	2·98	8·80	1·20	0·90	4·91	2·55	2·66	53·05	28·82	0·66
	Total crop reaped, in lbs.	140,260	66,105	21,289	5,194	11,981*	605	385	1,038	744	513	15,116	18,198	714
	Average per acre, in lbs.	1,334	1,154	1,253	1,743	1,361*	504	428	211	291	192	457	631	1,082

* Represents outturn of *gur* (molasses).

Miscellaneous Experiments.

Boro dhán experiments.

197. An experiment was made in several districts of the Brahmaputra Valley in the cultivation of the variety of rice known as *boro dhán*, which is grown in the cold weather in the Surma Valley and in Bengal. The experiment proved a failure, owing partly to the season having been unusually dry, and partly to want of care in carrying out the instructions which were issued for the treatment of the crop.

Fruit trees.

198. The small Government plantation of Malta oranges, lemons, and citrons near Theriaghát was properly looked after during the year. Of the total number of trees, 30 citron and 10 lemon trees bore fruit. An experiment in the cultivation of fruit trees at Gunjong in the North Cachar subdivision was started. The trees selected as most likely to suit the climate and soil of the place were apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, loquats, apples, and grapes. Six trees of each of these kinds were procured from the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal, and planted in December 1895. Up to the close of the year, the loquats had done best, the six trees planted being all strong and healthy. The grapes had failed altogether, and four of the plum trees had died. The other trees planted throve fairly well.

Supply of silk cocoons to other countries.

199. Fifty cocoons of the species *cricula trifenestrata*, 100 *eri* (*Attacus ricini*), and 100 *múgá* (*Antheræa Assama*) cocoons were sent to Mr. Ruston of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England. An application from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 100 *eri* cocoons, and one from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the supply of 200 *eri* cocoons to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, were also complied with.

Cattle-breeding and Veterinary Establishments.

Cattle-disease.

200. The subjoined statement shows the number of deaths among cattle during the past two years as reported from the several districts of the province :

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
District.	Rinderpest.		Foot-and-mouth disease.		Swelling of mouth and throat.		Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.		Anthrax.		Catarrh.		Other diseases.		Total.		Estimated value of cattle.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
																	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	18	24	1	267	283	468	1,129	559	60	56	3	..	8	71	1,502	1,445	29,739	23,244
Sylhet	3,919	4,379	2,898	1,579	5,910	4,941	4,813	4,473	337	173	200	281	5,979	12,737	24,056	28,563	2,16,869	2,70,623
Goálpára	787	1,774	1,869	1,629	2,129	2,241	1,640	2,486	69	50	1,329	1,084	14,584	14,190	22,407	23,454	1,41,445	1,97,532
Kámrúp	8,776	2,719	16,411	11,476	..	3,376	15,500	10,735	..	..	..	..	13,062	6,603	53,749	34,909	3,61,290	2,63,622
Darrang	..	632	862	1,288	71	237	337	1,625	8	109	..	104	2,986	2,387	7,903*	6,382	75,001	58,899
Nowgong	..	621	..	7,295	..	1,029	10,078	3,410	..	..	..	..	2,858	8,759	12,936	16,114	90,552	1,12,798
Sibságar	114	41	1,831	812	901	741	9,295	1,569	272	566	17	294	4,599	6,149	17,029	10,172	2,73,694	1,23,414
Lakhimpur	..	140	..	972	..	135	737	67	..	314	..	..	4,988	5,356	5,725	6,984	57,250	69,840
Nága Hills†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási and Jaintiá Hills‡	150	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	1,575	..
Gáro Hills§	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	..	2,802	..
Total	14,023	10,330	23,388	25,318	9,294	13,168	43,529	24,924	746	1,268	1,549	1,763	49,054	51,252	145,732	128,023	12,50,217	11,19,972

* Inclusive of 4,139 deaths, which the village officers were not able to classify.

† The Deputy Commissioner was unable to furnish statistics.

‡ Statistics were not collected during the year.

§ The Deputy Commissioner reported that there was no outbreak of cattle-disease in the Gáro Hills during 1895-96.

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

The total number of deaths reported was considerably less than in the preceding year. There was a notable decrease of mortality in the districts of Kámrúp and Sibságar, while it increased seriously in Nowgong and Sylhet. With a view to the more accurate classification of diseases in the district returns, a circular, giving the vernacular names under which the principal diseases are known, was issued to District Officers. Printed instructions in English and in the vernacular on the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease were also circulated during the year.

Nineteen thousand five hundred and forty-four cattle were reported to have been killed by wild animals and 205 by snakes, as compared with 19,594 and 60, respectively, in the previous year. The reported figures, however, are not very reliable.

201. As in the previous year, one of the two Government Kenwari bulls was stationed at Sibságar and the other at Gunjong in North Cachar. The purchase of seven additional bulls for breeding purposes was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner towards the close of the year.

Breeding bulls.

SECTION 3.

FORESTS.

202. The total area of State forests at the close of the year was 15,373·12 square miles, of which 3,685·12 square miles represented reserved and 11,688·00 unclassed forests, as compared with 3,715·61 and 13,912·10 square miles, respectively, at the commencement of the year. The decrease in the area of reserved forests was owing to 41·47 square miles having been disforested, chiefly for the purpose of cultivation, while 10·98 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests in the Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Gáro Hills Divisions. The decrease in the area of unclassed State forests was due to a more accurate estimate of the true area of this class of forests having been arrived at by excluding from the area of unsettled waste lands in each district, where known, the area of unculturable waste under the following heads :—(1) Areas comprised in roads and embankments ; (2) areas remaining permanently under water ; (3) areas unculturable for any other reason. The figure reported is, however, still unduly high, as it includes all culturable waste land, whether covered with forest or not.

Area of forests.

203. With the exception of the Darranga forest in the Kámrúp Division, and additions to the Chima Bangshi, Rajasimla, and Dambu reserves in the Gáro Hills Division, aggregating 10·98 square miles, all other proposals for reservation were cancelled, owing either to the original proposals having been of too general a nature, or to the forest growth not having been considered of sufficient value to be worth reservation.

Forest settlements.

204. The total length of demarcated boundaries stood at 1,127 miles, as compared with 1,156 at the close of the previous year. In three divisions, the length of boundaries was reduced by 44 miles, owing to rectification and other causes, and 15 miles of demarcated line were added in the Goálpára, Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, and Gáro Hills Divisions. The expenditure on the 1,103 miles that were cleared was Rs. 2,595, or Rs. 2-5-8 per mile, compared with Rs. 2-6-4 in the previous year. Divisional officers personally inspected 900 miles, or nearly 82 per cent., of the demarcated boundaries, as compared with nearly 73 per cent. in the previous year.

Boundaries.

205. The only survey work undertaken was the survey of 5 miles of compartment boundaries in the Darrang rubber plantation, of 248 miles of outer boundaries of certain reserves* in the Nowgong Division, and of 6 miles of the one and a half mile railway concession in the Lakhimpur Division. The total cost of the work was Rs. 835. The survey of the Bhutan boundary in the Goálpára Division was completed during the year.

Surveys.

*1. Kholahat.
2. Sonaikushi.
3. Rongkhong.

206. The trade demand in the Goálpára forests did not reach one-fifth of the prescribed fellings. The number of trees prescribed for felling was 7,203, but only 1,609 were felled, and this included 167 felled in the previous year by mistake out of the *coupe* of 1895-96.

Working plan—Observations on the working of the Goálpára working plan.

Communications and buildings.

207. The following table shows the expenditure incurred on roads and buildings during the past two years:

Division.	Roads.				Buildings.		Other works.		Total.	
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Cachar	30	286	30	259	1,091	1,154	234	224	1,611	1,637
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	456	950	12	42	468	992
Goálpára	...	11	...	382	1,329	2,679	138	152	1,478	3,213
Kámrúp	29	377	42	1,247	782	2,385	95	101	1,254	3,733
Darrang	22	752	21	369	837	5,562	110	56	1,699	5,987
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	7,274	399	57	93	7,331	492
Sibságar	81	357	87	303	1,309	710	10	5	1,676	1,018
Lakhimpur ...	10	104	17	246	1,045	2,754	125	326	1,274	3,326
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	91	108	...	...	91	108
Gáro Hills ...	24	693	24	569	927	793	105	102	1,725	1,464
Total	196	2,580	221	3,375	15,141	17,494	889	1,102	18,610	21,971

Forest offences.

208. One hundred and nine cases were instituted before the courts, against 152 cases in the previous year, and 19 cases were pending at the commencement of the year. There were thus 128 cases for disposal, of which 122 were disposed of, resulting in 99 convictions against 298 persons and 23 acquittals involving 89 persons, and six cases remained pending. The convictions represented 81·1 per cent. of cases disposed of, compared with 83·3 per cent. in 1894-95. The number of cases compounded was 311, compared with 339 in the preceding year. The number of cases which came before the courts decreased, owing to liberal concessions granted under the rules to *raiyats* to meet their own requirements.

Fire protection.

209. Protection from fire was attempted over an area of 703,753 acres of forests, of which 674,178 acres, or 95·82 per cent., were successfully protected, as compared with 99·92 per cent. of the previous year. These figures, however, exclude an area of 65,843 acres protected in previous years, which were burnt before the time came when fire protection operations are usually undertaken. The cost of fire protection was Rs. 9,449, or Rs. 8-15-7 per square mile successfully protected, as compared with Rs. 9,410, or Rs. 7-14-4 per square mile, in the previous year. The following table furnishes particulars of the fires which occurred in esch division:

Division.	Line-burning accidents.		Crossing from outside.		Incendiary.		Huntings in forest.		Total.			
	Fires.	Burnt.	Fires.	Burnt.	Fires.	Burnt.	Fires.	Burnt.	Fires.	Burnt.	Protection attempted.	Percentage of success.
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	
Goálpára	1	2	1	20,759	..	..	..	..	2	20,761	393,816	94·73
Kámrúp	..	..	2	114	1	168	1	205	4	487	94,704	99·49
Darrang	..	..	3	5,713	..	..	..	..	3	5,713	32,702	82·53
Nowgong	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	150	2	250	91,797	99·73
Khási and Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	2	10	4,585	99·78
Gáro Hills	5	260	3	414	1	1,500	..	..	9	2,174	85,969	97·47
Total	7	362	9	27,000	4	1,678	2	355	22	29,895	703,573	95·82

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

Grazing.

210. In the reserved forests 987 square miles were open for grazing to animals of all kinds, except browsers, and in the Lakhimpur Division the elephants of Sawmill Companies, used for working out timber, were allowed to graze over an area of about 10 square miles. The whole of the unclassed State forests continued open to grazing; 22,190 head of cattle, 56 goats, and 52 elephants grazed on payment, and it is estimated that 837,358 cattle, 60,915 sheep and goats, and 3,375 other animals owned by cultivators grazed free. The following table shows the grazing dues realised from each class of forest:

Class of forest.	Elephants.		Buffaloes.		Cows.		Other cattle.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.	Number.	Amount realised.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Reserved	27	27	330	165	169	42	...	...	526	234
Unclassed	52	773	17,985	8,998	4,205	1,051	56	14	22,298	10,831

Natural reproduction.

211. Throughout the province, the natural reproduction of trees in reserves protected from fire as well as in those which did not require such protection, was reported to be very satisfactory. The *sâl* trees in the Guma reserve, Goálpára Division, were, however, attacked by caterpillars, and every vestige of new leaves and inflorescence was destroyed. *Kakua* bamboos (*Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii*) are reported to have seeded profusely in the Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Gáro Hills Divisions, and *terai* bamboos (*Melocanna bambusoides*) seeded in isolated and irregularly-distributed clumps in the latter division.

Artificial reproduction.

212. Twenty acres were added to the Charduar rubber plantation. The area of compartment 12 of the plantation had hitherto been erroneously shown as 16·25 acres, but was found by actual measurement to be 57·42 acres. No extension to the Kulsi rubber plantation in the Kámrúp district was made during the year. Under cultural operations 79 acres, which included 6 acres of the year and 73 acres previously established in the Langai and Singla reserves, Sylhet district, and 7 acres in the Bagmara reserve, Gáro Hills district, were sown with *jarul* (*Lagerstræmia reginæ*). The total expenditure incurred for planting and sowing was Rs. 6,691.

Yield of the year.

213. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and bamboos was as follows:

	Timber. C. ft.	Fuel. C. ft.	Bamboos. No.
Reserved Forests—			
By Government agency	31,980	...	...
„ purchasers	871,228	109,745	1,649,620
„ free grants	86,310	289,380	38,600
Total	989,518	399,125	1,688,220
Unclassed State Forests—			
By Government agency	41,564	11,739	1,643
„ purchasers	1,499,401	537,006	1,462,429
„ free grants	367,999	8,897,184	2,099,445
Total	1,908,964	9,445,929	3,563,517
Total—			
By Government agency	73,544	11,739	1,643
„ purchasers	2,370,629	646,751	3,112,049
„ free grants	454,309	9,186,564	2,138,045
Grand total of 1895-96	2,898,482	9,845,054	5,251,737
„ „ of 1894-95	3,162,392	3,097,618	5,289,721
Difference	—263,910	+6,747,436	—37,984

The decrease of 263,910 cubic feet of timber removed from Government forests was chiefly due to the fact that less timber was valued on waste land grants, and the increase under fuel was due to the inclusion, for the first time, of concessions to raiyats removing produce under home consumption permits that were not calculated in previous years' returns. The decrease in the number of bamboos removed from Government forests by purchasers, as well as by free grantees, occurred chiefly in Sylhet, where bamboos are reported to be sold at a very low rate by lessees of waste land grants.

214. Minor produce, aggregating in value Rs. 4,17,488, as compared with Rs. 86,936 in the previous year, was removed from State forests by the following agencies :

Outturn of minor produce.

	Rs.
Government	824
Purchasers	69,310
Free grants	3,47,304
Right-holders	50

215. The quantity and value of free grants of timber and fuel made during the past two years is exhibited below :

Free grants.

Name of district.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.	Value.	
				1894-95.	1895-96.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	33,244	58,108	+ 24,864	649	944
Sylhet	1,375,892	1,209,431	— 166,461	21,371	19,918
Goálpára	275,784	325,014	+ 49,230	5,198	5,996
Kámrúp	106,120	842,066	+ 735,946	2,194	20,881
Darrang	219,241	4,238,930	+ 4,019,689	11,867	75,554
Nowgong	223,958	71,804	— 152,154	5,757	1,821
Sibságar	390,970	253,600	— 137,370	17,996	12,427
Lakhimpur	63,437	156,940	+ 93,503	8,013	9,058
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	11,140	2,484,980	+ 2,473,840	237	1,55,565
Total	2,699,786	9,640,873	+ 6,941,087	73,282	3,02,164

The chief cause of the large increase under free grants has been explained in paragraph 213 under "Yield of the year."

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

Financial results.

216. The comparative statement of revenue collected and expenditure incurred during the last four financial and forest years is recorded below :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Percentage of surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Financial year—				
1892-93	3,82,829	2,64,073	1,18,756	31·0
1893-94	4,88,497	2,68,223	2,20,274	45·1
1894-95	4,35,091	2,72,817	1,63,074	37·5
1895-96	4,25,033	2,86,137	1,38,896	32·7
Forest year—				
1892-93	4,20,930	2,76,948	1,43,982	34·2
1893-94	4,92,811	2,65,421	2,27,390	46·1
1894-95	4,44,706	2,81,652	1,63,054	36·7
1895-96	4,04,482	2,89,323	1,15,159	28·5

The difference between the figures of expenditure for 1894-95 in both the financial and forest years in the above statement, and those shown under financial results in the report for that year, is due to subsequent adjustments of forest refunds made by the Financial Department.

There was again a falling-off in the gross receipts and surplus, as compared with those of the previous year, owing chiefly to a considerable decrease in the royalty realised from trees standing on land taken up for cultivation under the Settlement Rules.

The receipts for the last two years under the several heads of revenue are given in the following statement :

Budget heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency	15,162	7,552	— 7,610
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	3,48,357	3,10,547	—37,810
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	8,014	5,788	— 2,226
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	30,977	32,887	+ 1,910
V. Miscellaneous	42,196	47,708	+ 5,512
Total	4,44,706	4,04,482	—40,224

The decrease under the first three heads was due chiefly to the following causes :—Under I to a falling-off in receipts on account of sales from depôts in the Goálpára Division ; under II to smaller receipts from waste land timber valuations ; under III to comparatively little of the drift timber in the Cachar and Sylhet districts having lapsed to Government, as the use of property-marks became more general and their advantages to owners better understood.

The expenditure under budget heads for the last two years was as follows :

Budget heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.			
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	4,030	9,690	+ 5,660
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	22,587	27,096	+ 4,509
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	152	154	+ 2
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government	...	...	...
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	18,961	12,592	— 6,369
VI. Live Stock, Stores, and Tools and Plant	12,613	11,179	— 1,434
VII. Communications and Buildings	18,610	21,971	+ 3,361
VIII. Organisation, improvement, and extension of forests	33,558	31,350	— 2,208
IX. Miscellaneous	1,903	1,947	+ 44
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	1,12,414	1,15,979	+ 3,565
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.			
I. Salaries	1,39,603	1,42,035	+ 2,432
II. Travelling allowances	21,559	22,999	+ 1,440
III. Contingencies	8,076	8,310	+ 234
Total B.—Establishments	1,69,238	1,73,344	+ 4,106
Grand total of Expenditure	2,81,652	2,89,323	+ 7,671

The principal fluctuations were due to the following causes :—The increase under A. I was owing to the clearing off of accounts in the Goálpára Division for the previous year's fellings and for the transport of timber to Bogribari sale depôt. The increase under A.II was due chiefly to the fact that in 1894-95 a transfer of Rs. 3,711 was made by the Audit office from this head to A.V, and the receipts for that year under A.II were, therefore, unduly small. The decrease under A.V was due partly to the transfer adjustment above referred to, and partly to a considerable decrease in the sale of *gurkáti* permits from shared forests in the Gáro Hills Division, and consequent reduced payments made to shareholders. The increase of Rs. 3,361 under A.VII was owing to the purchase of a bungalow at Tezpur, and to general repairs to existing buildings postponed from the previous year. The decrease under A.VIII was due to less expenditure having been incurred under "Surveys" and "Working plans." The increase of Rs. 2,432 under B.I.—"Salaries" and of Rs. 1,440 under B.II.—"Travelling allowances" was owing chiefly to increased pay drawn by gazetted officers, and to more travelling allowances having been earned by them.

SECTION 4.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Lime-quarries.

217. The lime-quarries leased out in the Khási and Jaintia Hills yielded a revenue of Rs. 5,568, against Rs. 4,232 in the preceding year, while the revenue from those worked under the permit system was Rs. 10,451, as compared with Rs. 16,184 in the previous year, when lime was taken from the Shella quarries in unusually large quantities.

The total quantity of limestone quarried was 12,82,287 maunds, *viz.*, 1,97,854 maunds from quarries settled on lease and 10,84,433 maunds from those worked under the permit system.

No revenue was derived from limestone in other districts of the province.

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

Coal-mines and mineral oils.

218. The quantity of coal extracted by the Assam Railways and Trading Company amounted to 171,095 tons, against 169,597 tons in 1894-95. Royalty was paid on this coal at the rate of 3 annas a ton, with the exception of 22 tons obtained from the Namdang and Tirap coal grants, where, in place of royalty, a surface-rent of Rs. 362 per annum is charged. There was an increase in revenue of Rs. 276.

The operations of the Company for the five years ending 1895-96 were as follow:

Year.	Outturn.	Revenue.
	Tons.	Rs.
1891-92	162,212	29,158
1892-93	160,295	30,312
1893-94	164,686	31,133
1894-95	169,597	31,800
1895-96	171,095	32,076

In the Khási and Jaintia Hills the issue of a new mining lease for the Norpoh coal-beds in the Jaintia Hills produced an increase of Rs. 211. In the Nága Hills Rs. 207 were obtained from the issue of a prospecting license to the Assam Company. The demand on account of the mineral oil concessions in the Lakhimpur district remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,500.

Mineral concessions.

219. No new licenses or mining leases were issued in 1895-96, but two licenses granted to prospect for gold and precious stones in certain streams in the Lakhimpur district, were renewed for a further term of one year.

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES.

Gardens opened and closed, extensions, and relinquishments.

220. The only manufacture of importance in the province is tea. The total number of gardens at the close of 1895 was 812, against 823 in 1894, showing a decrease of 11 gardens. Details are given in the following table:

District.	Number of gardens newly opened.	Number of gardens				Increase or decrease.
		Closed or removed.	Amalgamated with other gardens.	Abandoned.	Total.	
Cachar	1	5	3	...	8	— 7
Sylhet	6	...	...	...	...	+ 6
Kámrúp	4	6	1	...	7	— 3
Darrang	2	4	1	...	5	— 3
Nowgong	...	1	...	...	1	— 1
Sibságar	2	...	3	...	3	— 1
Lakhimpur	...	1	1	...	2	— 2
Total	15	17	9	...	26	— 11

221. The following statement compares the number of gardens in each district and the area of lands held for purposes of tea cultivation, and also the total area of all lands held by tea planters for the past two years :

Number and area of gardens and area of all lands held by tea planters.

District.	Number of tea gardens.		Increase or decrease.	Total area of tea grants, in acres.		Increase or decrease, in acres.	Total area of all lands held by tea planters in 1895, in acres.
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.		
Cachar	206	199	— 7	283,097	283,194	+ 97	283,194
Sylhet	127	133	+ 6	180,399	131,544	—48,855	200,107
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1	1	...	100	100	...	100
Goálpára	3	3	...	852	852	...	852
Kámrúp	32*	29*	— 3	19,518	18,798	— 720	24,122
Darrang	87	84	— 3	104,716	92,956	—11,760	105,294
Nowgong	55†	54†	— 1	50,144‡	50,404§	+ 260	53,592
Sibságar	175	174	— 1	228,851	230,350	+ 1,499	241,451
Lakhimpur	143	141	— 2	187,315	187,589	+ 274	187,589
Total	829	818	—11	1,054,992‡	995,787§	—59,205	1,096,301

* Includes six unworked gardens in 1894 and five unworked gardens in 1895.
† Includes one unworked garden.
‡ Revised figures.
§ Includes 1,286 acres of land not fit for tea cultivation.

The large decrease in the area of tea grants was due mainly to the decrease of 48,855 acres in Sylhet. The Deputy Commissioner explained that the figures were obtained from the managers of tea estates, and are not reliable. He estimated the area of tea grants in his district at 159,959 acres. The decrease in Kámrúp was due to the closure of some gardens, while in Darrang it was attributed to greater accuracy in the figures.

222. Some improvement took place in the number of gardens furnishing statistics. Out of 812 gardens, statistics were furnished in respect of 717 gardens, against 698 in the preceding year; estimates had to be framed for 95 gardens, against 125 in 1894.

Returns and estimates.

223. The following statement gives the areas under mature and immature plants and the total area held by tea planters during the last fifteen years :

Area under mature and immature plants and total area of tea grants.

Year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area of tea grants.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881	133,293	25,134	706,649
1882	156,707	22,144	783,362
1883	161,707	27,746	923,664
1884	158,158	31,694	913,476
1885	159,876	37,634	921,891
1886	170,138	33,855	934,134
1887	177,900	33,179	950,171
1888	188,329	28,347	955,499
1889	196,689	30,560	1,000,665
1890	200,658	30,380	994,497
1891	208,407	33,416	996,746
1892	213,525	33,667	1,044,984
1893	221,368	35,257	1,042,277
1894	229,316	39,480	1,054,992*
1895	234,909	41,105	994,501

* Revised figures.

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

Area under tea cultivation in each district.

224. The following statement compares the total area under tea cultivation for the past two years, district by district :

District.	Total area under mature and immature plants. 1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	59,586	58,216	— 1,370
Sylhet	54,926	62,979	+ 8,053
Khási and Jaintia Hills	30	30	...
Goálpára	380	400	+ 20
Kámrúp	4,534	4,953	+ 419
Darrang	33,101	28,750	— 4,351
Nowgong	11,837	12,239	+ 402
Sibságar	59,925	63,264	+ 3,339
Lakhimpur	44,477	45,183	+ 706
Total	268,796	276,014	+ 7,218

The total increase of 7,218 acres, as compared with 12,171 acres in 1894, was distributed among all districts, except Cachar and Darrang. In Cachar, new extensions did not keep pace with the areas of old tea abandoned. In Darrang, the decrease was more apparent than real, being due to greater accuracy in the figures for certain gardens for which estimates had to be framed in previous years.

The total outturn of the province.

225. The total outturn of tea during the year was 99,524,574lbs., against 94,829,059lbs. in 1894, showing an increase of 4,695,515lbs. The table given below compares the figures furnished by the Indian Tea Association and the figures of the trade returns with those reported by the Deputy Commissioners in their annual tea reports :

Source of information.	1894. Brahmaputra Valley.	1894. Surma Valley.	1894. Total.	1895. Brahmaputra Valley.	1895. Surma Valley.	1895. Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Outturn according to Indian Tea Association	54,969,838	39,283,145	94,252,983	57,104,187	41,267,420	98,371,607
,, ,, to Trade Returns ...	48,788,763	35,873,691	84,662,454	51,016,731	34,484,462	85,501,193
,, ,, to Annual Tea Report ...	56,532,435	38,296,624	94,829,059	56,640,815	42,883,759	99,524,574

Outturn by districts.

226. The statement below shows the outturn of tea in each district for the past two years :

District.	Rate of outturn per acre. 1894.	1895.	Total yield. 1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Cachar	339	393	18,348,061	20,169,133	+ 1,821,072	+ 9·93
Sylhet	470	435	19,944,563	22,710,626	+ 2,766,063	+ 13·87
Khási and Jaintia Hills	200	133	4,000	4,000	...	...
Goálpára	343	377	130,191	143,222	+ 13,031	+ 10·00
Kámrúp	194	136	776,495	660,328	— 116,167	— 14·96
Darrang	467	455	12,574,470	11,036,662	— 1,537,808	— 12·23
Nowgong	352	350	3,782,818	3,864,357	+ 81,539	+ 2·16
Sibságar	402	389	21,837,191	22,240,698	+ 403,507	+ 1·85
Lakhimpur	465	480	17,431,270	18,695,548	+ 1,264,278	+ 7·26
Total	414	424	94,829,059	99,524,574	+ 4,695,515	+ 4·95

The districts of Kámrúp and Darrang alone showed a decrease in outturn. In Kámrúp, six gardens were closed during the year, and there was no cultivation in five other gardens. The decrease in Darrang was due to the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the year, and also to mosquito blight and red spider, which did much damage to some gardens in both subdivisions of the district. Floods, too, during the rainy season did some damage on certain gardens in Darrang.

227. The yield per acre for the Surma Valley, the Brahmaputra Valley, and for the whole province, according to the district returns, is shown below:

Yield per acre.

	1894. lbs.	1895. lbs.
Surma Valley	396	437
Brahmaputra Valley	426	414
For the whole province	414	424

The yield per acre, as furnished by the Indian Tea Association, was as follows:

	1894. lbs.	1895. lbs.
Surma Valley	407	420
Brahmaputra Valley	414	418
For the whole province	411	419

228. The following statistics relating to the export of tea-seed for the past two years are reproduced from the trade returns:

Tea-seed.

	1894. Mds.	1895. Mds.
Surma Valley	2,227	3,469
Brahmaputra Valley	2,483	9,858
For the whole province	4,710	13,327

Very few of the district reports furnished any details regarding imports. The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, reported that 43 maunds of tea-seed were imported from the Lushai Hills and 877 from Manipur. The price ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 per maund.

229. The district reports were defective so far as the prices of teas are concerned. The statistics furnished by the Secretary to the Indian Tea Association for 1895 are shown below:

Prices.

	As. p.
Surma Valley teas	7 4 per pound.
Brahmaputra Valley teas	8 7 „ „

The figures for the previous three years were as follows:

	1892. As. p.	1893. As. p.	1894. As. p.
Surma Valley teas	8 1½	6 5	8 8 per pound.
Brahmaputra Valley teas	9 9	8 0	10 5 „ „

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Saw-mills.

230. An industry which has of late years made rapid progress in Assam and has now assumed considerable proportions, is that of sawing timber. Several saw-mills have been established in the districts of Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur for the manufacture of tea-boxes, planks, etc. The outturn of these mills in 1895 was :

	No.
Tea-boxes, of all sizes	513,809
Half and quarter tea-boxes	20,035
	C. ft.
Planks, scantlings, etc.	101,837

The aggregate value of the above was Rs. 4,83,342.

SECTION 6.

TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries and tribes.

231. Trade was carried on with the following foreign tribes and countries :

(1) Bhutan.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dafla Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khámti, Singpho, and Nága Hills.
(5) Manipur.
(6) Lushai Hills.
(7) Hill Tipperah.

The number of registering stations remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, four.

Total foreign trade.

231*a*. The following table gives the total foreign trade of Assam for the last three years :

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.
1893-94	41,341	4,315,208	7,37,117	29,549	12,108	3,23,533	70,885	4,327,316	10,60,650
1894-95*	42,366	3,813,437	5,12,303	25,497	14,103	3,02,332	67,863	3,827,540	8,14,635
1895-96	57,128	4,891,803	8,44,445	49,008	25,464	5,50,002	1,06,136	4,917,267	13,94,447

There was a considerable increase in the total value of the trade, as compared with the previous two years. This was due chiefly to the importation of a larger number of cattle from Bhutan and to a rise in the prices of timber, bamboos, and raw cotton imported from Hill Tipperah.

Proportion of trade with each frontier tribe.

232. The proportion which the value of the trade with each country or tribe bore to the total value, is shown in the table below :

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.*	1895-96.
Bhutan	14·4	15·7	21·1
Towang	5·3	4·9	5·9
Dafla Hills	3·8	1·8	1·7
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	8·6	6·2	2·5
Manipur	6·4	10·7	6·6
Lushai Hills	8·2	7·4	10·1
Hill Tipperah	53·3	53·3	52·1
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0

* The figures for 1894-95 are revised figures.

Main imports.

233. The following were the principal articles of import:

Names of articles imported.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	41,336	23,330*	25,710
Cattle	12,972	850*	31,817
Canes and rattans	13,107	23,586	25,562
Caoutchouc	85,947	38,349*	29,844
Cotton, raw	86,770	24,820	85,328
Lac, shell	1,454	9,681	15,887
Salt	4,210	2,670	8,197
Til or jinjili	19,151	14,116	12,507
Tea-seed	19,325	...	25,288
Wax	13,111	23,451*	48,644
Timber	1,26,880	81,043	1,31,347
Bamboos	1,84,162	1,67,698	2,43,966
Blankets	43,237	15,213*	43,656

Horses, ponies, and mules are imported from Bhutan, Towang, and Manipur. No ponies were imported from Manipur during the year. There was an increase in the number imported from Bhutan.

Cattle are imported from Bhutan and Manipur. Owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease in the Eastern Duárs during 1894-95, only five head of cattle were imported from Bhutan in that year.

Canes and rattans, timber and bamboos are imported chiefly from Hill Tipperah and the Lushai Hills. There was a rise in the price of timber and bamboos imported from Hill Tipperah in 1895-96.

Caoutchouc.—The importation of *caoutchouc* has been gradually declining owing to the unsettled state of the Abor frontier, and also to exhaustion of the forests.

Raw cotton comes from Hill Tipperah. The imports of this article fluctuate with the prices obtainable for it at Narayanganj.

Shell-lac was imported from Bhutan in considerable quantities in 1895-96.

Salt.—The salt imported is rock salt, brought into Assam by the Bhutias and other hill tribes on the north. The trade in this article, though not important, shows a tendency to increase.

Til-seed (*gingelly*) comes entirely from Hill Tipperah, and most of it finds its way to Bengal.

Tea-seed is imported chiefly from Manipur; a small quantity also comes from the Lushai Hills. As explained in the Report for 1894-95, the quantity imported in that year escaped registration.

Wax is imported chiefly from Bhutan and the Abor and Mishmi Hills. There was a great increase in the quantity imported from Bhutan in 1895-96.

Blankets come from Bhutan and Towang.

* Revised figures.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Main exports.

234. The chief exports from Assam are enumerated in the list below :

Names of articles exported.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	13,080	24,710*	42,258
„ piece-goods („)	40,334	51,343	31,091
Gram and pulse	3,989	5,105	17,668
Rice, husked	17,944	8,119*	52,783
„ unhusked	4,857	5,323*	11,107
Brass and copper	48,236	29,466*	42,671
Iron	6,845	2,964*	13,867
Mineral oils	6,198	7,730	12,554
Opium	5,350	9,911	7,171
Fish (dry)	18,459	9,718	24,633
Salt	26,115	18,148	24,358
Silk, raw	18,878	18,160	60,305
Manufactured silk	28,675	22,583*	56,470
Betel-nuts	9,782	17,842	15,559
Tobacco	6,938	10,307*	13,646

Rice, husked and unhusked.—The true export trade in rice and paddy is almost entirely confined to Towang and Bhutan. The large quantity of rice, husked, shown as exported during the year 1895-96 was due to the registration of commissariat stores sent up to the Lushai Hills.

Brass and copper.— Brass and copper utensils are exported to Bhutan, Manipur, the Lushai Hills, and Hill Tipperah.

Opium is exported to the Nága Hills.

Manufactured silk.—In 1895-96 there was a considerable increase in the exports of this article. The silk cloths made by the Assamese are sold in large quantities at the frontier fairs attended by the hill tribes.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Total trade of the province.

235. The following statement compares the total river-borne trade of the province during the past two years :

		Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Imports to	Rs. (lakhs) ...	185	214	167	163	352	377
	Mds. „ ...	23	28	22	20	45	48
Exports from	Rs. „ ...	386	349	295	275	681	624
	Mds. „ ...	47	46	45	56	92	102

There was an increase of 25 lakhs of rupees, or 7 per cent., in the value of imports, and a decrease of 57 lakhs of rupees, or 8 per cent., in that of exports. The imports into the Brahmaputra Valley showed an increase of 29 lakhs of rupees, the increase being distributed among all the principal articles of imports, except salt. Imports into the Surma Valley fell off by four lakhs of rupees, the chief decrease being under the head of rice (not in the husk). The decrease in the value of exports was due almost entirely to the fall in the price of tea.

* Revised figures.

236. The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into and exported from Assam during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year :

Main staples.

Principal Imports.

Chief staples.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	19,825	24,101	11,09,651	13,50,986
Cotton piece-goods	1,38,211	1,46,637	99,44,156	1,06,99,793
Rice not in the husk	7,93,819	7,99,583	28,27,980	24,98,697
Gram and pulse	4,31,619	5,40,878	10,79,047	14,19,804
Kerosine oil	1,60,536	2,48,575	6,42,144	9,94,300
Brass and copper	15,805	17,281	5,70,569	6,62,075
Iron	1,84,932	2,85,527	9,70,893	15,34,707
Salt	6,53,761	6,44,735	20,43,003	20,14,796
Sugar, refined	69,131	72,583	7,17,234	7,25,830
Sugar, unrefined	2,65,250	2,50,240	12,26,781	11,26,080
Tobacco	1,12,410	1,46,509	8,59,203	14,14,623

Principal Exports.

Coal and coke	18,94,336	19,21,907	9,47,168	9,60,953
Rice in the husk	11,03,008	16,66,284	22,06,016	22,91,140
Jute, raw	4,45,162	3,76,821	21,14,519	16,01,489
Mustard	7,62,445	5,78,332	30,49,780	25,30,202
Tea	10,11,568	10,75,910	4,96,30,035	4,39,77,821
Tea-seed	3,886	13,191	3,49,740	11,87,190
Timber	6,54,498	7,99,164	9,81,747	11,98,746

Tea.—Tea continued to hold the most important place among the articles of trade. Of a total export trade valued at 624 lakhs of rupees, tea and tea-seed alone accounted for over 451 lakhs. Though the quantity of tea exported showed an increase of 64,342 maunds, its value decreased by upwards of 56 lakhs of rupees, owing to a serious fall in the price, as a result of the unfavourable nature of the weather.

Tea-seed.—The export of tea-seed, the trade in which is fluctuating, showed an increase of 9,305 maunds in weight, and of Rs. 8,37,450 in value, and the average price per maund was Rs. 90, the same as in the previous year.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports into the Brahmaputra Valley increased by 2,000 maunds and exceeded those of any of the past ten years except 1893-94, when they amounted to 66,927 maunds. The quantity imported into the Surma Valley increased by over 6,000 maunds, and was greater than in any of the past ten years, the increase being probably attributable to an improvement in the circumstances of the people, owing to better harvests.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The imports into the Brahmaputra Valley, which fell off by 4,000 maunds in the previous year, recovered their former position. The local manufacture of cotton piece-goods from imported yarn in that valley showed no signs of decline.

Rice.—The increase of 1,72,041 maunds in the importation of rice not in the husk into the Brahmaputra Valley was due to the poor crops in that part of the province, and to the good crops in Eastern and Northern Bengal, which lowered the price of Bengal rice. On the other hand, the imports into the Surma Valley fell off by 1,66,277 maunds, the late rice crop in Sylhet having been a good one. The causes which affected the imports of rice not in the husk accounted also for the fluctuations of the exports of rice in the husk from either valley.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Mustard-seed.—The decrease in the quantity of mustard seed exported was due chiefly to the high local prices, caused by the short crop of the previous year, and to dulness of the demand in Calcutta, which led exporters to hold over their stocks in the hope of Calcutta prices rising.

Iron.—The increase of upwards of a lakh of maunds in the weight of iron imported was owing to the classification of materials for the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway under this head.

Gram and pulse.—The increase in the quantity imported was probably due to the demand for these articles of food by the increasing immigrant population.

Timber.—There was a satisfactory increase in the exports from the Brahmaputra Valley. At the same time, imports into both valleys increased, owing to the purchase of sleepers for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Kerosine oil.—The increased import was due to increasing population, and in the Surma Valley, where it was most marked, also to improvement in the circumstances of the people, owing to better harvests.

Minor staples.

237. The fluctuations of the trade in a few minor articles of provincial interest are noticed below :

Lime.—The exports from the Surma Valley increased during the year by nearly four lakhs of maunds, indicating the recovery of the trade from the depression, caused by over-production, from which it had suffered since 1892.

Caoutchouc.—There was a partial recovery of the trade in this article, which has been in a depressed condition for the past three years, owing chiefly to the unsettled state of the Abor frontier. The exports increased from 2,360 maunds to 3,962 maunds.

Cotton, raw.—The exports by river increased from 27,224 maunds to 41,817 maunds, owing to good crops in North Cachar and Nowgong, and the closing of a local cotton factory which formerly absorbed part of the crop of the Gáro Hills district.

Potatoes.—The exports fell from 12,301 maunds to 8,296 maunds, owing to a considerable fall in the price.

Direction of trade.

238. The following table gives, in order of importance, the names of the Bengal blocks with which the trade of Assam was carried on during the year. The figures against each block indicate the percentage of the value of the total traffic of the province which it absorbed.

Calcutta	75·66
Dacca	15·04
Northern Bengal...	5·89
Eastern „	3·01
Behar block	0·33
Patna	0·04
Western Bengal	0·03

There was no change in the relative position of these blocks.

Trade with provinces other than Bengal.

239. The trade of Assam with provinces other than Bengal was insignificant.

The following statement shows the total weight of imports and exports from and to each province:

Name of province.	Imports to Assam. Mds.	Exports from Assam. Mds.	Total. Mds.
Madras	7	...	7
Bombay	55	...	55
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	160	57	217
Punjab	17	...	17
Central Provinces	62	...	62
Mysore	7	...	7

The principal article of import was cotton piece-goods (Indian), of which 30 maunds were imported from Bombay, 17 maunds from the Central Provinces, and 16 maunds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Sixty-two maunds of paper and pasteboard were imported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of manufactured leather, 36 maunds were imported from the provinces last named and 20 maunds from the Central Provinces.

240. The following statements show separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Brahmaputra river during the past two years :

Proportion of total traffic carried by steamer and boat in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Exports.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	3,30,33,814	2,95,68,238	...	34,65,576
„ boat	56,01,287	53,10,119	...	2,91,168
Total	3,86,35,101	3,48,78,357	(net decrease)	37,56,744

Imports.

By steamer	1,68,91,229	1,98,79,361	29,88,132	...
„ boat	16,02,991	15,66,600	...	36,391
Total	1,84,94,220	2,14,45,961	29,51,741	(net increase)

The value of exports by boat amounted to 15·22 per cent. of the total value of exports, as against 14·50 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase was due to the great decline in the value of the export of tea, nearly all of which is carried by steamer. Imports by boats amounted in value to 7·30 per cent. of the total imports, against 8·67 per cent. in the previous year.

241. The statements below show separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Meghna river during the past two years :

Proportion of total traffic carried by steamer and boat in the Surma Valley.

Exports.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer...	2,14,53,883	1,91,80,977	...	22,72,906
„ boat	80,06,008	83,94,541	3,88,533	...
Total	2,94,59,891	2,75,75,518	(net decrease)	18,84,373

Imports.

By steamer...	96,44,020	94,02,938	...	2,41,082
„ boat	70,83,729	69,06,273	...	1,77,456
Total	1,67,27,749	1,63,09,211	(net decrease)	4,18,538

In this trade, the value of exports by boat amounted to 30·44 per cent. of the total value of exports against 27·18 per cent. in the previous year. Imports by boat amounted in value, as in the previous year, to 42·35 per cent. of the total imports. The increase in the proportionate value of the exports and of the total trade carried by boat was due to the fall in price of tea exported.

242. The following statement shows the percentage in value of imports from, and exports to, each of the seven trade blocks carried by boat and steamer, respectively :

Proportion of total trade carried by boat and steamer in both valleys.

	Percentage of imports.		Percentage of exports.	
	By boat.	By steamer.	By boat.	By steamer.
Calcutta	3·80	96·20	2·91	97·09
Dacca block	93·53	6·47	96·28	3·72
Northern Bengal	52·15	47·85	70·78	29·22
Eastern „	41·88	58·12	56·16	43·84
Behar block	85·18	14·82	23·43	76·57
Patna City	100·00	...	100·00	...
Western Bengal	11·24	88·76	97·82	2·18

243. The traffic between Bengal and Assam passing along the Northern Trunk Road was registered, as in previous years, at Sidli police station. The station for registering the traffic along the Southern Trunk Road was transferred during the year from Baida to Lakhipur on account of the transfer of the police

Road traffic.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

station from the former to the latter place. The statement below shows the traffic registered on the above roads :

1.—*Traffic registered on the Northern Trunk Road.*

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Imports	27,579	23,674	.....	3,905
Exports	5,293	36,842	31,549	...
Total	32,872	60,516	27,644 (net increase)	

2.—*Traffic registered on the Southern Trunk Road.*

Imports	3,18,166	3,76,844	58,678	.....
Exports	61,361	1,14,605	53,244	.....
Total	3,79,527	4,91,449	1,11,922 (net increase)	

General summary.

244. The following statements show, in a convenient form, the more important features of the trade of the year :

Synopsis of Imports.

Name of block in order of value of the total import trade of the province.	Total value of imports. Into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of imports. Into the Surma Valley.	Main imports into the Brahmaputra Valley from the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports into the Surma Valley from the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	1,73,43,345	1,01,50,600	Cotton piece-goods (European).	27·81	99·82	Cotton piece-goods (European).	84·72	98·68
Dacca	4,67,676	49,38,937	Rice not in the husk ..	68·15	13·52	Spices other than betelnuts, pepper, ginger, chillies, and cardamoms.	13·90	91·09
Northern Bengal ..	23,82,736	1,45,121	Ditto ..	32·05	32·42	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	69·29	12·35
Eastern „ ..	11,89,130	7,68,736	Ditto ..	67·15	38·89	Sugar (unrefined) ..	22·98	19·29
Behar block	46,914	2,66,445	Tobacco (manufactured) other than cigars.	28·13	45·08	Chillies	32·06	22·87
Patna City	491	34,088	Gram and pulse ..	61·50	·03	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	50·16	2·10
Western Bengal ..	15,669	5,284	*Ghi*	32·25	2·25	Sugar, unrefined ..	28·44	·16

Synopsis of Exports.

Name of block in order of value of the total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports. From the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of exports. From the Surma Valley.	Main exports from the Brahmaputra Valley to the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main exports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	2,85,19,468	1,98,14,232	Tea	89·37	99·99	Tea	93·29	99·99
Dacca	24,22,258	72,49,956	Coal and coke ..	10·71	27·02	Rice in the husk ..	28·89	95·15
Northern Bengal ..	81,85,761	1,79,595	Rape and mustard ..	43·44	55·92	Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts.	38·55	9·18
Eastern „ ..	7,36,031	3,15,495	Coal and coke ..	58·89	45·10	Rice in the husk ..	29·30	4·20
Behar block ..	14,839	4,817	Rape and mustard ..	95·28	·57	Spices (others) ..	37·38	3·25
Western Bengal ..	..	7,040	.....	....	....	Stone and lime ..	96·40	1·14
Patna City	..	4,383	.....	....	....	Rice not in the husk ..	54·75	9·71

SECTION 7.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

245. The expenditure, as compared with the budget grant, was as follows :

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
I.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Military Works.					
Original Works	25,400	21,500	22,723	...	1,223
Repairs	50,000	50,400	49,114	1,286	...
Establishment	17,400	16,500	15,866	634	...
Tools and Plant	1,100	1,100	1,034	66	...
Barrack Department	2,800	2,800	1,104	1,696	...
Total Imperial Military Works	96,700	92,300	89,841	3,682	1,223
(b) Civil Works.					
Original Works	4,03,700	3,17,200	2,84,197*	33,003	...
Repairs	54,900	54,900	58,130	...	3,230
Establishment	1,05,500	85,100	78,686	6,414	...
Tools and Plant	6,900	5,600	5,132	468	...
Suspense	...	...	*—3,941*	3,941	...
Total Imperial Civil Works	5,71,000	4,62,800	4,22,204	43,826	3,230
II.—PROVINCIAL.					
(a) Civil Works.					
Original Works—					
Buildings	1,79,850	1,47,000	1,37,732	9,268	...
Communications	4,02,980	3,26,200	3,08,310	17,890	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	29,320	32,000	31,307	693	...
Total Original Works	6,12,150	5,05,200	4,77,349	27,851	...
Repairs—					
Buildings	83,000	82,000	80,343	1,657	...
Communications	3,60,000	4,42,000	4,35,447	6,553	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,850	8,800	8,233	567	...
Total Repairs	4,45,850	5,32,800	5,24,023	8,777	...
Establishment	3,86,000	4,09,000	3,90,927	18,073	...
Tools and Plant	20,000	28,000	29,227	...	1,227
Suspense	10,000	10,000	*—24,464*	24,464	...
Total Provincial Civil Works	14,74,000	14,85,000	13,97,062	89,165	1,227
Carried over	31,99,700	30,78,100	29,10,479	1,73,301	5,680

* Excludes Rs. 6,804 on account of expenditure in England, and exchange.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	31,99,700	30,78,100	29,10,479	1,73,301	5,680
II.—PROVINCIAL—*contd.*					
(*b*) *Railways.*					
(1) Jorhát State Railway Capital—					
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	...
Land	...	...	...	...	...
Formation	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgework	...	...	...	...	...
Fencing	...	...	...	...	...
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...
Stations and buildings	1,000	6,000	4,960	1,040	...
Plant	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Ferries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling-stock	45,000	*—1,000*	*—1,217*	217	...
General charges	..	...	...	...	...
Suspense accounts...	...	13,000	5,454	7,546	...
Deduct—Receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jorhát State Railway Capital	46,000	19,000	10,197	8,803	...
(2) Cherra-Companyganj State Railway Capital—					
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	...
Land	...	...	...	...	...
Formation	...	1,500	183	1,317	...
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Plant	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...
General charges	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense accounts...	...	...	863	...	863
Deduct—Receipts on Capital account	...	*—500*	*—738*	238	...
Total Cherra-Companyganj State Railway Capital ...	...	1,000	308	1,555	863
(3) Jorhát State Railway Revenue—					
Maintenance of way and works, etc.	14,050	16,050	16,540	...	490
Locomotive expenses	16,900	18,900	19,345	...	445
Carriage and wagon expenses...	7,200	12,200	11,882	318	...
Traffic expenses	15,200	16,200	16,465	...	265
General charges	9,900	9,000	7,574	...	574
Steam-boat service	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenses	750	650	521	129	...
Suspense	...	...	24	...	24
Total Jorhát State Railway Revenue	64,000	73,000	74,351	447	1,798
Carried over	33,09,700	31,71,100	29,95,335	1,84,106	8,341

Items.	Original works.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	33,09,700	31,71,100	29,95,335	1,84,106	8,341
II.—PROVINCIAL—*concld.*					
(*b*) *Railways*—contd.					
(4) Cherra-Companyganj State Railway Revenue—					
Maintenance of way and works, etc.	3,730	3,600	3,812	...	212
Locomotive expenses	7,130	7,100	8,083	...	983
Carriage and wagon expenses.	2,830	3,000	3,130	...	130
Traffic expenses	6,070	4,800	5,217	...	417
General charges	3,040	2,260	2,780	...	520
Steam-boat service	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenses	200	240	239	1	...
Suspense	...	...	—*144*	144	...
Total Cherra-Companyganj State Railway Revenue ...	23,000	21,000	23,117	145	2,262
(5) Subsidised Railways	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,00,604	396	...
Total Provincial Railways	2,34,000	2,15,000	2,08,577	11,346	4,923
Grand total Provincial	17,08,000	17,00,000	16,05,639	1,00,511	6,150
III.—LOCAL.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	...	700	644	56	...
Communications	4,38,889	3,68,000	3,12,636	55,364	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	62,411	69,000	56,543	12,457	...
Total	5,01,300	4,37,700	3,69,823	67,877	...
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	1,650	2,000	1,936	64	...
Communications	2,50,316	2,79,000	2,99,534	...	20,534
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	25,473	24,000	19,977	4,023	...
Total	2,77,439	3,05,000	3,21,447	4,087	20,534
Establishment	64,261	64,100	59,519	4,581	...
Tools and Plant	...	3,200	3,299	...	99
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total Local	8,43,000	8,10,000	7,54,088	76,545	20,633
Grand total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local...	32,18,700	30,65,100	28,71,772	2,24,564	31,236

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Abstract of the expenditure of the year.

246. The following abstract shows how the total expenditure of Rs. 28,71,772 under all heads was distributed :

	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.		
Military Works	89,841	
Civil Works	4,22,204	
Total Imperial		5,12,045
PROVINCIAL.		
Civil Works	13,97,062	
Railways	2,08,577	
Total Provincial		16,05,639
Local		7,54,088
Grand total of Expenditure		28,71,772

Distribution of outlay on works and establishment charges.

247. The following table shows in detail the establishment charges, and the expenditure by divisions, on Imperial, Provincial, and Local works supervised by this establishment :

Division.	Cost of establishment.	Expenditure on works and repairs, excluding cost of establishment, suspense, and tools and plant.				Percentage of establishments to outlay.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Accounts	1,10,360*	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	36,981	14,711	65,458	84,898	1,65,067	22·40
Sylhet	39,992*	5,019	1,18,438	1,56,475	2,79,932	14·29
Lower Assam	64,858	10,620	1,92,474	1,41,637	3,44,731	18·81
Central Assam	48,375	2,100	1,62,305	1,27,318	2,91,723	16·58
Upper Assam	71,244	14,917	1,79,467	1,80,941	3,75,325	18·98
Khási and Jaintia Hills	46,126*	6,550	1,53,745	...	1,60,295	28·77
Nága Hills	50,213*	1,13,218	59,740	...	1,72,958	29·03
North Lushai Hills	25,011	1,038	39,238	...	40,276	62·09
Manipur	51,929*	2,53,608	13,099	...	2,66,707	19·47
Civil Officers	...	...	15,582	...	15,582	...
Examiner's office	...	...	1,826	...	1,826	...
Total	5,45,089	4,21,781	10,01,372	6,91,269	21,14,422	25·78

* Exclusive of the percentage charges debited to "Contribution" works and "Other Provinces and Departments."

248. The actual Provincial and Local expenditure incurred on Public Works (including Railways) in each year since 1882-83, the year from which the first Provincial Contract commenced, was as follows :

Provincial and Local expenditure.

Year.	Expenditure on Civil Works, excluding Lushai expenditure.			Expenditure on Railways.								Grand total Public Works expenditure (columns 4 and 12).	Remarks.
				Jorhát State Railway.			Cherra State Railway.			Subsidy to Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	Total net Railway expenditure (columns 7, 10, and 11).		
	Provincial.*	Local.*	Total.*	Capital.	Revenue, net.†	Total.	Capital.	Revenue, net.†	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83 ...	5,13,776	9,08,252	14,22,028	12,274	...	12,274	16,019	...	16,019	...	28,293	14,50,321	
1883-84 ...	4,69,813	11,10,658	15,80,471	1,06,056	...	1,06,056	60,185	...	60,185	...	1,66,241	17,46,712	
1884-85 ...	5,79,000	9,58,210	15,37,210	2,78,369	+ 3,421	2,81,790	2,10,109	...	2,10,109	58,019	5,49,918	20,87,128	
1885-86 ...	4,73,566	7,34,938	12,08,504	61,969	+ 6,046	68,015	2,39,821	...	2,39,821	1,00,434	4,08,270	16,16,774	
1886-87 ...	6,16,173	9,61,937	15,78,110	1,02,516	+14,654	1,17,170	1,15,676	+ 21,349	1,37,025	1,04,556	3,58,751	19,36,861	
1887-88 ...	5,52,868	9,15,608	14,68,586	54,161	+14,731	68,892	1,03,536	+ 24,961	1,28,497	1,06,106	3,03,495	17,72,081	
1888-89 ...	5,94,36[illegible]	8,70,524	14,64,892	34,906	— 2,571	32,335	16,203	+ 14,962	31,165	1,04,752	1,68,252	16,33,144	
1889-90 ...	6,82,480	8,76,426	15,58,906	11,345	+ 1,852	13,197	5,219	+ 14,371	22,590	1,04,657	1,40,444	16,99,350	
1890-91 ...	11,43,705	4,74,062	16,17,767	11,871	— 4,011	7,860	4,042	+ 2,040	6,082	1,01,130	1,15,072	17,32,839	
1891-92 ...	10,49,895	5,19,04[illegible]	15,68,941	2,725	— 3,113	— 388	23	— 438	— 415	1,00,700	99,897	16,68,838	
1892-93 ...	12,61,196	6,13,235	19,14,255	37,319	—11,461	25,858	4,468	— 960	3,508	1,00,404	1,29,770	20,44,025	Lushai expenditure on Civil Works ... Rs. 39,824
1893-94 ...	14,70,926	7,06,202	22,61,136	21,843	—14,348	7,495	695	— 5,231	—2,536	1,00,423	1,05,382	23,66,518	Ditto ditto ... 84,008
1894-95 ...	12,59,632	7,59,018	20,85,317	8,270	—14,442	—6,178	2,430	— 4,413	—1,983	1,00,537	92,376	21,77,693	Ditto ditto ... 66,667
1895-96 ...	13,27,714	7,54,088	20,81,802	10,197	6,021	16,218	308	339	647	1,00,604	1,17,469	21,99,271	Ditto ditto ... 69,349

* This statement does not include Civil Works under Civil Officers.

† *i.e.*, gross expenditure *minus* gross earnings.

Taking the whole expenditure on Provincial Civil Works and Railways together, the expenditure in the past year amounted to Rs. 21,99,271, against Rs. 21,77,693 in 1894-95, excluding expenditure in the North Lushai Hills, which is shown separately in the column of Remarks of the statement given above.

249. The expenditure on Civil Works under Civil Officers, which is not included in the preceding statement, is compared below for the past six years :

Civil Works under Civil Officers.

Year.	Provincial.			Local.	Grand total.
	Expenditure, excluding Lushai.	Lushai expenditure.	Total Provincial expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	18,111	...	18,111	1,587	19,698
1891-92	25,103	...	25,103	270	25,373
1892-93	20,758	...	20,758	539	21,297
1893-94	20,926	26,159	47,085	3,139	50,224
1894-95	22,834	25,400	48,234	16,798	65,032
1895-96	56,857	24,192	81,049	17,717	98,766

The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure in the North Lushai Hills, during the past four years, between the Public Works Department and Civil Officers. Public Works expenditure in the North Lushai Hills is limited, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, to Rs. 1,10,000 per annum :

Year.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	39,824	...	39,824
1893-94	84,008	26,159	1,10,167
1894-95	66,667	25,400	93,067
1895-96	69,348	24,192	93,540

IMPERIAL—MILITARY.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

250. The quarter-guard and bell-of-arms in the Native Infantry lines at Silchar were provided with a new terrace roof at a cost of Rs. 3,804, and the store godown in the same lines was re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 1,342. Two detached *kutcha* buildings, each 30′ × 15′, for the treatment of infectious cases, were constructed near the hospital at Dibrugarh at a total cost of Rs. 530. Ridge ventilation was provided in the corrugated iron roofs of certain barracks in the Native Infantry lines at Kohima at a cost of Rs. 740, and a fire-place was constructed in the Gun Sergeant's bungalow in the same cantonment at a cost of Rs. 295. Protective works were carried out to the river *bund* at Manipur at a cost of Rs. 647, and permanent repairs to the extent of Rs. 6,450 were also executed to the same *bund*.

The second section of the Sadiya-Sonpura road, *viz.*, from Diphu to Sonpura, a distance of 8 miles, was much improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 500, by clearing *jungle* for a considerable distance on each side of the road, and dressing and sectioning a track 12′ broad ; the principal *nullas* crossed were also bridged. The Golághát-Nichuguard road running through the Nambor forest is unmetalled and becomes almost impassable during the rains. The heavy *jungle* was cut back on either side of the road in order to admit more light and air to the surface, and several bridge approaches were metalled with burnt clay, the cost of both works amounting to Rs. 5,007.

Other original works of a petty nature were carried out, but they do not require individual notice. The Military Buildings and Roads in the province were kept in an efficient state of repair during the year at a total cost of Rs. 49,114.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL.

Original Works.

251. The construction of a new combined post and telegraph office was commenced at Chhátak at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,928. The telegraph office at Gauháti was remodelled, and the old shingle roof was at the same time replaced by corrugated iron ; a certain amount of extra accommodation was also provided by a small extension ; the total cost of the work amounted to Rs. 6,395. A kitchen was constructed for the convenience of the married signallers of the Chhátak telegraph office, at a cost of Rs. 1,332, and Rs. 657 were expended in providing quarters for the linemen and telegraph office servants at Sibságar.

In March 1895, the Government of India decided to erect a substantial monument over the graves of Mr. Quinton and the officers and men who lost their lives during the outbreak in Manipur in 1891, and the order for a granite monument was placed with a firm in England. The cost of the material in England amounted to Rs. 6,500, including freight to Calcutta, and it is probable that a total outlay of Rs. 23,035 will be incurred before the work is completed. The monument arrived in Manipur late in the year under report, and construction was at once commenced.

A new telegraph office was in course of erection at Manipur, having brick walls and a roof of Allahabad tiles ; the building is estimated to cost Rs. 9,668. A sum of Rs. 836 was expended in erecting a combined post and telegraph office at Sairang in the North Lushai Hills ; the building is of a very temporary nature, and includes the necessary out-houses for postal runners, etc.

Under Communications, the principal work in progress was the Nichuguard-Manipur road, 128 miles in length, which is now nearing completion. The 1st Section from Nichuguard to Kohima, 39 miles, was opened to cart traffic in 1893-94 and again in 1894-95, after being closed during the rains. Since 1894-95 the road has never been closed. During the year a sum of Rs. 14,774 was expended principally in (1) paying for cultivated land actually covered up or injured by the road, (2) materials collected and fittings procured for the permanent staging bungalows, and (3) completing the 50′ span bridges over the Zubza and Sachema rivers. The works yet to be done to complete the road are (1) the building of three permanent staging bungalows, (2) improvements and alterations to the existing bridges. The Kuki river near Nichuguard is the only unbridged stream of any magnitude in this Section. The estimate for the 1st Section amounts to Rs. 10,91,687, of which Rs. 10,46,860 have been expended up to date.

Section II extends from Kohima to Mao-thana, 22 miles, and is also rapidly nearing completion. It was opened to cart traffic in January 1896. The following work yet remains to be completed :— (1) compensation on account of land taken up ; (2) construction of one staging bungalow ; (3) erecting the iron-work over the Chakuinu river ; and (4) the substitution of slab drains and iron superstructure in place of the timber bridges originally erected. The sanctioned estimate for this Section amounts to Rs. 3,66,662, of which Rs. 3,61,282 represent the expenditure to the end of the year under report.

The remaining portion of the road extends from Mao-thana to Manipur, and lies entirely within Manipur territory. Although commenced later than the other Sections, it was opened for traffic in January 1896. The principal river crossed is the Barák, which was spanned by a timber bridge during 1894-95. This was washed away by a heavy flood in July, showing conclusively that the opening must consist of a clear span of 100′, and it is hoped that funds will be available for a new bridge at no very distant date. The minor timber bridges originally erected were found to be rapidly decaying, and nearly all were replaced during the year by arched masonry structures built in lime, which was procured in the Tangkhul country and had to be carried by coolies, a distance of over 50 miles. The principal work remaining to complete the road consists of the erection of permanent staging bungalows. The estimate of this portion of the road amounts to Rs. 12,14,166, of which Rs. 11,13,048 represents the expenditure up to the end of the year under report.

252. All the postal, telegraph, and meteorological buildings were maintained in a thorough state of repair at a cost during the year of Rs. 8,177.

Repairs.

On the Nichuguard-Manipur road, necessary repairs and maintenance were carried on consisting principally in (1) removing extensive land-slips and making good heavy subsidences, (2) surface dressing and consolidation, and (3) heavy repairs to existing timber bridges and in some cases the substitution of corrugated iron and stone culverts.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

253. An office for the Executive Engineer of the division, consisting of brick-nogging walls set in old iron rail standards and a shingle roof, was under construction during the year, and is expected to cost Rs. 5,665.

Cachar Division.

An armourer's shop for the Military Police at Silchar was erected at a cost of Rs. 1,970, and consists of brick walls with a corrugated iron roof.

A cell and bell-of-arms were also under construction, but the work could not be completed owing to the non-arrival of certain stores ordered from England.

A bungalow was purchased from Mrs. Boyd as a residence for the Deputy Commissioner, at a cost of Rs. 3,300, but it was in so dilapidated a condition that repairs to the extent of Rs. 7,937 will have to be carried out before the building is fit for habitation. The work was in progress and half completed at the close of the year.

A record-room for the subdivisional kutcherry at Hailákándi was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,475, but construction was retarded by early rains. The Subdivisional Officer's residence at the same station was provided with a well at a cost of Rs. 713.

Other works of minor importance were also carried out, *viz.*, (1) constructing *pucca* drains in the cemetery at Silchar, Rs. 365 ; (2) providing an iron entrance gate and masonry pillars for the church at Silchar, Rs. 220 ; (3) providing two sets of wooden shelves in the Deputy Commissioner's record-room, Rs. 459 ; and intermediate shelves to the existing rack, Rs. 262.

254. A *pucca* building for the accommodation of the subdivisional kutcherry at Karimganj was commenced during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,814, and the site selected was that of the old building. The brickwork to the lower beam-level was completed, and work was then suspended owing to the non-arrival of stores ordered from England. Accommodation for the Nazirat was provided in the treasury building instead of in the new kutcherry by the addition of one room 10′ × 10′ at a cost, including a verandah, of Rs. 826. A circuit-house, similar to those under construction at Maulvi Bázár and Habiganj, was commenced at Karimganj and is expected to cost Rs. 4,228.

Sylhet Division.

The work of constructing a Munsif's Court at Sunámganj was in progress during the year.

The circuit-houses at Maulvi Bázár and Habiganj were nearly completed at the close of the year, and are to cost Rs. 4,397 and Rs. 4,328, respectively. The two buildings are on the same plan, and will consist of a dining-room and two bed-rooms, iron rail posts and *ekra* walls, *pucca* floors, thatched roof, and teak wood doors and windows. The following petty works call for no remarks : (1) manufacturing bricks for addition to the Sunámganj subdivisional kutcherry, Rs. 941 ; (2) renewing the cement floor of the subdivisional kutcherry at Maulvi Bázár, Rs. 757 ; (3) collecting materials for lightning conductors for eleven Government buildings in Sylhet, Rs. 2,395.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Lower Assam Division.

255. A coach-house, consisting of two rooms 16′ × 10′ and 10′ × 8′, was added to the circuit-house at Dhubri at a cost of Rs. 596. The compound of the Executive Engineer's office at the same place was enlarged by the addition of 1·68 *bighas* of land, and the buildings standing on the land were converted into worksheds at a cost of Rs. 439. The portico of the office was converted into a room to provide extra space at a cost of Rs. 297. Gauháti boarding houses in connection with the High school were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,591 ; they consist of three boarding houses, two houses for the resident master, and two cook-houses. The police hospital commenced last year was completed, and two extra rooms and a verandah over and above the accommodation originally contemplated were added. The total cost of the building amounted to Rs. 3,466. The tahsil kutcherries at Gauháti and Boko commenced last year were completed.

Central Assam Division.

256. The revenue record-racks in the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry at Tezpur were provided with intermediate shelves. During the progress of the work it was found that the racks were structurally too weak to bear the weight of the extra iron-work, so the racks had first to be dismantled and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 1,504, when the extra shelves were provided at a cost of Rs. 1,402. The eight iron racks in the criminal record-room were also altered, and cast iron cups provided under the feet to prevent the ravages of white-ants ; this work cost Rs. 385.

Sheds for the accommodation of Public Works subordinates whilst on tour were erected at Gabru, Bhorelli, Sutia, Bongáon, Beháli, and Kolábári on the North Trunk Road at a total cost of Rs. 454.

A stockade is maintained at Událguri, about 25 miles from Mangaldai, close to the foot of the Bhután hills, for the accommodation of a military guard posted there every cold weather to watch a large Bhutia fair. The old barracks, which had fallen into decay, were replaced by new buildings during the year, consisting of three barracks, a hospital, doctor's shed, godown, and five cook-sheds. A well was also constructed. The total expendiure amounted to Rs. 2,184.

The old Public Works office and godown at Mangaldai were replaced by a new building, 50′ × 30′, with a corrugated iron roof, with verandahs at front and back, at a cost of Rs. 3,253. Other works were carried out, but call for no remark, *viz.*, (1) a *pucca* drain round the vernacular school at Tezpur, and half panelled, half glazed doors in place of the old batten doors in the same building, Rs. 363 ; (2) constructing blacksmith's shop at Nowgong, Rs. 161 ; (3) a portico added to, and other improvements carried out in, the Public Works subordinates' quarters at Silghát, Rs. 172 ; (4) the compound of the Public Works godown at Silghát was raised above flood-level, Rs. 186 ; (5) quarters for the Public Works subordinate at Jaklábándha were erected, Rs. 144.

Upper Assam Division.

257. The tahsil kutcherry at Sibságar, measuring 74′ × 35′ and consisting of two rooms each 23′ × 15′, one room 23′ × 17′, one room 15′ × 13′, and one room 15′ × 9′, with a 6′ verandah all round, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,586. The new bungalow for the Deputy Commissioner at Sibságar was nearing completion at the end of the year, and will cost Rs. 11,954. It consists of four rooms, each 20′ × 20′, with bath-rooms, godown, and verandahs front and back ; it is a "chang" bungalow with planked floor and thatched roofs, carried on brick pillars. The out-offices consist of four blocks, and all have corrugated iron roofs. The new school house at Jorhát was completed at a cost of Rs. 20,645. The building is of masonry throughout, with a terrace roof carried on rolled steel joists, and accommodates 253 pupils. The land round the new building was levelled at a further cost of Rs. 1,067.

The bungalow for the Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya was still in progress at the end of the year. A verandah, 10′ wide, was added with a corrugated iron roof to the east of the North Lakhimpur Court-house at a cost of Rs. 618.

Other works connected with the improvement of existing buildings were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,086, but are not of sufficient importance to require detailed accounts.

Khási and Jaintia Hills Division.

258. The band room for Government House, which was commenced in February 1895, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,532. It is built over the porch, and has hooded openings overlooking the drawing and dining-rooms. Other additions and alterations were carried out to the same building, costing Rs. 2,196. Quarters for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant attached to the Chief Commissioner's staff were erected at a cost of Rs. 1,406. A record-rack, consisting of cast iron pillars, T iron crosspieces, and wooden shelves, was constructed for the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture at a cost of Rs. 941.

259. The kutcherry at Kohima was altered internally, and a bath-room and verandah on one side were added, the latter being for the protection of a wall of the building which is much exposed to the weather. The cost of all these works amounted to Rs. 851.

Nága Hills Division.

A bell-of-arms for the Military Police at Kohima was commenced, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,513, and an iron fence and gate were provided for the cemetery at the same place at a cost of Rs. 200.

260. The construction of the commissariat godown at Fort Aijal, which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,992; a godown for the Public Works Department was also completed at the same place at a cost of Rs. 4,823.

North Lushai Hills.

Quarters for the clerks of the Public Works Department were completed shortly after the close of the year at a cost of Rs. 1,373, and also for the petty establishment and coolies at Fort Aijal costing Rs. 777 and Rs. 989, respectively.

Owing to the non-arrival of stores ordered, from England, further extensions to the clerks' quarters and to the quarters for the petty establishment and the construction of a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop at Fort Aijal could not be completed. A sum of Rs. 131 was expended on the erection of an open timber shed in the same station.

261. Materials for the construction of an office for the Executive Engineer at Manipur were collected during the year. The residence for the Political Agent was still incomplete; an expenditure of Rs. 18,447 was incurred against an estimate amounting to Rs. 31,003.

Manipur Division.

COMMUNICATIONS.

262. Owing to the extensive encroachment of the Barák river on to the Cachar Trunk Road, at the 55th mile, it was found necessary to widen the road at that place, and some 56,600 cubic feet of earthwork were excavated at a cost of Rs. 1,772. The erection of iron bridges over the Boaljur and Koyakuri rivers was completed. The work of raising and improving the Hailákándi road was commenced, and Rs. 5,608 were expended in throwing up 12 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork against 15 lakhs, as estimated. A sum of Rs. 800 was expended in improving the grades on parts of the Silchar-Jhálnácherra road (Duárbund pass). A few works of minor importance were also carried out at a cost of Rs. 809.

Cachar Division.

263. All the bamboo bridges but one were replaced by substantial semi-permanent bridges on the portion of the Cachar Trunk Road lying within the Sylhet Division, and the remaining one will be completed shortly. The cost of the work amounts up to date to Rs. 38,167, against Rs. 42,493 estimated. A road connecting Habiganj with Madna, the steamer station, 12⅔ miles in length, was commenced, and nearly all the earthwork completed. It is to be sufficiently raised to be passable at the beginning and end of the rains, but is not to be above the highest flood-level. It will be 10 feet wide, and on an average 3½ feet high, with side slopes 2 to 1.

Sylhet Division.

A dâk bungalow, consisting of three bed-rooms and one dining-room, with a corrugated iron roof, on old iron rail posts, was commenced at Karimganj, and will cost about Rs. 4,977. A similar building was under construction at Badarpur as a dâk bungalow. Materials were collected for an iron bridge to be carried on wrought iron piles to be erected over the Tolakhál on the Fenchuganj road; this bridge is in place of one which collapsed recently on the same site.

Four new ferry-boats for the ferries in the district were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,013, and two diversions were constructed on account of river encroachments on the Cachar Trunk and Maulvi Bázár-Manumukh roads, costing Rs. 70 and Rs. 96, respectively.

264. The work of raising and improving the Tura-Mankachar road in the 15th-24th and 28th-30th miles, which pass through low-lying plains of forest and reed jungle, was still in progress. Some 16 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were executed and the piling of six timber bridges. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 39,600, of which Rs. 25,035 have been expended up to date.

Lower Assam Division.

On the Assam Trunk Road, seventeen bridges in the first 5 miles were undergoing renewal, the actual work done being confined to the purchase and driving of piles and fitting as many girders as were available, the whole supply not having arrived from England.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

In 1894-95 seven bridges, of 15′ and 20′ spans, of standard type, had been completed, in the first 5 miles of the North Trunk Road. During the year under report, the work of improving twelve bridges between the 6th and 67th miles was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,796; the work carried out consisted in purchasing piles and driving the same. A sum of Rs. 7,943 was set aside on account of the value of stores procured from England; but this amount lapsed, owing to the non-arrival of the same before the close of the year.

Sums of Rs. 4,029 and Rs. 2,782 which had been set aside for the purchase of materials in England for four bridges on the Balajan-Kachugaon and Fakirganj-Mankachar roads, respectively, lapsed owing to the non-arrival of the stores before the close of the year; the amount spent on preliminary work in this country was insignificant. The roof of the dâk bungalow at Gauháti was removed, and the work of replacing it by a thatched roof carried on iron trusses and trussed rafters was in progress. The work is estimated to cost about Rs. 4,000. Four inspection bungalows were erected at (1) Rowmari, Rs. 1,274; (2) Kalaichur, half-way between Mankachar and Mohendraganj, which was not completed at the close of the year; (3) Dumnichauki in the 1st mile; and (4) Helapukri in the 66th mile of the North Trunk Road. The two latter buildings cost Rs. 1,000 each. The ferry steamer *Nelly*, which plies between the north and south banks at Gauháti, was found to be too small for the accommodation of horses, cattle, and carts; a *már* consisting of two iron pontoons, strongly braced together supporting a platform, was in consequence obtained from the dockyard at Kidderpur at a cost of Rs. 1,919. It will be towed across the river by the ferry steamer.

A serai was constructed at Boko on the 37th mile, Assam Trunk Road, for the accommodation of travellers at a cost of Rs. 331. The inspection bungalow at Baidya in the 93rd mile, Assam Trunk Road, was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 707.

Central Assam Division.

265. A portion of the North Trunk Road passing through Tezpur town, 3,000 feet in length, was metalled for a width of 10 feet, and a short diversion was made at the same place at a cost of Rs. 2,417.

The work of replacing three long bamboo bridges in the 8th, 11th, and 12th miles of the North Trunk Road east of Tezpur, with semi-permanent sâl wood bridges, consisting each of 5 spans of 20 feet, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,450. Between Behali in the 39th and Helem in the 48th mile of the North Trunk Road east of Tezpur, 11 openings, which were periodically spanned by bamboo bridges, were dealt with as follows: two openings were closed, two were supplied with 3 feet diameter corrugated iron drains, and seven bridges, each of 2 spans of 20 feet, were constructed, aggregating 340 cubic feet of sâl wood bridging. The total cost of the work amounted to Rs. 15,179.

It is intended to make a diversion between the 41st and 45th miles of the North Trunk Road east of Tezpur, but when Rs. 749 only had been expended, the work was suspended in order that the action of the Brahmaputra, which is fast encroaching, might be watched. Between miles 26 and 35 east of Tezpur, the North Trunk Road will be widened to 14 feet at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,424, but during the year Rs. 1,000 only were expended in commencing the work.

The North Trunk Road crosses the Rowta river in the 39th mile west of Tezpur, and has been much cut up by the river, which grows to a considerable size during the rains. A line for a diversion was, therefore, selected north of the existing road starting from the 37th mile and joining it again at the 40th mile. It is about 3 miles in length, and the road will have a formation width of 16 feet. The outlay on the work, which was incomplete at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,648.

Between Orang, 32 miles, and Mangaldai, 60 miles, west of Tezpur, twelve openings, formerly badly bridged, were dealt with, and it is proposed to carry out the following work at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,543: (1) replacing, by iron and concrete, the rotten timber superstructures of three bridges, (2) replacing four temporary bridges by semi-permanent iron and timber bridges, (3) constructing three *pucca* bridges with 10′ waterways to replace old bamboo bridges, and (4) closing up two openings; or an aggregate length of 300 running feet of bridging. During the year, two *pucca* and three iron and timber bridges, aggregating 166 feet, were completed, and materials for the remaining bridges were collected at site, the outlay amounting to Rs. 17,655.

An attempt was made to train the Gabru river, which crosses the North Trunk Road in the 13th mile west of Tezpur, in order to protect the iron bridge of 5 spans of 30 feet each, which crosses the river. Owing to extraordinary floods in July and August 1895, the work had to be abandoned, and the bridge dismantled in order to save the material. The Noanadi bridge in the 63rd mile west of Tezpur of the North Trunk Road was strengthened by the addition of fender piles and lower walls.

A bridge consisting of 5 spans of 16 feet each, entirely of *sâl* wood, was erected in the 71st mile of the Assam Trunk Road, 5 miles west of Nowgong, to replace an old timber bridge about 60 feet in length. The cost of the work amounted to Rs. 3,142. SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

An old and shaky bridge, 67 feet in length, over the Gadaijhar in the 50th mile of the Assam Trunk Road, was replaced by a *sâl* wood bridge, 5 spans of 16 feet each, at a cost of Rs. 3,978. An old timber bridge over the Gharakatijan in the 114th mile from Gauháti, of the Assam Trunk Road, was similarly replaced by a bridge of 3 spans of 20 feet each at a cost of Rs. 3,875. The work, however, was not quite complete at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 5,079 was expended on constructing two bridges in the 41st and 42nd miles, Assam Trunk Road, between Amlighát and Nelli, in place of two old timber structures carried away by floods in July and August 1895. Bridge No. 81 is 80 feet long (5 spans of 16 feet), and No. 82, which is not yet complete, will be 96 feet long (6 spans of 16 feet).

In the 111th and 119th miles of the Assam Trunk Road east of Silghát, the road passes through hill cuttings, and the surface was so bad during the rains that a 6-inch layer of coarse sand was laid down over an aggregate length of 5,800 feet at a total cost of Rs. 2,392.

Two old decayed timber bridges in the 45th and 47th miles of the Assam Trunk Road, between Nelli and Dharamtal, were replaced by semi-permanent *sâl* wood structures, each consisting of two spans of 16′, at a cost of Rs. 2,401.

A floating dâk bungalow was constructed at Silghát at a cost of Rs. 5,690. The building consists of two sheet iron pontoons, each 47 feet long, braced together with steel joists ; on these is a deck of teak planks, and a structure of teak wood and mat walls forms the bungalow with a roof of mats covered with tarpaulins. The accommodation consists of one large and two small cabins, one godown, one cook room, central hall, and verandah, the whole of which measures 36′ × 22′ externally. The pontoons, with joists and deck planks, were procured from the dockyard at Kidderpur. The reconstruction of the Sutia and Behâli inspection bungalows was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,172.

Other works of minor importance were carried out, but need no description.

266. The work of raising and improving the Jaipur and Sadiya roads has been in progress for the last three years, as labour is available, the district being unpopular with coolies. At the end of the year 65 per cent. and 80 per cent., respectively, of the work had been completed. Upper Assam Division.

Of permanent bridges, three with masonry abutments and road-way of steel trough plates carried on rolled steel beams, were commenced during the year—(1) over the Tipukjan on the Sadiya road, a single span of 25 feet, (2) over the Rorayajan on the Trunk Road, near Jorhát, a single span of 25 feet, and (3) over the Dinjan on the Sadiya road, two spans of 24 feet each. In each case the masonry work was completed during the year ; the average cost of the bridges will be Rs. 170 per running foot.

Three semi-permanent bridges, consisting of iron superstructure carried on timber piles, were under construction (1) over the Dumduma river on the Sadiya road, nine spans each of 25 feet, (2) over the Tuni river on the Goramur road, six spans each of 25 feet, (3) over the Ekrajan on the Trunk Road, in the Golághát subdivision, three spans each of 20 feet. The piling was completed and the iron-work obtained during the year. The average cost will be Rs. 83 per running foot. The old Kakojan bridge, consisting of two spans of timber trusses on masonry abutments and a timber pile pier with plank road-way, was built in 1883. During the year the pile pier was renewed, and rolled steel beams carrying a road-way of steel trough plates topped with concrete was substituted for the timber trusses. The total cost of the work was Rs. 4,495.

The work of raising and improving the Assam Trunk Road between Sibságar and Darika was in progress during the year. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,764, provides for raising the road above high flood level, and constructing two masonry and iron bridges, one of 2 spans of 25 feet each, and one of a single span of 15 feet. During the year the earthwork was completed, bricks were burnt, and the iron-work was brought to site at a cost of Rs. 3,867. Other works, eight in number, connected with the improvement of existing roads, call for no remarks.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

267. The Belajur bridge on the Companyganj-Salutikar road was closed, and two other bridges were lengthened during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 6,757. Eleven bridges on the same road were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,37,678, the aggregate length of bridging amounting to 960 feet.

Khási and Jaintia Hills Division.

The banks of the Companyganj-Salutikar road have settled in many places, and the width has been reduced to 6 feet ; the work of restoring the level of the road and making up the width to 10 feet was commenced during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,434 was incurred against the estimate amounting to Rs. 9,202.

On the Gauháti-Shillong road, the work of improving certain bridges remained incomplete at the close of the year, owing to the late arrival of certain stores procured from England. The total expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 14,428, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,015. Parts of the Jowai-Muktapurghát bridle road were paved with roughly dressed stone steps 4 feet in width at a cost of Rs. 3,041. The work was necessary on account of the heavy rainfall of some 300 inches and to the steep grades 1 in 4 and 1 in 10.

268. A suspension bridge, No. II, over the Doyang river on the bridle road between Wokha and Golághát, was completed at a cost of Rs. 19,443.

Nága Hills Division.

The first section of the Cachar-Sibságar bridle road, 45 miles in length, extends from Hungrum in the North Cachar Hills to Henema in the Nága Hills. Up to the end of 1894-95, 32½ miles had been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,111, and during the year 5½ miles were added costing Rs. 5,314. A change of the alignment of the unfinished portion has become necessary owing to the abandonment of Gunjong as the headquarters of the North Cachar Hills.

The work of improving the Wokha-Golághát bridle road, 44 miles in length, was in progress and a sum of Rs. 3,940 was expended in alterations to portions of the alignment and in widening the road in several miles ; the work when complete is expected to cost Rs. 16,800. On the same road three timber lattice girder bridges were erected (1) over the Dikhu, 40 feet clear span, (2) over the Bagti, 3 spans aggregating 65 feet, and (3) over the Ghiladharijan, 3 spans in all 75 feet. A sum of Rs. 5,134 was expended on constructing the Chama-Nichuguard bridle road, of which some 13 miles have been completed, against a total length of 18 miles, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 12,600.

269. The portion of the Aijal-Silchar road in charge of the Public Works Department extends from Duárbund, 18 miles from Silchar, to Sairang, a distance in all of 103 miles; 50 miles have been cut out to a width of 8 feet, and 53 miles to a width of 6 feet. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 1,40,304, and a sum of Rs. 1,39,046 had been expended up to the end of the year. The portion of the road from Sairang to Aijal, 120 miles, is being regraded, the work being in charge of the civil officer, though the Public Works Department have carried out repairs to this portion to the extent of Rs. 1,821.

North Lushai Hills Division.

The Aijal-Serchip road, formerly known as the Aijal-Lungleh road, is 52½ miles in length, and the progress in its construction at the end of the year was as follows : from the Aijal end 12 miles have been cut, 7 to a width of 5 feet, 3 to a width of 3 feet, and 2 to a width of 2 feet ; from the Serchip end 15 miles have been cut out to a width of 5 feet, 5 miles to a width of 3 feet, and 6 miles to a width of 2 feet, making 26 miles ; besides the above, 4 miles have been traced and cut out to 1 foot wide, so that work has been commenced on 42 miles in all.

The iron-work for the Sonai suspension bridge had arrived at Sairang at the close of the year.

270. The headquarters of the civil subdivision of the North Cachar Hills was removed during the year from Gunjong to Haflong, owing to the alignment of the Assam-Bengal Railway running near the latter place. This move necessitated the construction of new buildings, and all the residences and offices, except the subdivisional officer's bungalow, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,550. Paths were cut in and around Haflong, and three wells were sunk at the same place at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

Works under Civil Officers.

271. The amount expended during the year in maintaining and repairing already existing works amounted in all to Rs. 5,15,790, of which Rs. 80,343 were expended on Civil Buildings and Rs. 4,35,447 on Communications. The months of July and August 1895 were marked by a series of extraordinary floods which did an enormous amount of damage throughout the Brahmapútra Valley. The division which suffered most was perhaps the Central Assam Division; the iron bridge over the Gabru river in the

Repairs.

13th mile, North Trunk Road, west of Tezpur, was so damaged that it had to be dismantled in order to save the iron-work. The bed of the Ghiladhari river, under the iron bridge, in the 21st mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur, was scoured out, and the bridge sank unequally. The abutments of several bridges were also carried away. Near Mangaldai the iron bridge over the Mora Rowta river in the 39th mile, west of Tezpur, collapsed, owing to deep scour of the bed; futile attempts were made to recover the materials. The beds of the Mangáldai and Noa Nadi rivers, west of Mangaldai town, were scoured out and the bridges endangered. In the Nowgong subdivision, the new timber bridge over the Kakomari river on the Jagi road collapsed, the abutments of a large number of bridges on the Jagi and Assam Trunk Road were carried away; and the roads breached in many places.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

272. In the Upper Assam Division the work of raising the Dhai Ali and reconstructing the Dehing *bund* was continued during the year, and at the end of the year three-fourths of the work on the former had been completed, and the reconstruction of the Dehing *bund*, 13 miles in length, was completed. The total length of the protective works is 22 miles, and the estimate, which provides for the reclamation of a large area of land lying between the Desang and Dehing rivers, amounts to Rs. 36,884. Two short lengths of retired embankment, where the river had encroached on the old Dikhu *bund*, were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 678.

The construction of an unmetalled 8 feet road was commenced in Shillong in the Khási and Jaintia Hills Division, with a view to open up some valuable building sites behind the Cricket Ground. It is 3¼ miles in length, and is expected to cost Rs. 9,942. An ornamental boat-house was erected on the Ward Lake in the same station, consisting of a teak shingle roof carried on *sál* piles, at a cost of Rs. 3,058.

The existing tank of the water-supply at Fort Aijal in the North Lushai Hills was deepened and a small *pucca bund* was constructed across the ravine from which the supply is obtained, at a cost of Rs. 924. In the same station paths were cut connecting the main roads with officers' bungalows, bázár, and the village, costing Rs. 700. In order to facilitate navigation, boulders and snags are every year blasted and cleared from the river below Changsil and Sairang, and during the year the worst stretch, known as Lambatan, was so dealt with at a cost of Rs. 3,556.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

273. The trial well at Sylhet was still under construction, and at the end of the year the depth reached was 63 feet 9 inches against 66 feet provided for in the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 9,800. Further sinking could not be proceeded with, as a crack had appeared in the inner well, and it was not deemed safe to send men down to work; a bore hole was made, and a pipe driven to a further depth of 7 feet, where a spring was tapped. By this means water was obtained to the extent of 400 gallons per hour; the total cost of the work amounted to Rs. 8,595.

In Gauháti the work of thoroughly repairing the tanks of the water-works was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,716.

The arched masonry bridge across the Nambal, in Manipur, was thoroughly repaired during the year, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,138.

RAILWAYS.

274. The length of line opened for traffic was 28 miles, but was reduced to 25 miles from May to November, owing to the closing of the *char* line. The following works were completed or in progress:—Eleven bogie wagons were rebuilt and the construction of four bogie rail carrying trucks was still incomplete, owing to the non-arrival of fittings from England. The construction of the goods shed at Gossaingaon was in progress. The *char* line was renewed and re-opened at the end of the rains, and was connected with the main line by a siding across the Gossaingaon Suti; this is the first year an engine with its train has run through from Gossaingaon to the outer ghát direct. The work of strengthening and protecting the line at Gossaingaon was still in progress. The fitting of brakes to the second engine was completed; and another engine was also fitted, making in all three engines so equipped.

Jorhát State Railway.

The gross earnings for the calendar year amounted to Rs. 84,696, against Rs. 71,933 in 1894, and, although the working expenses were more by Rs. 5,244, the net earnings still showed an increase of Rs. 7,519, having risen from Rs. 11,201 in 1894 to Rs. 18,720 in 1895.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

The number of passengers decreased from 57,051 in 1894 to 54,004, though the earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 93 only. This falling-off is mainly attributable to the fact that no special trains were run during the *Puja* holidays, as the number of passenger carriages is limited, and the practice of carrying holiday traffic by goods stock has been discontinued.

There was an increase of 3,837 tons under goods, the amount carried being 14,233 tons, and the earnings on that account rose from Rs. 61,128 in 1894 to Rs. 73,327 ; this increase was due to a better tea season and to a large number of sleepers having been carried for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The working expenses showed a total increase of Rs. 5,244, the expenditure having risen from Rs. 60,732 in 1894 to Rs. 65,976 in 1895. The main excess (Rs. 2,724) was under "Traffic expenses," and is attributable to development of traffic and the unloading of railway goods at Gosaingaon and Titabar by contract, Re. 1-8 per 100 maunds having been allowed at the former station and Re. 1 and 12 annas at the latter ; this contract was, however, given for Assam-Bengal Railway material only.

The coal used was obtained, as usual, from the Assam Railways and Trading Company's collieries. The Brahmaputra river rose exceptionally high during the year and caused a good deal of damage by scour to the embankment in front of Gosaingaon station. Should another heavy flood like that of last year occur, it is possible that the Gosaingaon Suti may become so silted up that through communication may be established between the main and *char* lines. There were no accidents worthy of note during the year.

Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.

275. The length of the line, 2′ 6″ gauge, including a siding from Therria to the limestone quarries, is 8½ miles. During the year, certain improvements were carried out to the staff quarters, and the ripping up of materials on the Hill Inclines Sections and their carriage to Therria was still in progress. A diversion from Pandua to Chhátak in place of the present line to Companyganj is under consideration, owing to the river at Chhátak being navigable for steamers all the year round. At present, the limestone which forms the staple traffic of the railway is carried to Companyganj all the year round, but can only be removed to Chhátak in country boats during the flood season.

The gross earnings decreased by Rs. 434, or from Rs. 24,835 in 1894 to Rs. 24,403 in 1895, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 20,442 to Rs. 21,642, or by Rs. 1,200. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,761, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,632 during the year.

The number of passengers carried decreased from 32,457 in 1894 to 31,670, though the earnings on that account increased from Rs. 2,825 to Rs. 2,862. The decrease in the number of passengers was due partly to a breach caused by floods in the railway embankment near Therria and a consequent suspension of traffic. The tonnage of goods, principally limestone, carried during the year decreased from 29,556 tons in 1894 to 28,861 tons, or by 695 tons, and the earnings by Rs. 474, or from Rs. 21,989 to Rs. 21,515. This decrease in the limestone traffic was due partly to the breach mentioned above and partly to the alteration of Rule V of the agreements entered into with Messrs. Don Roy & Co. and Babu Krishna Mohan, limestone contractors, by which they were compelled to pay freight on limestone during the month following its removal from Kamarah by the railway, instead of paying freight in the flood season, when the stone could be boated away from Companyganj for sale. The coal used on the railway was obtained from Mausmai at a rate of Rs. 11-14-6 per ton delivered at Therriaghát station.. The arrangements for delivery were satisfactory, considering that the coal has to be carried down 4,500 feet in 9 miles on coolies' backs. In May 1895 there were very heavy floods, and the water rose 1½ feet over the track near Therria, the trips being reduced from three to two on two days. In July, also, a heavy flood occurred, which breached the embankment at Therria. The length of the breach was 40 feet and depth 15 feet ; traffic was suspended for eleven days.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

276. The length of line, which is metre gauge, open for traffic during the year was 77·5 miles. One-and-a-half miles of line were relaid with 50lb. rails in place of the old 41¼lb. On the bridge at the 52nd mile iron girders were erected on the permanent masonry abutments in place of old timber trusses. New sidings at the workshops and Tinsukia were laid, and a permanent engine shed was under construction at the workshops. The rolling-stock was fitted with screw brakes, centre buffers, and hook couplings ; the coaching vehicles were fitted with tight couplings, and the lighting was carried out by means of oil-lamps.

The gross earnings for the year ending 31st December 1895 showed an increase of Rs. 69,497, or Rs. 6,01,142 against Rs. 5,31,645 in 1894 ; at the same time the working expenses decreased from Rs. 3,35,913 in 1894 to Rs. 3,31,599, or by Rs. 4,314. The net earnings increased from Rs. 1,95,732 in 1894 to Rs. 2,69,543 in 1895, or by Rs. 73,811.

The number of passengers carried was 204,053 against 173,494 in 1894, and the earnings therefrom Rs. 1,22,270 against Rs. 1,05,458 in 1894. The net increase of 30,559 passengers and Rs. 16,812 was due partly to the Assam-Burma Railway Connection Survey Party, tea garden. and the Colliery Company's coolies. The tonnage of goods carried increased from 202,986 to 206,490 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 4,01,828 to Rs. 4,49,935, or a net increase of 3,504 tons and Rs. 48,107, respectively. The increase under the head "Coal" was from 162,358 tons in 1894 to 165,475 tons in 1895, and in earnings from Rs. 1,92,886 to Rs. 1,96,461, respectively. The rates for the carriage of coal and coke were :

(*a*) For consignments of less than 300 maunds, 0·333 pies per maund per mile.
(*b*) For consignments of 300 maunds and less than 3,000 maunds, 0·165 pies per maund per mile.
(*c*) For consignments of 3,000 maunds and over, 0·15 pies per maund per mile.

The coal used on the railway was obtained from the Colliery Company's mine at Makum at a rate of 5 annas per maund. The consumption of coal with heavy traffic was 33·76lbs. per train-mile and 25·01lbs. per engine-mile. In July, the Brahmaputra rose exceptionally high, flooding and damaging the steamer ghát line ; the traffic was suspended for 25 days. On the 15th August the line was again flooded and traffic suspended for 12 days. In September the 43rd-47th and 50th miles were flooded, but traffic was not suspended.

In January an inspection special train collided with a plate-layer's trolly between Digboi and Tingrai, which resulted in only slight damage. A chaukidar of the Traffic Department was injured by being struck by the cow-catcher of a passenger train engine while attempting to couple wagons on Dumduma bridge. On the 22nd May, two men were run over and killed at the 29th mile by an engine; they were lying on the line apparently intoxicated. In May a man lost his life under similar conditions. A woman was knocked down and slightly injured while crossing the line at Chabua station in June. On the 5th July No. 8 down passenger train ran over a large tree which had fallen across the line near the 43rd mile between Tingrai and Makum Junction. The engine and four goods wagons were damaged, and the line blocked for 35 hours; no passengers were injured. A man was run over and killed between Makum Junction and Tinsukia whilst trespassing on the line, and two men were injured at Dumduma bridge whilst lowering the crane jib of a pile driver without applying the brake.

Tezpur-Balipára Tramway.

277. The length of line opened at the end of 1894-95 was 11¼, and on the 1st April 1895, 5 miles from Sessa to Rangapára were opened, and again on the 31st August 4 miles from Rangapára to Balipára terminus, making in all 20¼ miles, the sanctioned length ; the railway is 2′ 6″ gauge. The tramway is worked by the Tezpur-Balipára Tramway Company, Limited. The branch line from Rangapára to Barjuli, 2 miles, was passed by the Consulting Engineer on the 1st September 1895, but had not been opened to traffic by the end of the year, owing to the necessary sanction by the Government of India not having been received. The following bridges and culverts were completed during the year. At Halibari, a bridge of 3 spans 15 feet each *nahar* piles and rolled steel joists and one of 2 spans 17½ feet each of the same description. Three culverts in the 13th, 14th, and 15th mile, each 15 feet span, with *pucca* abutments and steel joists.

The rolling-stock was increased by ten covered goods wagons, two third-class carriages, and one platform wagon. This being the first year during which the line has been worked, no comparison of earnings or expenditure can be made with the figures of a previous year. Makum coal was used during the year, and proved satisfactory. In July the Daputa river breached the line in three places in the 13th and 14th miles, and traffic was suspended for a week ; a repetition of such an occurrence has been prevented by the construction of the three culverts mentioned above.

On 21st August, there was an extraordinary fall of rain amounting to 9 inches in about as many hours followed by 3 inches the next day at and near Hatibari (17th mile). A large portion of new embankment was washed away, and traffic was suspended between Rangapára and Balipára for six days. On the 12th November 1895 one of the Company's locomotives and a third-class carriage fell over the bank of the Brahmaputra into 30 feet of water. No one was injured, and the rolling-stock was eventually recovered.

Steam ferries.

278. The steamer *David Scott* continued to work the Dhubri ferry during the year. The revenue of the ferry increased from Rs. 13,851 during 1894-95 to Rs. 14,712, and the maintenance charges from Rs. 8,715 to Rs. 9,339. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 237, having risen from Rs. 5,136 to Rs. 5,373 during the two successive years.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The Gauháti ferry was worked by the stern-wheel steamer *Nelly*. The receipts increased from Rs. 4,527 in 1894-95 to Rs. 6,720 in 1895-96, and the expenditure from Rs. 3,801 to Rs. 5,497; the improvement in net earnings during the year under report was Rs. 497.

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

Budget grant and expenditure.

279. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the budget grants under the main budget heads, was as follows;

Local Funds.

Heads.	Budget grant.	Outlay.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Net amount unexpended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	5,01,091	3,69,823	1,31,268	...	1,31,268
Repairs	2,77,439	3,21,447	...	44,008	— *44,008*
Establishment	64,261	59,519	4,742	...	4,742
Tools and Plant	...	3,299	...	3,299	— *3,299*
Total	8,42,791	7,54,088	1,36,010	47,307	88,703

The details of the above budget grants and expenditure by Local Boards were:

Board.	Original Works.							Repairs.							Establishment.				Tools and Plant.			
		Expenditure.							Expenditure.													
	Budget grant.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Budget grant.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Unexpended.	Excess expended	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Excess expended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Silchar ..	51,525	..	41,013	2,700	43,713	7,812	..	17,170	..	19,552	149	19,701	..	2,531	4,788	4,817	466		..	185	..	185
2. Hailákándi	16,886	..	10,728	3,462	14,190	2,696	..	6,075	..	7,080	214	7,294	..	1,219	2,275	2,132	143	..	..	48	..	48
3. North Sylhet	30,959	70	28,081	1,700	29,851	1,108	..	17,620	50	15,450	783	16,283	1,337	..	3,371	3,313	58	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sunámganj	7,541	..	5,216	1,076	6,292	1,249	..	11,450	44	6,557	517	7,118	4,332	..	2,210	1,994	216	..	..	18	..	18
5. Habíganj ..	31,963	..	9,276	4,166	13,442	18,521	..	9,976	99	8,791	353	9,243	733	..	3,197	2,692	505	..	..	..	..	..
6. South Sylhet	25,599	..	22,186	3,446	25,632	..	33	15,915	..	14,960	496	15,456	459	..	3,018	2,877	141	..	..	..	..	..
7. Karimganj	20,295	– 5	14,991	1,554	16,540	3,755	..	15,562	437	14,970	1,211	16,618	..	1,056	2,982	2,849	133	..	..	..	..	..
8. Dhubri ..	18,920	..	24,167	2,496	26,663	..	7,743	11,000	242	10,020	172	10,434	566	..	4,111	4,170	..	59	..	..	..	..
9. Goálpára ..	17,502	..	13,212	2,182	15,394	2,108	..	10,800	5	11,095	450	11,550	..	750	2,708	2,277	431	..	..	..	..	..
10. Barpeta ..	8,361	..	1,144	2,500	3,644	4,717	..	9,633	100	10,322	500	10,922	..	1,289	2,431	2,186	245	..	..	..	..	..
11. Gauháti ..	46,131	..	24,154	6,792	30,946	15,185	..	24,608	200	27,949	3,936	32,085	..	7,477	4,975	4,510	465	..	..	3	..	3
12. Mangaldai	33,331	..	2,975	234	3,209	30,122	..	17,900	..	46,271	194	46,465	..	28,565	3,766	3,980	..	214	..	1,485	..	1,485
13. Tezpur ..	26,349	..	25,167	1,644	26,811	..	462	14,950	..	12,476	751	13,227	1,723	..	4,047	3,952	95	..	..	436	..	436
14. Nowgong ..	24,411	428	8,913	5,043	14,384	10,027	..	18,268	91	21,934	1,198	23,223	..	4,955	3,829	3,559	29	..	..	584	..	584
15. Golághát ..	23,915	..	17,681	1,883	19,564	4,351	..	11,187	111	10,624	159	10,894	293	..	2,824	2,620	204	..	..	318	..	318
16. Jorhát ..	32,035	151	13,540	5,598	19,289	12,746	..	15,420	238	10,973	1,912	13,123	2,297	..	3,297	3,033	264	..	..	..	..	..
17. Sibságar ..	22,637	..	11,870	1,662	13,532	9,105	..	26,375	90	26,465	5,691	32,246	..	5,871	3,349	2,954	395	..	..	222	..	222
18. North Lakhimpur ..	21,723	..	6,476	7,237	13,713	8,010	..	6,410	79	7,824	214	8,117	..	1,707	2,537	2,088	449	..	..	..	..	..
19. Dibrugarh	41,008	..	31,846	1,168	33,014	7,994	..	17,120	150	16,221	1,077	17,448	..	328	4,531	4,016	515	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,01,091	644	3,12,626	56,548	3,69,823	1,39,506	8,238	2,77,439	1,936	2,96,534	19,977	3,21,447	11,740	55,748	64,261	59,519	5,015	273	..	3,299	..	3,299

The following is a brief account of the working of each Local Board. The figures relating to expenditure exclude "Miscellaneous public improvements," which are separately dealt with.

Silchar Local Board.

280. In Silchar the outlay under the head Original works amounted to Rs. 41,013, against Rs. 63,250 during the year 1894-95. Eleven original works were undertaken, of which five, in consideration of their importance, were made over to the Public Works Department for execution. The following are the details of those carried out by the Board :

(1) The improvements to the Tarapur road were still in progress, and the total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 10,459.

(2) The raising and improving of the Kalain-Katigora road, the estimate for which amounted to Rs. 29,651, was partially carried out ; Rs. 5,797 had been expended up to the end of the year.

(3) The bridging of the Sildhubi road was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,208. The work consisted of four wooden bridges and 80 square feet of corrugated iron drain pipes.

(4) *Constructing the Sildhubi-Rukni Road.*—This work was commenced during the year 1894-95, and by the end of the year under report Rs. 4,013 had been expended, out of a total estimate of Rs. 14,720.

(5) An extension of the Katigora road, 1½ miles in length, running along the bank of the Barák river, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 222.

(6) The Board expended Rs. 2,647 in constructing eleven ferry *máns* to replace old and unserviceable ones.

(7) Two new second-class *máns* were also constructed for the Gumra and Bulessur ferries at a cost of Rs. 459.

The works undertaken by the Public Works Department for the Board were—

(1) *Raising and improving Durganagar Road.*—Rs. 18,365 were expended by the end of the year, out of a total estimate amounting to Rs. 20,624.

(2) *Raising and improving the Jaintia-Cachar Road.*—The raising of the portion between the 17th and 19th miles was taken in hand, and Rs. 31,940 were expended out of an estimate of Rs. 81,290.

(3) *Erecting a masonry and lattice girder bridge over the Bhagakhal on the Kalain-Katigora Road.*—The work was commenced, and Rs. 6,646 were expended in completing the masonry of the abutments and piers up to girder level.

(4) *Raising and improving the Scottpur Road.*—Rs. 3,356 were expended, but the work had not been completed by the close of the year.

(5) *Bridging the Scottpur Road.*—Six out of the eight bridges were completed, and the remaining two were commenced, but the foundations being found unsafe, the works were temporarily abandoned. Other works of minor importance carried out by the Board call for no remark.

The buildings, roads, and ferries in charge of the Board were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,552.

Hailákándi Local Board.

281. The total expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 10,728. The most important works carried out by the Hailákándi Local Board were as follows :

(1) *Metalling the Matijuri Road.*—The work, which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,513.

(2) A timber bridge over the Dhalesvar river at Hailákándi, connecting the subdivision with the *khás* bázár, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,126.

(3) The Kalacherra-Monacherra road was commenced; the estimate amounted to Rs. 6,105; 300,000 cubic feet earthwork were executed at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

(4) The work of putting down corrugated iron drain pipes on the Chandipur, East Hailákándi, and subdivisional roads was completed at a cost of Rs. 500.

(5) Three separate estimates were sanctioned for bridging the Burnimukh road; two bridges were erected over the Udarkhal and the Biarakhal, and a corrugated iron pipe was put in at the Chandulikhal; all these replace bamboo bridges. The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,423.

(6) A timber bridge with old iron rail superstructure was constructed over the Gaglacherra stream at a cost of Rs. 800.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

(7) Four second-class ferry-*máns* were constructed to replace old ones at a cost of Rs. 700, and two extra *máns* to replace two damaged by floods were constructed for Rs. 460.

Some 6 miles of roads under the Board were kept in an efficient state during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,080.

North Sylhet Local Board.

282. The expenditure on original works by the North Sylhet Board amounted to Rs. 28,151.

The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department for the Board:

(1) *Constructing Sylhet-Muktapurghat Road.*—Three-quarters of a mile of low level bank was added, leaving only three-quarters of a mile, at the foot of the hills, to be constructed to complete the road. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,953, and the total up to the end of the year to Rs. 85,479.

(2) The estimate for bridging the Sylhet-Muktapurghat road amounted to Rs. 26,322, and provided for six permanent bridges in the first 5 miles of the road, of a total length of 222 running feet, the bridges to have a concrete roadway laid on trough plates, rolled iron joists, brick and screw pile piers. Three bridges were completed, and a fourth was in progress at the end of the year; the iron work for the remaining two was fitted up, but could not be erected, as the masonry was not ready. The expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,502.

The Board carried out the following works:

(1) *Constructing the Lala Bázár-Sherpur Road.*—The second section of the road commences at Nijkuruya, 10½ miles from Sylhet, and ends at Sherpur at the southern boundary of the subdivision. All but one mile had been completed during 1894-95, and this mile was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,706.

(2) *Constructing the Jaintiapur-Natwanpur Road.*—This new road, 23½ miles in length, branches off from the 28th mile of the Sylhet-Muktapurghat road at Nizpat Jaintiapur, and terminates at Natwanpur, thus connecting Jaintiapur with the Cachar road. The estimate amounted to Rs. 61,930, and Rs. 2,946 were expended during the year in completing the earthwork on the first 1½ miles.

(3) A bridle road, commencing at the first mile of the Golabganj-Thakurbari road and terminating at Amura, was commenced; it will be 3·6 miles in length; 2½ miles were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 921.

All the existing buildings, roads and ferry-*máns* were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 15,500, out of which sum Rs. 4,033 were expended by the Public Works Department on the repairs to the Tillanagar-Muktapurghat and Fenchuganj-Kamalganj roads.

Sunámganj Local Board.

283. Original works to the extent of Rs. 5,216 were carried out by the Sunámganj Local Board, principally through the agency of the Public Works Department. The Sunámganj-Pagla road project, sanctioned in 1888-89, provides for an embanked road, 13 miles long, with a width of 8 feet, and 751 square feet of bamboo bridging. The entire length of 13 miles was completed under the original estimate, with an embankment on an average 3¾ feet high. About 5 miles in 1894-95 and 3 miles in 1895-96 were raised to the required height of 5¾ feet, thus completing the raising of 8 miles out of the 13. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,382, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 78,718, against an estimate of Rs. 1,01,978. The Pagla-Govindganj road, 16 miles in length, was practically completed in 1895, but Rs. 286 were expended chiefly on account of land compensation. After the road had been completed, several breaches in the embankment were made by floods; the breaches were closed, and it was decided to observe the effect of another flood before providing more waterway. The remaining works, being of minor importance, call for no remark. All existing buildings and roads and ferries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,601, the repairs to the Sunámganj-Pagla and Pagla-Govindganj roads being carried out by the Public Works Department.

Habiganj Local Board.

284. The amount expended on original works by the Habiganj Local Board was Rs. 9,276.

Two works were entrusted to the Public Works Department, *viz.*,—

(1) The construction of three additional bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi road, which were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 8,763; the road from Habiganj to the railway station at Shaistaganj has now been completely bridged.

(2) *The construction of bridges on the Sylhet-Habiganj Road.*—The estimate amounted to Rs. 48,464, and provided for nine permanent bridges between the 1st and 9th miles of the road. The abutments of four bridges were completed, but the iron work could not be erected owing to the non-arrival of the material from England. Rs. 8,554 were expended up to the end of the year.

The remaining works were carried out by the Board. With the object of improving the Hugli-Gaziganj trace path, 129,889 cubic feet of earthwork was thrown up, 4 miles of jungle cleared, and 125 running feet of bamboo bridging constructed. The path was practically completed, the total expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 1,018. A road, 4,000 feet in length, connecting the Dhuliakhal-Muchikandi and Muchikandi-Asampara roads, was completed at a cost of Rs. 721. The Uchail-Shahazi Bázár road was also nearly completed, the total expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 1,548. Rs. 170 were spent in improving the Mirasi-Ghaziganj village road, and other small sums were expended on improving other existing roads and paths. Repairs to existing works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 8,890.

South Sylhet Local Board.

285. Rupees 22,186 were expended by the South Sylhet Local Board on original works. The construction of the Jangirai-Hingajia road was in charge of the Public Works Department. The estimate amounted to Rs. 41,016 and provided for a road, 9 miles in length, with a top width of 8 feet and an average height of 5½ feet, or 2 feet above high flood-level. The 4 miles which remained to be constructed were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,819, the total expenditure up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 34,543.

The Hingajia-Kajaldhara road was also in charge of the Public Works Department, and was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,168. It is 3¼ miles in length, with a top width of 8 feet and an average height of 2¾ feet, or 2 feet above high flood-level; there are five bamboo bridges. The road will be the direct line from Kajaldhara to the proposed railway station near Hingajia.

The construction of the Hingajia thana-Ghazipur road was in charge of the Local Board, who expended Rs. 1,091 on the work during the year, against an estimate of Rs. 3,175. Other works of minor importance were also carried out by the Board at a cost of Rs. 234.

All existing works under the Board were repaired and kept in efficient order at a cost of Rs. 14,960.

Karimganj Local Board.

286. The amount expended by the Karimganj Local Board on original works was Rs. 14,986.

The works carried out by the Public Works Department for the Board were—

(1) *The construction of the Jaldhup-Bairági Bázár Road.*—The road is 6¾ miles in length, with a top slope of 8 feet and an average height of embankment of 4½ feet, or 2 feet above flood-level. The estimate amounted to Rs. 19,127, and Rs. 10,729 represents the expenditure up to the end of the year, of which Rs. 2,455 were expended during the year. The length of road remaining to be constructed was 1½ miles.

(2) *The construction of the Nilám's Bázár-Shabazpur Road.*—The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,396, and the estimate to Rs. 23,035. The length of completed road was about 1½ miles.

The details of the works carried out by the Board were—

The Patharkandi-Barlika Pass road was under construction; the length of the road is 8¼ miles, of which 7 miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,662.

The second section of the Karimganj-Olivia road commences at the 10th mile, and about 3 miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,426. The estimate amounted to Rs. 18,186. The Bhanga-Amulshid road, about 1 mile in length, was completed by the erection of *pucca* culverts. Repairs to all existing works under the Board were carried out at a cost of Rs. 15,407.

Dhubri Local Board.

287. Rupees 24,167 were expended by the Dhubri Board on original works. The only work of any importance was the construction of the second section of the Gauripur-Roha road, which was in charge of the Public Works Department. The estimate for completing this section amounted to Rs. 89,749, chiefly on account of bridging. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,484, of which Rs. 19,892 represents the value of iron works obtained from England for the superstructure of nine bridges. The total outlay on the work up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 78,964.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The works under the supervision of the Board were of a petty nature, and call for no remark. All buildings and roads in charge of the Board were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,262. The repairs to the second section of the Gauripur-Roha road, 18½ miles in length, were carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 1,986.

Goálpára Local Board.

288. The expenditure of the Goálpára Board on original works amounted to Rs. 13,212.

The construction of the third and fourth sections of the Gauripur-Roha road was in charge of the Public Works Department. On the third section, the expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,230, against an estimate of Rs. 66,345. The work done during the year consisted of driving 933 running feet of piles for bridge, throwing up 42,251 cubic feet of earthwork in diversion roads, putting in position 82 running feet of spans, and collecting of 215 running feet of new piles. The piling of all the bridges, except one, was completed, and for that the piles were carried to site. On the fourth section, a bridge, consisting of four spans of 20 feet each, was completed with material obtained from England in 1894-95. The iron work for three bridges was received from England during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,947, of which Rs. 10,786 were expended during the year. The construction of two wooden bridges on the Lakhipur road, commenced in 1894-95, was completed by the Board. Rs. 1,815 were also expended on earthwork on the same road. Two *már* boats were constructed at a cost of Rs. 541. Repairs to all existing works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 11,100 by the Board, while the Public Works Department carried out those to the third and fourth sections of the Gauripur-Roha road at a cost of Rs. 1,198 and Rs. 828, respectively.

Barpeta Local Board.

289. Rupees 1,144 only were expended by the Barpeta Board on original works. The Hirajan bridge was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,034, and Rs. 100 were spent in opening a track from the 5th mile of the Beshyar-ghat road to Nowgong village. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 10,422 were carried out.

Gauháti Local Board.

290. The Gauháti Board spent Rs. 24,154 on original works. The work of improving the Jhárgaon road was in progress, and Rs. 8,777 were spent during the year, making a total of Rs. 18,870, out of an estimate amounting to Rs. 35,395.

The Chaigaon-Burdwar road was improved at a cost of Rs. 3,030. Rs. 4,789 were expended on improving the Beltola-Basisto road, and the work was still unfinished at the close of the year. Rs. 2,300 were spent on improving the old Nowgong road. Rough timber bridges were constructed on the Mandakata road at a cost of Rs. 4,816.

Repairs were carried out to all works under the Board at a cost of Rs. 28,149.

Mangaldai Local Board.

291. Rupees 2,975 were expended by the Mangaldai Board on original works, the greater portion of which went towards raising and widening the Singribari road, a work left unfinished from the previous year. Repairs to 367 miles of road were carried out at a cost of Rs. 46,271, of which Rs. 27,865 represented the cost of special repairs due to flood damages.

Tezpur Local Board.

292. The cost of original works carried out by the Tezpur Board amounted to Rs. 25,167. The construction of bridges over the Golia, Ghiladhari, and Borjuli rivers was entrusted to the Public Works Department. The Golia bridge on the Pabhoi road will consist of two spans of 20 feet each, the Ghiladhari bridge on the Ghiladhari-Majuligarh road four spans of 20 feet each, and the Borjuli bridge on the Belsiri-Balipára road three spans of 20 feet each. The proposed bridges will have iron superstructure on *sál* piles. The iron work was received in Tezpur, but no actual construction was undertaken; owing to the alteration of the original designs in England, a revised estimate was necessary. Rs. 11,229 had been spent up to the end of the year. The construction of the Kamaijan-Potaijan road was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,027. Improvements were carried out on the Ghogra road at a cost of Rs. 1,997. The channel of the Ghiladhari river was diverted at a cost of Rs. 342. The usual subsidy of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the Tezpur-Balipára Tramway Company. Bridges were constructed across breaches caused by floods on the Diputa-Ghogra road, at a cost of Rs. 643. Repairs to all existing works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 12,476.

Nowgong Local Board.

293. Original works of Rs. 9,341 were carried out by the Nowgong Board. The old bridge over the Diju river on the 21st mile of the Chapanalla road was replaced by a semi-permanent *sál* wood bridge under supervision of the Public Works Department. The bridge is 95 feet in length, and consists of five spans, each of 19 feet; Rs. 4,624 were spent on the work during the year. The remaining works

were carried out by the Local Board. A new office was constructed for the Board at a cost of Rs. 428. The strengthening of the Chapanalla bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 280. Rs. 482 were spent on raising and improving the Kallang bank road passing through Haibargaon, which had become much damaged by heavy cart traffic. The 9th mile of the Doboka road was raised at a cost of Rs. 428. A bamboo bridge over the Pathurijan in the 5th mile of the same road was replaced by a timber bridge of two spans of 17 feet each, at a cost of Rs. 1,291; and a *sál* wood bridge, 44 feet in length, was constructed over the Mudoinijan in the 7th mile, at a cost of Rs. 1,851. Two corrugated iron culverts, costing Rs. 214, were built in the second section of the Chapanalla road. The expenditure on repairs to works under the Board amounted to Rs. 22,025.

Golághát Local Board.

294. Rupees 17,681 were expended by the Golághát Board on original works. The works undertaken by the Public Works Department for the Board were—

(1) Construction of the Rangajan and Goriajan bridges, commenced in the previous year, and completed during the year under report. The former consists of three spans of 25 feet each of steel superstructure on *nahor* piles, and the latter of one similar span of 25 feet, but with masonry abutments. They cost Rs. 5,654 and Rs. 3,206, respectively.

(2) *Raising and improving the Dhodar Ali.*—The improvements consist of reducing the gradients in the first 8 miles west of Golághát, and raising the 15th, 16th, and 17th miles. Rs. 4,995 were expended, and about half the work was completed.

(3) *Hingijan bridge.*—Rupees 2,352 were expended in collecting materials for the construction of this bridge, which is to consist of two spans of 27 feet each, with steel superstructure on masonry abutments and piers.

The remaining works were carried out by the Board. One hundred and eight corrugated iron pipes were procured to replace the several bamboo bridges on the Duria road, at a cost of Rs. 1,000, but were not laid in position during the year. One hundred and five similar pipes were also procured for the Borkathoni Ali, which is the direct route to Jorhát *viâ* Mohima. Corrugated iron pipes to the value of Rs. 500 were purchased for the Akar Ali to replace bamboo bridges. The construction of the Gohain Ali, which runs from the second mile post of the Nigriting road to the Betiani tea garden, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,449.

Rupees 10,735 were expended in keeping in good order all the buildings and roads under the Board.

Jorhát Local Board.

295. The Jorhát Board spent Rs. 13,691 on original works. The construction of five bridges was made over to the Public Works Department.

The Dholi bridge of four 24-foot spans, rolled iron beams on *nahor* piles, with roadway of concrete on steel trough plates, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,498. The Puthinoi bridge was also completed at a cost of Rs. 5,343. An 8-foot masonry arched culvert was built over the Borbhatajan in place of a bamboo bridge, at a cost of Rs. 2,907. The Meleng bridge, estimated to cost Rs. 5,572, was commenced, but beyond making bricks and diverting the river, little work was done. The bridge is to be a single span of 30 feet.

The Board carried out the remaining works. Rs. 2,220 were expended in completing a semi-permanent bridge over the Tarajan on the Kumarbundha Ali. A masonry culvert was constructed over the Taklai on the Hatigarh road at a cost of Rs. 1,070, and Rs. 486 were spent in raising and improving a portion of the road.

On the Sarigaon Ali, a *pucca* culvert was begun over the Alisigajan, but could not be completed.

Repairs to the extent of Rs. 11,211 were carried out to all existing buildings and roads under the Board.

Sibságar Local Board.

296. Rupees 11,870 were spent by the Sibságar Board on original works. The works made over to the Public Works Department were—

(1) The Bornoi bridge, consisting of two 25-foot spans, with rolled steel beams carrying steel trough plates topped with concrete and carried on *nahor* piles. The bridge was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,540.

(2) *Namti and Nammajan bridges.*—These are single 25-foot span bridges with masonry abutments and rolled steel beams, and a roadway of concrete on steel trough plates; the iron superstructures were not erected, owing to their non-arrival.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The principal works carried out by the Board and the sums spent on each were—

(1) Raising and improving Sologuri Ali, Rs. 1,200;

(2) Constructing the Suffry bridge on the Dhodar Ali, Rs. 2,427;

(3) Converting the Geleki guard bridge path into a cart road, Rs. 450; and

(4) Converting the Dohba-Abhoypur bridle path into a cart road, Rs. 1,500.

The total expenditure on repairs to existing works amounted to Rs. 26,555.

North Lakhimpur Local Board.

297. This Board expended Rs. 6,476 on original works.

The work of improving the Gagamukh road was completed, the total cost being Rs. 24,445. A new rest-house was constructed at Dhakuakhana at a cost of Rs. 567. The Gagamukh road having been breached by floods near the Charaimoria village, owing to the provision of insufficient waterway, a timber bridge, 40 feet in length, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,200.

The Kakai bridge was extended by 10 feet, owing to the approaches having been cut away by floods. The flood of July 1895 caused great damage to the Dhakuakhana road, and three breaches had to be filled up; a temporary bridge, 80 feet long, was constructed between the first and second breaches, and bamboo piling was erected round the abutments of the Dhul bridge. The cost of the work amounted to Rs. 1,591. A mile and a half was added as an extension to the Gorahoga village road at a cost Rs. 944. The Dhakuakhana village road, about 4 miles in length, was completed, and Rs. 454 were spent in completing the Nolkota village road. All the buildings and roads under the Board were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,903.

Dibrugarh Local Board.

298. Original works to the extent of Rs. 31,846 were carried out by the Dibrugarh Local Board.

The Public Works Department undertook the following works:

(1) The completion of the approaches to the Tikradesoi bridge, a 20-foot masonry arched culvert constructed during the previous year.

(2) *Construction of the Mahamalsigga bridge.*—The piles were driven, but the ironwork had not arrived from England before the close of the year; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,724.

(3) A bridge of two 30-foot spans over the Dinjan on the Rangagora road, consisting of rolled steel beams, with steel trough plates and concrete roadway on masonry abutments and piers, was begun, and three-fourths of the masonry was completed and the iron work brought to site before the end of the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 12,961.

(4) Bricks were made, and the ironwork procured for the Tingrai bridge, three 30-foot spans rolled steel beams on masonry piles and abutments. The estimated cost of the bridge is Rs. 20,697, and Rs. 10,445 were expended up to the end of the year.

(5) The roads on the north and south banks of the Dehing river at Margherita were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,099, and a bridge of three spans of 20-foot rail trusses on *nahor* piles, with bamboo roadway, was erected over a *nala* on the north bank road at a cost of Rs. 517.

The following works were carried out by the Board:

A timber bridge 60 feet in length was built over the Dum river, which crosses the Sologuri Ali in the 3rd mile, and certain other improvements were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,501.

The total sum expended on earthwork and bridges on the Haruhat Ali amounted to Rs. 4,992, and it has now been completed. Wooden mile posts were provided on the Sologuri and Lakhon roads at a cost of Rs. 136. Two rest-houses were erected at Tinkhang and Khowang, the former for Rs. 500 and the latter for Rs. 616. Rs. 2,000 were spent on earthwork on the road between Dehing and Sologuri Ali. The Board spent Rs. 16,371 in maintaining the roads and buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

299. The total amount expended by Local Boards on miscellaneous public improvements, including village sanitation, amounted, for original works, to Rs. 56,543, and for repairs, to Rs. 19,977.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure of each Board under the above heads:

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

No.	Local Board.	Original works.		Repairs	
		Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchár	3,150	2,700	150	149
2	Hailákándi	1,700	3,462	300	214
3	North Sylhet	2,300	1,700	2,120	783
4	Sunámganj	2,100	1,076	1,000	517
5	Habiganj	4,500	4,166	500	353
6	South Sylhet	3,500	3,446	975	496
7	Karimganj	3,246	1,554	950	1,211
8	Dhubri	2,500	2,496	500	172
9	Goálpára	2,000	2,132	450	450
10	Barpeta	2,500	2,500	500	500
11	Gauháti	2,700	6,792	3,860	3,936
12	Mangaldai	3,000	234	400	194
13	Tezpur	3,200	1,644	1,100	751
14	Nowgong	4,300	5,043	1,168	1,198
15	Golághát	3,000	1,883	200	159
16	Jorhát	7,900	5,598	3,750	1,912
17	Sibságar	3,600	1,662	5,900	5,691
18	North Lakhimpur	4,762	7,237	320	214
19	Dibrugarh	2,453	1,168	1,330	1,077
	Total	62,411	56,543	25,473	19,977

Silchar.

The total amount spent by the Silchar Local Board on village sanitation amounted to Rs. 2,849, and included the collection of materials for a *pucca* well at Katigora, the construction of *pucca* drains at Katigora and Udarbund bázárs, and the draining of the Malugram, Ambikapur, and Labak bázárs. Latrines were constructed at Katigora and Barkhola bázár. The sanitary condition of the *hâts* at Sealtek, Udharbund, Sonaimukh, Labak, Katigora, and Barkhola was improved, and the drains, latrines, etc, constructed during previous years were kept in good order. Frequent inspections of *háts* were made by the subordinates of the Board, with a view to their sanitary requirements being attended to.

Hailákándi.

The *pucca* drains and the metalling of the Hailákándi *khás* bázár were completed. The construction of a Raniganj pottery well in the subdivisional station and of others in the mufassil was commenced, but only one was completed. The drains in the Hailákándi town were cleared, and the reserved tank fenced round and cleared of weeds. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,870.

North Sylhet.

In North Sylhet, the well at Jaintiapur, the construction of which was made over to the Public Works Department, was sunk to a depth of 22½ feet, and a spring was reached. Only 7½ feet of the brick work remained to be built. Rs. 1,260 had been spent on the work up to the end of the year. Seven masonry wells, with an internal diameter of 2½ feet each, and a 10-foot masonry ring were begun at Jalalpur bázár, Goala bázár, Begumpur, Baruni, Matia Kura, Purkayastha bázár, and Balaganj, and the first five were completed at a cost of Rs. 729 each. The sinking of a well with a 5-foot diameter in the compound of the charitable dispensary at Sylhet was begun. Rs. 495 were also spent in beginning the construction of a 7-foot diameter well in the Jaintia Minor's bázár in Jaintia Nizpát. Drains were cut in

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

several low places in mauza Kashipur at a cost of Rs. 197. Five tanks at Balaganj, Fenchuganj, Mogla bázár, Akhalia, and Digli, and seven wells at Jaintia, Haripur, Thakurbari, Sibganj, Brahman Shashan, and Naljur were repaired at a cost of Rs. 272. Several other petty works of improvement were also carried out.

Sunámganj.

The Sunámganj Board expended Rs. 3,680 in improving the swampy land in the vicinity of the Sunámganj station. An old shallow tank was enlarged and deepened, and unsightly hollows filled up. The station well was nearly completed at the close of the year at a cost of Rs. 541. On repairs the Board spent Rs. 517. A further sum of Rs. 1,159 was spent on the conservancy of the town.

Habiganj.

In Habiganj nine *pucca* wells were constructed at Ikram, Raghupur, Pukra, Murakari, Fardabaz, Tegharia, Ulukandi, Chunarughat, and Shakir Mamud bázár; they were all 4 feet in diameter and 28 feet to 30 feet deep, except that at Chunarughat, which was only 16 feet deep. A well at Rupashpur was commenced. The total expenditure on the above wells amounted to Rs. 2,785. Two tanks, one at Baniagaon, 225′ by 200′, and the other at Sangar, 205′ by 150′, were reclaimed at a cost at Rs. 998. The drainage of the villages Sultan Muhammadpur, Chirukandi, and Rajnagar was improved at a cost of Rs. 382. The Board spent Rs. 354 on repairs to existing works.

Karimganj.

The Karimganj Board spent Rs. 2,512 on sanitary works. Four wells were sunk and improved at Atgram, Nilám's bázár, Barlikha, and Biani bázár. The Sambhusagar tank was fenced with barbed wire, and a *pucca* ghát was constructed at a cost of Rs. 227. The Karimganj bázár was drained at a cost of Rs. 137. Rs. 1,417 were also spent on the improvement of the bázár by raising and extending the site and maintaining the river bank.

South Sylhet.

Three masonry wells, 20 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter, and three, 18′ by 4′, were constructed in South Sylhet at a cost of Rs. 1,681. Seven old tanks were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,164. *Pucca* drains were constructed in the station bázár, and *kutcha* drains were cut in Maulvi Bázár and Kamalganj at a total cost of Rs. 546. The Jubilee tank, old drains, and latrines were cleared and kept in good order. Rs. 210 were spent in removing snags and clearing the bed of the Manu river; it was proposed that extensive works of this kind should be carried out in all the rivers of the subdivision, but the project had to be abandoned on account of the costliness of the scheme.

Dhubri.

The amount spent by the Dhubri Local Board on sanitation was Rs. 2,496. The money was spent on the construction of four masonry wells at Bilasipara, Udmari, Chilkikhota, and Balajan. The wells constructed during previous years were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 172.

Goálpára.

Three *pucca* wells, 30 feet deep and 6 feet in diameter, were sunk by the Goálpára Board at Bakatori, Narangabari, and Ambari at a cost of Rs. 2,178. The repairs to existing wells cost Rs. 203. Rs. 250 were spent on repairs to the Goálpára drainage.

Barpeta.

In Barpeta, five *pucca* wells were sunk at Chenga, Sila, Saltradaha, Khakrabari, and Bhabanipur at a cost of Rs. 2,500, and Rs. 500 were spent in repairing wells and drainage.

Gauháti.

The construction of four masonry wells at Nahira, Hajo, Rangmahal, and Ajhra in the Gauháti sadr subdivision was commenced and Rs. 422 were spent on the work. Corrugated iron sheds, 30′ × 15′, were erected at the Chhaygaon, Beltola, Sonapur, Rangia, and Nalbári *háts*, and thatched sheds were put up as required. A masonry well was sunk at the Paláshbari *hát*, and the road connecting the *hát* with the trunk road was metalled. The total cost of these works amounted to Rs. 3,999. Rs. 1,280 were spent on clearing seven tanks and one drain and other petty works, and Rs. 499 on maintaining the Gauháti station drains. *Bunds* were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,373 at Majusul, Katahbari, Májkuchi, and Pánigaon for the protection of villages and crops from the floods of the Pagladia and Noanadi rivers. Rs. 1,000 were expended in protecting the bank of the Brahmaputra at Gauháti by repairing old spurs and constructing new bamboo fences. The banks of the Noanadi at Bijlighát, Nalbári, and Butingila were also protected by spurs, and other small works were executed at a total cost of Rs. 402.

Mangaldai.

The well at Patharughat in the Mangaldai subdivision was completed at a cost of Rs. 501. The existing tanks and wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 194.

Tezpur.

Rupees 1,545 were expended by the Tezpur Local Board in commencing the sinking of four *pucca* wells, 35 feet in depth, at Gábru, Dhekiájuli, Bangaon, and Beháli. The *hât* sheds at Bálipára, Gammari, Daputa, Bindukuri, Jamuguri, Sutia, Cháráli, and Beháli were repaired, and, where necessary, renewed at a cost of Rs. 610. Repairs to drainage and wells were effected at a cost of Rs. 240.

Nowgong.

The *hât* sheds at Dhing, Jhalugati, and Rangalu in the Nowgong district were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 300, and those at Kampur, Phulaguri, an d Jakhlábandha were repaired at a cost of Rs. 300. Chaukidárs were entertained to keep the *hâts* clean and look after the sheds; the expense was Rs. 377. Eight *pucca* wells, 5 feet in diameter, were sanctioned for construction at Meesa, Murhánigaon, Pataniharigaon, Lochunbari, Rupahi, Ranthali, Kujedah, and Hatigarh. Six of them were completed during the year, and materials for the two at Lochunbari and Murháni were collected. The total amount spent was Rs. 4,777, against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 6,056. The wells at Putani-Musalmángaon on the Bámuni road, and Pathori-Musalmángaon on the Doboka road, which remained incomplete at the close of 1894-95, were completed. The existing wells, 13 in all, were repaired, and other petty improvements carried out at a cost of Rs. 413.

Golághát.

In Golághát, a supply tank was constructed for the *hât* well at a cost of Rs. 236. The Amlapati and dispensary wells were completed at a cost of Rs. 244 and 232, respectively. A pump was supplied to the *hât* well at a cost of Rs. 168. Improvements to the dispensary well cost Rs. 234, and filling up condemned tanks Rs. 645, Rs. 200 were spent in clearing tanks.

Jorhát.

In Jorhát, the *pucca* wells at Dholi, Teok, and Debrapar, commenced in 1894-95, were completed at a further cost of Rs. 445. Three *pucca* wells at Patiagaon, Goálgaon, and Thengal were completed, whilst for a fourth at Khangia, materials were collected. The total amount spent on these four wells was Rs. 2,194. Eight corrugated iron sheds were erected at the Titabor *hât* and two at the Seleng *hât* at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,698. Sheds were erected over the three wells at Thengál, Goálgaon, and Khangia, and they were also enclosed with a wire fencing at a cost of Rs. 260. Rs. 805 were spent in improving the Barbarua Ali, Jakharia Ali, Commissioner's Ali, Barugaon Ali, and the Kákatigaon and Bishabi roads. The Bhogdai *bund* was improved at a cost of Rs. 402, and Rs. 100 were spent in repairing the Táráján *bund* and extending it by 100 feet towards the trunk road.

Sibságar.

The Sibságar Board spent Rs. 115 in clearing the Namtidol tank and in providing it with wire fencing. Four wells were sunk at Nahor Habi *hât*, Sologuri *hât*, Dopdar *hât*, and Bokata at a total cost of Rs. 1,371, though that at Bokata was not completed at the end of the year. Repairs to the Darika *bund* and the clearing of jungle from the Sibságar temples and Rangpur ruins were carried out as usual. Existing tanks were cleared, and snags in the Dikhu river were removed to enable a regular light draft steamer service to be maintained.

North Lakhimpur.

Earthenware ring wells, 30 inches in diameter, were sunk by the North Lakhimpur Board at Garumaria, Chaukhan, and Charaimaria, and two masonry wells, 4 feet in diameter, were constructed at Jalabári and Pánbári at a total cost of Rs. 1,776. Two defective wells were resunk and eight wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 210. The Dhakuakhána *bund*, an estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 8,499, was sanctioned in 1891-92, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,316. At the request of the raiyats, the *bund* was extended for another ½ mile at a cost of Rs. 1,118.

Dibrugarh.

In the Dibrugarh sadr subdivision, the incomplete masonry well at Bokel was completed at a cost of Rs. 476. The Dumduma well was excavated to a depth of 33 feet, but suddenly collapsed when only 8 feet of the masonry had been constructed, burying the contractor and two men, only one of whom was extricated alive. Rs. 240 were paid to the estate of the contractor, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 740. The work was postponed till the following season. A *pucca* well was commenced at Tinkhang, but was not completed by the close of the year. Rs. 300 were expended in opening out drains in the village of Bokel, on the 5th mile of the Sadiya road. Rs. 298 were spent on repairing the masonry wells at Barbarua, Madarkhat, Nagakhelia, and Muriagaon. The *hâts* at Barbarua, Khatkhali, Dumduma, and Tinsukia were repaired at a cost of Rs. 401.

SECTION 8.

POST OFFICE.

SECTION 8. *Post Office.*

Imperial Post Offices.

300. The number of Imperial post offices increased from 230 to 240. Six new offices were opened, *viz.*, Hatikhali, Moaband, Haflang, Moilongdisa, Geleki, and Chandpurbagan; and Sachna, Salona, Letekujan, and Baruagaon were taken over from the district post.

District Post Offices.

301. District post offices decreased from 63 to 62. Six new offices were opened, *viz.*, Champaguri, Patamari, Sualkuchi, Botalimari, Kaziranga, and Sherpur; Bayda, Kakomari, and Sibganj were abolished; and Salona, Sachna, Letekujan, and Baruagaon were transferred to the Imperial establishment. In addition to the permanent offices detailed above, the following experimental or temporary offices were opened, *viz.*, Shella, Sissi, Rehabari, Impur, Lanka, Lakwa, and Kairang.

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

302. The number of combined offices in Assam is now 84. During the year, eight offices were opened, and two temporary camp offices, *viz.*, at Tezpur and Monacherra, were closed.

Letter-boxes.

303. Imperial letter-boxes, which are erected in outlying parts of the province and cleared at intervals, increased in number from 208 to 224, while district letter-boxes remained the same, *viz.*, 33.

Postmen.

The number of Imperial village postmen employed at the close of the year was 217, of District Post village postmen 79, and of Imperial postmen 147; the number employed at the close of the previous year were 221, 74, and 133. The net result was an addition of fifteen men to the establishment.

Savings Bank.

304. There was an increase of 9 per cent. in the total balance at the credit of depositors.

Money-orders.

305. The increase in issues was 7 per cent. and in amount 10 per cent., which corresponds closely to the increase in this class of business in 1894. Payments also increased 6 per cent. in number and 8 per cent. in amount.

Miscellaneous.

306. The sale of quinine in pice-packets to the public through the medium of the post office, which was introduced in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys in October 1894, was continued during the year. There were 216 selling agencies in all, and 64,439 pice-packets were sold by them. A daring burglary was committed at the Barkhola post office in the Cachar district, but no clue was obtained of the thief.

Comparative statement of operations.

307. The following statement compares the operations of the Postal Department during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:

1		2		3		4		5		6		7			
Number of Imperial post offices.		Number of district dâk offices.		Number of Imperial village postmen.		Number of District Post village postmen.		Number of Imperial postmen.		Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.		Letter-boxes.			
												Imperial.		District.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
230	240	63	62	221	217	74	79	133	147	78	84	208	224	33	33

8		9				10							
Approximate number of articles received for delivery in post offices in the Assam circle.		Savings Bank account remaining open on 31st March 1896.				Money-orders.							
						Issues.				Paid.			
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
7,096,251	7,758,440	13,711	20,69,566	.....	22,61,709	318,431	73,42,655	341,750	81,21,514	105,006	34,25,710	112,088	37,22,168

SECTION 9.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphs.

308. There were 2,113 miles of telegraph line and 3,365 miles of wire open on the 31st March 1895. The total mileage of lines and wires on the 31st March 1896 amounted to 2,143 and 4,069, respectively, or an addition of 30 miles of line and 704 miles of wire. Thirty-one new offices were opened, ten were closed, and one office was transferred to Burma, the number of offices open on the 31st March 1896 being 166. Of the new offices opened, 7 were Government, 8 were Railway and Tramway offices, and 16 belonged to the class "Not open for paid telegrams"; the ten offices closed belonged to the latter class. The following lines were constructed during 1895-96:

	Miles post.	Miles wire.
Nigheriting to Gatunga	...	11·60
Meesa „ Salona	4·70	4·70
Tezpur „ Bálipára	22·46	24·47
Dibrugarh „ Khowáng	7·50	19·00
Lakhipur „ Dewán	6·00	6·00
Badarpur „ Silchar (extra wire)	...	19·00
Telephone line, Rihábári to steamer ghât, Dibrugarh	3·09	6·18
Looping into Shaistaganj office	0·19	0·38
Dimapur to Lumding (Assam-Bengal Railway line)	43·50	43·50
Gauháti „ „ (Railway wire)	...	112·50
Gauháti „ Dimapur (Departmental wire)	...	157·75
Badarpur „ Comilla (Railway wire)	...	318·00
Badarpur „ „ (Departmental wire)	...	159·00
Manipur „ Tammu	...	57·00

The line from Jhalnacherra to Sairong, 45·50 miles, was dismantled, and the line from Dekargaon to Borjuli was transferred to the Railway. The number of telegrams despatched from Government offices was 148,442, or 8,891 more than in the previous year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,36,757-2-4, against Rs. 1,28,589-12-2 in 1894-95.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

PART I.—FINANCE.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL.

FINANCE—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

309. The receipts and expenditure of the province during 1894-95 and 1895-96 were as follow:

Receipts.

1894-95.				Heads of Accounts.	1895-96.				Total 1895-96, compared with that for 1894-95.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,82,872	39,39,031	..	60,21,903	I.—Land Revenue	16,89,083	42,87,624	..	59,76,707	..	45,196
3,99,247	..	..	3,99,247	II.—Opium	4,49,860	..	..	4,49,860	50,613	..
2,04,805	6,14,415	..	8,19,220	IV.—Stamps	2,21,211	6,63,633	..	8,84,841	65,624	..
20,22,188	6,74,062	..	26,96,250	V.—Excise	20,84,112	6,94,704	..	27,78,816	82,566	..
..	..	6,40,364	6,40,364	VI.—Provincial Rates	..	..	6,47,031	6,47,031	6,667	..
1,36,939	1,36,939	..	2,73,878	VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,51,522	1,51,522	..	3,03,044	29,166	..
2,17,545	2,17,546	..	4,35,091	IX.—Forests	2,12,517	2,12,517	..	4,25,034	..	10,057
23,786	23,785	..	47,571	X.—Registration	23,809	23,810	..	47,619	48	..
50,100	..	..	50,100	XI.—Tributes	50,100	..	..	50,100	..	..
51,37,482	56,05,778	6,40,364	1,13,83,624	Total A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ..	48,82,214	60,33,810	6,47,031	1,15,63,055	2,34,684	55,253
				B.—INTEREST.						
481	1,337	..	1,818	XII.—Interest	550	1,229	..	1,779	..	39
481	1,337	..	1,818	Total B. XII.—Interest	550	1,229	..	1,779	..	39
				D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
..	93,529	..	93,529	XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	..	1,01,208	..	1,01,208	7,679	..
..	56,509	..	56,509	XVIB.—Ditto ditto —Jails ..	..	56,606	..	56,606	97	..
..	1,24,466	63,762	1,88,228	XVII.—Police	..	1,57,151	63,214	2,20,365	32,137	..
..	53	..	53	XVIII.—Marine	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	45,167	1,342	46,509	XIX.—Education	..	46,826	342	47,168	659	..
..	1,020	..	1,020	XX.—Medical	..	1,648	..	1,648	628	..
..	..	71,889	71,889	XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments.	..	13	78,947	78,960	7,071	...
..	3,30,744	1,26,993	4,57,737	Total D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	..	3,63,452	1,42,503	5,05,955	48,271	53
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.						
16,717	3,938	..	20,655	XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	14,414	2,849	..	17,263	..	3,392
3,714	1,828	..	5,542	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	3,251	2,175	..	5,426	..	116
42,530	51,694	6,693	1,00,917	XXV.—Miscellaneous	71,494	1,06,087	16,045	1,89,626	38,709	..
62,961	57,460	6,693	1,27,114	Total E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..	35,159	1,11,111	16,045	1,62,315	38,709	3,508

Receipts—continued.

1894-95.				Heads of Accounts.	1895-96.				Total 1895-96, compared with that for 1894-95.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				H.—RAILWAYS.						
..	98,445	..	98,445	XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	..	1,06,406	..	1,06,406	7,961	..
..	98,445	..	98,445	Total H.—Railways	..	1,06,406	..	1,06,406	7,961	..
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
3,916	..	..	3,916	XXXI.—Military Works	3,146	..	..	3,146	..	770
..	76,318	1,09,330	1,85,648	XXXII.—Civil Works	..	77,901	1,10,432	1,88,333	2,685	..
3,916	76,318	1,09,330	1,89,564	Total K.—Buildings and Roads ..	3,146	77,901	1,10,432	1,91,479	2,685	770
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
..	..	4,74,013	4,74,013	Contribution from Provincial to Local ..	..	..	2,10,492	2,10,492	..	2,63,521
52,04,840	61,70,082	13,57,393	1,27,32,315	Grand total	49,21,069	66,93,909	11,26,503	1,27,41,481	8,32,310	8,23,144
					Net increase				9,166	

Expenditure.

				A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.						
5,767	22,297	4,497	32,561	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.. ..	4,706	17,924	4,663	27,293	..	5,268
36,255	..	..	36,255	2.—Assignments and compensations ..	34,607	..	..	34,607	..	1,648
..	10,41,472	..	10,41,472	3.—Land Revenue	..	10,04,316	..	10,04,316	..	37,156
9,486	28,459	..	37,945	6.—Stamps	9,162	27,484	..	36,646	..	1,299
6,100	2,033	..	8,133	7.—Excise	5,756	1,919	..	7,675	..	458
..	..	2,781	2,781	8.—Provincial Rates	..	..	2,590	2,590	..	191
651	652	..	1,303	10.—Assessed Taxes	1,245	1,246	..	2,491	1,188	..
1,36,009	1,36,008	..	2,72,017	11.—Forests	1,43,068	1,43,069	..	2,86,137	14,120	..
13,214	13,214	..	26,428	12.—Registration	13,336	13,337	..	26,673	245	..
2,07,482	12,44,135	7,278	14,58,895	Total A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.	2,11,880	12,09,295	7,253	14,28,428	15,553	46,020
				B.—INTEREST.						
..	567	..	567	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ..	..	589	..	589	22	..
293	..	..	293	14.—Interest on other obligations ..	307	..	..	307	14	..
293	567	..	860	Total B.—Interest	307	589	..	896	36	..
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
..	1,806	41,585	43,391	15.—Post Office	..	1,810	43,193	45,003	1,612	..
..	1,806	41,585	43,391	Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	..	1,810	43,193	45,003	1,612	..

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Expenditure—continued.

1894-95.				Heads of Accounts.	1895-96.				Total 1895-96, compared with that for 1894-95.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
52,503	2,83,418	2,763	3,38,684	18.—General Administration ..	52,825	3,00,864	2,828	3,56,517	17,833	..
..	5,90,695	..	5,90,695	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law..	..	5,81,842	..	5,81,842	..	8,853
..	90,245	..	90,245	19B.— Ditto ditto —Jails ..	..	78,487	..	78,487	..	11,758
..	13,12,098	..	13,12,098	20.—Police	..	13,83,957	..	13,83,957	71,859	..
..	88,737	..	88,737	21.—Marine	..	84,331	..	84,331	..	4,406
..	1,90,541	1,81,813	3,72,354	22.—Education	..	1,97,163	1,99,407	3,96,570	24,216	..
15,292	..	..	15,292	23.—Ecclesiastical	17,163	..	..	17,163	1,871	..
..	2,02,996	95,457	2,98,453	24.—Medical	..	2,28,306	97,551	3,25,856	27,404	..
..	1,38,081	..	1,38,081	25.—Political	..	1,69,118	..	1,69,118	31,037	..
..	7,166	35,456	42,622	26.—Scientific and other minor Departments.	..	9,915	38,603	48,518	5,896	..
67,795	29,03,977	3,15,489	32,87,261	Total D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	69,988	30,33,983	3,38,389	34,42,360	1,80,116	25,017
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.						
8,860	..	..	8,860	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	8,461	..	..	8,461	..	399
2,112	89,569	..	91,681	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	462	94,069	..	94,531	2,850	..
..	1,01,026	67	1,01,093	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	..	89,149	4	89,153	..	11,940
4,600	63,845	27,918	96,363	32.—Miscellaneous	14,505	61,260	27,774	1,03,539	7,176	..
15,572	2,74,440	27,985	2,97,997	Total E.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	23,428	2,44,478	27,778	2,95,684	10,026	12,339
				G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.						
..	10,700	..	10,700	37.—Construction of Railways ..	..	10,506	..	10,506	..	194
..	10,700	..	10,700	Total G.—Construction of Railways ..	..	10,506	..	10,506	..	194
				H.—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.						
4,80,365	79,590	..	5,59,955	38.—State Railway Expenses ..	8,54,745	97,468	..	9,52,213	3,92,258	..
71,935	..	..	71,935	39.—Guaranteed Companies ..	69,431	..	..	69,431	..	2,504
..	1,00,537	..	1,00,537	40.—Subsidised Companies ..	..	1,00,604	..	1,00,604	67	..
..	..	..	..	41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenses ..	4,423	..	..	4,423	4,423	..
5,52,300	1,80,127	..	7,32,427	Total H.—Railway Revenue Accounts ..	9,28,599	1,98,072	..	11,26,671	3,96,748	2,504
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
76,634	..	..	76,634	44.—Military Works	89,841	..	..	89,841	13,207	..
6,44,878	13,74,533	7,75,816	27,95,227	45.—Civil Works	14,22,204	14,78,111	7,71,805	26,72,120	..	1,23,107
7,21,512	13,74,533	7,75,816	28,71,861	Total K.—Buildings and Roads ..	5,12,045	14,78,111	7,71,805	27,61,961	13,207	1,23,107
				N.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS.						
85,51,315	..	..	85,51,315	48.—State Railways	38,29,351	..	..	38,29,351	..	47,21,964
85,51,315	..	..	85,51,315	Total N.—Capital Outlay on Railways ..	38,29,351	..	..	38,29,351	..	47,21,964
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
..	4,74,013	..	4,74,013	Contribution from Provincial to Local ..	..	2,10,492	..	2,10,492	..	2,63,521
1,01,16,269	64,44,298	11,68,153	1,77,28,729	Grand total	55,75,598	63,87,336	11,88,418	1,31,51,352	6,17,298	51,94,666
					Net decrease				45,77,368	

These figures are rearranged below to compare the receipts with the expenditure (1) under the principal heads of revenue, and (2) under each department. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 12·35 per cent. in 1895-96, against 12·85 per cent. in 1894-95 and 12·76 in 1893-94. In the following abstract are shown (1) gross receipts of the two years under the principal heads of revenue and expenditure involved in collecting these receipts, and (2) the departmental receipts and expenditure :

—	1894-95.			1895-96.			1895-96 compared with 1894-95.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + or expenditure −.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + or expenditure −.	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—(*a*) Principal Heads of revenue	1,13,83,624	14,58,895	+ 99,24,729	1,15,63,055	14,28,428	+1,01,34,627	+1,79,431	..	..	— 30,467
II.—Departmental Heads—										
(*b*) Interest	1,818	860	+ 958	1,779	896	+ 883	..	— 39	+ 36	..
(*c*) Post Office, etc. ..	..	43,391	— 43,391	..	45,003	— 45,003	..	..	+ 1,612	..
(*d*) Civil Departments ..	4,57,737	32,87,261	— 28,29,524	5,05,955	34,42,360	— 29,36,405	+ 48,218	..	+ 1,55,099	..
(*e*) Miscellaneous ..	1,27,114	2,97,997	— 1,70,883	1,62,315	2,95,684	— 1,33,369	+ 35,201	..	..	— 2,313
(*g*) Construction of Railways	..	10,700	— 10,700	..	10,506	— 10,506	..	..	..	— 194
(*h*) Railway Revenue Accounts	98,445	7,32,427	— 6,33,982	1,06,406	11,26,671	— 10,20,265	+ 7,961	..	+ 3,94,244	..
(*k*) Buildings and Roads ..	1,89,564	28,71,860	— 26,82,296	1,91,479	27,61,962	— 25,70,483	+ 1,915	..	..	— 1,09,898
(*n*) Capital Outlay on Railways	..	85,51,315	— 85,51,315	..	38,29,351	— 35,29,351	..	..	..	—47,21,964
Adjusting Heads	4,74,013	4,74,013	..	2,10,492	2,10,492	..	..	—2,63,521	..	— 2,63,521
Total Departmental Heads ..	13,48,691	1,62,69,824	—1,49,21,133	11,78,426	1,17,22,925	—1,05,44,499	+ 93,295	—2,63,560	+ 5,50,991	—50,97,890
Grand total	1,27,32,315	4,77,28,719	— 49,96,404	1,27,41,481	1,31,51,353	— 4,09,872	+2,72,726	—2,63,560	— 5,50,991	—51,28,357

I.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

Receipts.

1894-95 ... ... Rs. 1,13,83,624
1895-96 ... ... „ 1,15,63,055

The figures for 1895-96 showed a net increase of Rs. 1,79,431 over the receipts for 1894-95, chiefly under Opium, Stamps, Excise, and Assessed Taxes. Under Land Revenue and Forest, there were decreases. The important variations under individual heads are explained below :

Land Revenue ... ... Decrease Rs. 45,196

This was mainly under "Ordinary-Revenue," and was due to the outstandings in the Assam Valley districts at the end of 1895-96 having been larger than in the previous year. There was also a decrease under "Sale of waste lands, etc.," owing to the issue of leases, under the waste land rules, having been discontinued in the Sylhet district under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Opium ... ... Increase Rs. 50,613

The increase was due to the cost price of opium having been raised from Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 8-8 per seer with effect from the 1st July 1895.

Stamps ... ... Increase Rs. 65,624

The Sylhet district contributed chiefly to the increase, the revenue from "Court-fees stamps" and "Sale of general stamps" having been Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 9,000, respectively, in excess of that of the previous year. The improvement under "Court-fees stamps" was due, to some extent, to the institution of civil suits of higher value, but mainly to the infliction of penalties for the non-payments of arrears of land revenue in the Jaintia Parganas in Sylhet. These penalties were remitted in 1894-95, because of bad harvests in the previous year. The improvement under "General stamps" was a result of increased business transactions during 1895-96.

Excise ... ... Increase Rs. 82,566

The increase occurred mainly under "License and Distillery Fees," partly also under "Duty on *ganja*." Under "Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium," there was a decrease. The increase under the first head was due to keener competition at the sales of opium and country spirit shops, and to larger

FINANCE. *Imperial, Provincial, and Local.*

advance collections in 1895-96 of revenue pertaining to the year 1896-97; also to the arrear collection of certain fees for 1894-95, in consequence of the settlement late in that year of some of the shops in Cachar and Lakhimpur. The improvement under "Duty on *ganja*" was owing to better settlements, and to increased consumption of the drug, in consequence of a large influx of foreign coolies employed on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and also to the reduction of the retail price of *ganja* in Kámrúp. The decrease under "Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium" was due to an increase in the price charged by the Opium Department for opium supplied to this province with effect from 1st July 1895.

Provincial Rates ... ... Increase Rs. 6,667

This was due to advance collections of Local Rates, and to the realisation of the previous year's arrears. The amount outstanding at the end of the year (1895-96) was smaller than in the previous year.

Assessed Taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 29,166

The improvement was due to increase in the number of assessees under Part IV, and to larger collections from the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Forest ... ... Decrease Rs. 10,057

EXPENDITURE.

Direct Demands on Revenue.

1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14,58,895
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 14,28,428

As compared with 1894-95, there was a decrease of Rs. 30,467, which was distributed as follows:

Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... Decrease Rs. 5,268

The decrease occurred principally under Refunds of Land and Forest Revenue.

Land Revenue ... ... Decrease Rs. 37,156

The decrease occurred under the following three minor heads:

(*a*) Charges of District administration.

(*b*) Survey and settlements.

(*c*) Charges on account of Land Revenue collections.

The decrease under (*a*) was chiefly in "Salaries" of officers, and was due to leave vacancies and to the deputation of two Assistant Commissioners on special duty in the Civil Secretariat and the office of the Inspector General of Police, respectively. The decrease under (*b*) was due chiefly to the settlement operations in the Jaintia Parganas in 1895-96 having been less extensive than they were in 1894-95; and the decrease under (*c*) to the gradual expansion of the *tahsil* system of land revenue collection, and partly also to a smaller collection of land revenue during 1895-96.

Forest ... ... Increase Rs. 14,120

II.—DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Receipts.

1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 13,48,691
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 11,78,426

The total figures for 1895-96 showed a falling-off of Rs. 1,70,265, as compared with those for 1894-95; the variations occurred under the following heads:

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Increase Rs. 7,679

The increase was mainly under "Magisterial fines" and "Other items" subordinate to "General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures."

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 32,137

This increase was due chiefly to larger recoveries on account of rations, the system of rationing the Military Police having been introduced in all battalions during 1895-96; partly also to a larger collection of "Cattle pound fees."

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 7,071

The increase occurred under the heads "Rates under section 109" and "Fees for labour contracts under sections 112 and 112B" of the "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

Increased immigration caused the increase under the former head. The fees credited under the latter head were only recently introduced.

Receipts in aid of superannuations ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,392

There was a decrease under "Bengal Civil Fund," owing to some subscribers having left the province, and also under "Contribution for Pensions and Gratuities."

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 38,709

The increase was due to unusually large deposits having lapsed to Government at the close of 1895-96; partly also to larger receipts under "Rents, Local." It was considerably reduced by the decrease in the portion realised during the year of the fine inflicted on Manipur; this fine has now been paid in full.

Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 7,961

Civil Works (Buildings and Roads) ... ... „ „ 2,685

There was an improvement in "Ferry Receipts" during the year under report.

Adjusting heads ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,63,521

The decrease was nominal only, and was due chiefly to a change in the system under which Local Boards are allowed to take credit for their yearly closing balances.

The balance of the decrease was due to the reduction of the Provincial grant to the Goálpára Local Board.

Expenditure.

1894-95 ... ... Rs. 1,62,69,824

1895-96 ... ... „ 1,17,22,925

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 45,46,899. The principal variations occurred under the following heads:

Post Office ... ... Increase Rs. 1,612

This was entirely in the Local Boards' expenditure.

General Administration ... ... Increase Rs. 17,333

This increase occurred chiefly under "Civil Secretariat" and "Inspector General of Police, etc.," and was due mainly to the deputation of two Assistant Commissioners on special duty, in the Assam Secretariat and the office of the Inspector General of Police, respectively. Increased expenditure under Secretariat "Establishments" and "Salaries" of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, owing to leave arrangements, etc., also contributed to the increase.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Decrease Rs. 8,853

The decrease was under "Criminal Courts" alone, and is explained under "Land Revenue." Under "Refunds of Criminal fines," there was a small increase.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 11,758

The decrease was chiefly under "Rations" of district jails.

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 71,859

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

This increase occurred under both "District Executive Force" and "Special Police." Under the former head it was due chiefly to the reorganisation of the Civil and Armed Police forces in some of the plains districts, and to the grant of a "Kit allowance"; also to the promotion and return to duty from furlough of police officers. The increase under "Special Police" was due to larger expenditure on rations and compensation for dearness of provisions, the system of rationing the Military Police having been introduced in all battalions with effect from 1st October 1895 (this was partly counterbalanced by recoveries on account of rations, see under police receipts); also to the new system of granting good conduct allowances, and to the force having been maintained more nearly at the full sanctioned strength; partly also to the reorganisation of the Military Police with effect from 1st October 1895.

Marine ... ... Decrease Rs. 4,406

This decrease occurred under "Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies," the payments on this account in the previous year having been higher than usual owing to the enhancement of the subsidy for the Brahmaputra Mail Service with retrospective effect, but the decrease was, to a great extent, counterbalanced by an increase in 1895-96 under "Marine stores, etc.," owing to extensive repairs to the yacht *Sunamukhi*.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 24,216

The increase was chiefly under "Grants-in-aid, Local." Local Boards' grants to primary education increase yearly. There was also a small increase under "Grants-in-aid, Provincial."

Ecclesiastical ... ... Increase Rs. 1,871

This was due to the appointment of a senior Chaplain to the Shillong Chaplaincy.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 27,404

The increase occurred chiefly under "Medical Establishment, Provincial," and was due to the promotion of officers and the appointment of a supernumerary Civil Surgeon. A small increase also occurred under "Sanitation and Vaccination," owing to the deputation of a Civil Surgeon on duty in connection with cholera inoculations.

Political ... ... Increase Rs. 31,037

The increase occurred chiefly under the "North Lushai Hills agency," and was owing chiefly to the Kairuma expedition.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 5,896

The increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure from the Inland Labour Transport Fund on account of fees to Civil Surgeons for inspecting unhealthy tea gardens, which were granted with effect from the 1st January 1895.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... ... Increase Rs. 2,850

This is the usual increase in pension charges.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Decrease Rs. 11,940

The decrease occurred in the cost of stationery supplied from the central stores, and also under "Government Press," and was due chiefly to the outlay in 1894-95 on "Materials and Stock" for the Assam Secretariat Press having been larger than usual.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 7,176

Occurred chiefly under "Charges for remittance of treasure," and was caused by a larger movement of funds.

Civil Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,23,107

The decrease was due chiefly to less work having been done on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, the project having nearly reached completion.

In the civil portion of the accounts, there was an increase of Rs. 33,735, due to larger grants from the Provincial revenues to municipalities as sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution dated the 8th January 1895, and also to special expenditure incurred in connection with the construction of public buildings at Haflong, the new headquarter of the North Cachar subdivision.

Railways ... ... Decrease Rs. 43,27,914

The decrease occurred entirely in the Imperial expenditure shown on the books of the Government Examiner, Assam-Bengal Railway, the total decrease in which amounted to Rs. 43,47,584. The railway expenditure recorded on the books of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, showed a small net increase of Rs. 19,670.

Military Works ... ... Increase Rs. 13,207

The increase was in the expenditure adjusted on the books of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Adjusting Heads ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,63,521

This difference is explained under "Adjusting Heads"—*Receipts*.

SECTION 2.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

310. The present five-yearly Provincial Contract commenced from 1st April 1892. The result of the four years' working was as follows:

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1892	13,59,049
Provincial Revenue, 1892-93	59,12,967
	72,72,016
Provincial Expenditure, 1892-93	58,19,604
Balance on 1st April 1893	14,52,412
Provincial Revenue, 1893-94	62,62,359
	77,14,771
Provincial Expenditure, 1893-94	65,47,677
Balance on 1st April 1894	11,67,094
Provincial Revenue, 1894-95	61,70,082
	73,37,176
Provincial Expenditure, 1894-95	64,44,297
Balance on 1st April 1895	8,92,878
Provincial Revenue, 1895-96 (approximate)	66,93,909
	75,86,787
Provincial Expenditure, 1895-96 (approximate)	63,87,337
Balance on 1st April 1896 (approximate)	11,99,450

This represents (within a few thousand rupees) the accumulated Provincial balance on 1st April 1896, and shows that in four years the balance was reduced by Rs. 1,59,599 only.

In 1895-96 the Provincial revenue exceeded the Provincial expenditure by Rs. 3,06,572, hence the improvements in the balance as compared with that of the previous year. The most important factor in this improvement was the restoration to Provincial revenues in 1895-96 of the special contribution of Rs. 1,60,000 made by Assam to the Government of India in 1894-95.

SECTION 3.

LOCAL FUNDS.

SECTION 3. *Local Funds.*

311. The receipts and charges of Incorporated Local Funds are shown under the head "Local" in the General Statement of the Accounts of the province given on page 120. The following statement distinguishes between Local Boards and Inland Labour Transport Fund :

	Receipts.								
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1895-96 compared with 1894-95, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	6,40,364	...	6,40,364	6,47,031	...	6,47,031	+ 6,667	...	+ 6,667
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	53,762	...	53,762	63,214	...	63,214	+ 9,452	...	+ 9,452
Education	1,342	...	1,342	342	...	342	— 1,000	...	— 1,000
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Department	...	71,889	71,889	...	78,947	78,947	...	+7,058	+ 7,058
Stationery and Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	6,693	...	6,693	16,045	...	16,045	+ 9,352	...	+ 9,352
Civil Works	1,07,526	...	1,07,526	1,09,483	...	1,09,483	+ 1,957	...	+ 1,957
Contributions	4,74,013	...	4,74,013	2,10,492	...	2,10,492	—2,63,521	...	—2,63,521
Total	12,83,700	71,889	13,55,589	10,46,607	78,947	11,25,554	—2,37,093	+7,058	—2,30,035

	Expenditure.								
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1895-96, compared with 1894-95, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	4,497	...	4,497	4,663	...	4,663	+ 166	...	+ 166
Provincial Rates	2,781	...	2,781	2,590	...	2,590	— 191	...	— 191
Post Office	41,585	...	41,585	43,193	...	43,193	+ 1,608	...	+ 1,608
General Administration ...	2,763	...	2,763	2,828	...	2,828	+ 65	...	+ 65
Education	1,81,813	...	1,81,813	1,99,407	...	1,99,407	+ 17,594	...	+ 17,594
Medical	71,981	23,476	95,457	70,756	26,795	97,551	— 1,225	+ 3,319	+ 2,094
Minor Departments	900	34,556	35,456	788	37,815	38,603	— 112	+ 3,259	+ 3,147
Stationery and Printing ...	...	67	67	...	4	4	...	— 63	— 63
Miscellaneous	26,536	1,382	27,918	26,445	1,329	27,774	— 91	— 53	— 144
Civil Works	16,798	...	16,798	17,717	...	17,717	+ 919	...	+ 919
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,49,654	59,481	4,09,135	3,68,387	65,943	4,34,330	+ 18,733	+ 6,462	+ 25,195

These figures have been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds of the province for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96 were as follow : SECTION 3. *Local Funds.*

Receipts.

—	1894-95.					1895-96.					1895-96 compared with 1894-95, increase +, decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	..	111	..	..	111	..	111	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Taxes ..	79,747	1,905	..	..	81,652	1,07,940	1,885	..	..	1,09,825	+28,193	— 20	..	..	+28,173
Interest	..	..	4,981	..	4,981	..	..	6,330	..	6,330	..	..	+1,349	..	+ 1,349
General Administration..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police	28,185	2,178	..	..	25,363	23,243	2,039	..	..	25,282	+ 58	— 139	..	..	— 81
Education	850	..	..	..	850	500	..	..	..	500	— 350	..	..	..	— 350
Medical	400	..	..	..	400	400	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Departments ..	40,046	856	..	..	40,902	40,024	952	..	.	40,976	— 22	+ 96	..	..	+ 74
Miscellaneous ..	13,099	3,948	16	390	17,453	12,672	4,169	9	24	16,874	— 427	+ 221	— 7	—366	— 579
Public Works ..	40,772	..	..	..	40,772	62,137	..	..	..	62,137	+21,365	..	..	..	+21,365
Total	1,98,099	8,998	4,997	390	2,12,484	2,46,916	9,156	6,339	24	2,62,435	+48,817	+ 158	+ 1,342	—366	+49,951

Expenditure.

—	1894-95.					1895-96.					1895-96 compared with 1894-95, increase +, decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks	241	..	..	..	241	121	..	..	..	121	— 120	..	..	..	— 120
Interest	724	..	..	..	724	740	..	..	.	740	+ 16	..	..	..	+ 16
General Administration..	18,358	797	..	..	19,155	16,798	803	..	..	17,601	— 1,560	+ 6	..	..	— 1,554
Police	5,732	378	..	..	6,110	7,068	404	..	..	7,472	+ 1,336	+ 26	..	..	+ 1,362
Education	5,993	..	1,552	..	7,445	6,049	..	2,966	..	9,015	+ 156	..	+1,414	..	+ 1,570
Medical	8,152	..	..	..	8,152	7,751	..	..	..	7,751	— 401	..	..	..	— 401
Minor Departments ..	1,08,006	7,549	..	..	1,15,555	1,24,623	7,130	..	..	1,31,753	+ 16,617	—419	..	..	+16,198
Superannuation ..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	— 40	..	..	..	— 40
Miscellaneous ..	8,021	58	9,933	350	18,362	12,830	96	4,347	124	17,397	+ 4,809	+ 38	—5,586	—226	— 965
Public Works ..	40,432	679	..	..	41,111	61,914	1,351	650	..	63,915	+21,482	+672	+ 650	..	+22,804
Total	1,95,599	9,461	11,485	350	2,16,895	2,37,894	9,784	7,963	124	2,55,765	+42,295	+323	—3,522	—226	+ 38,870

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

The receipts of the Municipal, Station, and Town Funds showed an improvement of Rs. 48,817, of which Rs. 26,000 approximately was on account of increased grants from Provincial and Local Funds. The increase occurred chiefly in the Municipalities of Tezpur, Dhubri, Gauháti, Dibrugarh, Nowgong, and Sylhet; in Shillong, there was a falling-off of over Rs. 4,000. On the expenditure side, there was also an increase of Rs. 42,295, the Municipalities of Tezpur, Dhubri, Gauháti, Barpeta, Dibrugarh, and Nowgong mainly contributing to it. The variations under other funds were small.

The transactions of all the Excluded Local Funds during 1895-96 resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 6,669-8-5 chiefly under "Town Funds" and "Municipalities."

II.—LAND REVENUE.

SECTION I.

Number of permanently-settled estates.

312. The number of permanently-settled estates on the revenue roll at the end of the year was 49,936, against 49,946 on the 31st March 1895; the decrease of 10 in the number of such estates occurred in Sylhet, where there were 49,916 permanently-settled estates at the end of the year. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the only other districts with a permanent settlement, there was no change in the number of these estates, *viz.*, 19 in the former district and 1 in the latter. The decrease in Sylhet is due to the transfer of 8 estates to the class "Temporarily-settled," owing to their purchase by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, and to the removal of two estates from the revenue roll, the revenue of one of which was redeemed by the owner, while the other was struck off as untraceable.

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

313. The total number of temporarily-settled revenue-paying estates on the roll at the close of the year, was 726,536, against 722,255* in the preceding year. The details for each district are given below:

Division.	District.	Number of estates.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1894-95.	1895-96.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surma Valley ...	Cachar	11,509	11,733	224	...	1·95	...
	Sylhet	49,145	49,175	30	...	·06	...
Brahmaputra Valley...	Goálpára	15,179	15,718	539	...	3·55	...
	Kámrúp	178,548	175,546	...	3,002	...	1·68
	Darrang	107,275	106,155	...	1,120	...	1·04
	Nowgong	141,174	138,816	...	2,358	...	1·67
	Sibságar	154,935	160,340	5,405	...	3·49	...
	Lakhimpur	57,456	61,669	4,213	...	7·33	...
Hill districts ...	Nága Hills	335	346	11	...	3·28	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1,911†	2,028	117	...	6·12	...
	Gáro Hills	4,788*	5,010	222	...	4·64	...
	Total	722,255*	726,536	10,761	6,480	...	...
	Net increase	...	...	+ 4,281		+ ·59	

*Revised figures.

† Revised figures. Each *patta* has been shown as an estate, instead of each circle as hitherto.

Current demand.

314. The current land revenue demand rose from Rs. 54,09,423 to Rs. 54,70,943, having increased by Rs. 61,520, or 1·14 per cent. The following table gives details for each district :

District.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Cachar ...	...	...	3,47,239	3,49,002	3,47,239	3,49,002	1,763	...	·51	...
Sylhet ...	3,66,302	3,66,288	2,99,873	3,09,635	6,66,175	6,75,923	9,748	...	1·46	...
Total Surma Valley .	3,66,302	3,66,288	6,47,112	6,58,637	10,13,414	10,24,925	11,511	...	1·14	...
Goálpára ...	11,411	11,411	93,451	93,568	1,04,862	1,04,979	117	...	·11	...
Kámrúp ...	...	...	13,61,001	13,53,291	13,61,001	13,53,291	...	7,710	...	·57
Darrang ...	...	...	6,65,057	6,64,855	6,65,057	6,64,855	...	202	...	·03
Nowgong ...	...	...	6,61,048	6,52,849	6,61,048	6,52,849	...	8,199	...	1·24
Sibságar ...	...	...	12,01,477	12,16,342	12,01,477	12,16,342	14,86[illegible]	...	1·24	...
Lakhimpur ...	...	...	3,74,247	4,21,611	3,74,247	4,21,611	47,364	...	12·66	...
Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	11,411	11,411	43,56,281	44,02,516	43,67,692	44,13,927	62,346	16,111	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 46,235		+ 1·06	
Nága Hills ...	...	...	1,655	1,709	1,655	1,709	54	...	3·26	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	7,180	8,358	7,18[illegible]	8,358	1,178	...	16·41	...
Gáro Hills ...	12	12	19,470	22,012	19,482	22,024	2,542	...	13·05	...
Total Hill districts...	12	12	28,305	32,079	28,317	32,091	3,774	...	13·33	...
Grand total ...	3,77,725	3,77,711	50,31,698	50,93,232	54,09,423	54,70,943	77,631	16,111	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 61,520		+ 1·14	

In the Brahmaputra Valley there was an increase of Rs. 46,235 over the demand of the previous year. The following statement gives details of the increase and decrease in each district and of the variations in the demand of the different classes of estates. There has been no change in the demand of the permanently-settled estates in Goálpára.

District.	Estates annually settled at full rates (*khirdj*).	Estates periodically settled at full rates (*khirdj*).	Estates settled at half rates (*nisf-khirdj*).	Special settlements.	Town lands.	Waste land grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	+ 24	.....	.....	— 10	+ 103	.....	+ 117
Kámrúp	— 15,115	+ 7,878	—224	.....	+ 75	— 324	— 7,710
Darrang	+ 6,418	— 7,074	— 18	+ 1	— 106	+ 577	— 202
Nowgong	— 20,185	+ 10,771	.....	—134	+ 1,624	— 275	— 8,199
Sibságar	— 22,755	+ 36,962	.....	—174	— 61	+ 893	+ 14,865
Lakhimpur	—1,04,681	+1,51,090	+365	— 5	+ 316	+ 279	+ 47,364
Total	—1,56,294	+1,99,627	+123	—322	+ 1,951	+ 1,150	+ 46,235

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

The increase of Rs. 117 in the current demand in Goálpára was nominal, and due to the imposition of penalties under Rule 52 of the Settlement Rules, excluding which there was a decrease of Rs. 85. This was due to (1) the cadastral survey of a portion of the Eastern Duárs, which brought to light and corrected over-measurements of raiyats' holdings by the mauzadars, (2) large resignations consequent on deaths from cholera and small-pox in the previous year (1894-95), and (3) increasing migration of raiyats to tea gardens. The decrease in Kámrúp was chiefly due to the same cause as the decrease in the number of estates in that district, namely, the numerous relinquishments in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 3,400 in the headquarters subdivision of the Darrang district, due mainly to the extension of cadastral survey by local agency, while in the Mangaldai subdivision there was a decrease of Rs. 3,602, due chiefly to the effects of *kála-azár*. The heavy decrease in Nowgong was due to the depressed condition of the district, every part of which has been badly affected by *kála-azár*. The increase under town lands was caused by the extension of the town boundaries. The chief increase in the Sibságar district occurred in the sadr subdivision, where it amounted to Rs. 12,511. This increase was due principally to extensions of cultivation. The increase in Lakhimpur occurred in both the subdivisions of the district. Of the total increase of Rs. 47,364, Rs. 8,596 was due to extension of cultivation, and Rs. 38,768 to reclassification of villages surveyed cadastrally during the season 1891-92. The Khási and Jaintia Hills showed an increase of Rs. 1,178, derived from the assessment of *háli* lands. The increase of Rs. 2,542 in the Gáro Hills was due to remeasurement and reclassification of holdings, and to extensions of cultivation.

Arrear demand.

315. The arrear demand reported on 1st April 1895 was Rs. 2,25,521. Subsequent proceedings and enquiries resulted in certain additions and reductions, which bring the corrected arrear demand up to Rs. 2,30,365. Details are given below :

District.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1895.	Changes made in the arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1895.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1895, as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	14,308	672	78	14,902
Sylhet	9,115	2,062	119	11,058
Goálpára	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kámrúp	29,119	6	.....	29,125
Darrang	25,496	165	.....	25,661
Nowgong	79,984	29	.....	80,013
Sibságar	11,936	1,153	.....	13,089
Lakhimpur	47,457	954	.....	48,411
Nága Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	679	.....	.....	679
Gáro Hills	7,427	.....	.....	7,427
Total	2,25,521	5,041	197	2,30,365

316. The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances of each district are given in the following, statement:

Total demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3,63,904	3,47,809	15	16,080
Sylhet	6,86,981	6,78,044	786	8,151
Goálpára	1,04,979	1,04,911	...	68
Kámrúp	13,82,416	13,19,092	3,490	59,834
Darrang	6,90,516	6,70,347	3,337	16,832
Nowgong	7,32,862	6,54,814	822	77,226
Sibságar	12,29,431	11,59,207	103	70,121
Lakhimpur	4,70,022	4,66,790	...	3,232
Nága Hills	1,709	1,709	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	9,037	2,904	...	6,133
Gáro Hills	29,451	28,472	...	979
Total	57,01,308	53,34,099	8,553	2,58,656

The total demand, including corrected arrears, was Rs. 57,01,308 ; of this amount, Rs. 54,34,099, or 95·31 per cent., were realised, and Rs. 8,553, or ·15 per cent., remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,58,656, or 4·54 per cent., on the 1st April 1896. The corresponding balance outstanding in the previous year was Rs. 2,25,521. In Cachar, the outstanding balance was Rs. 16,080, against Rs. 14,308 at the end of the previous year—a result which is said to be due to damage done to crops by insects and floods in the Hailákándi subdivision. The collections in Sylhet were good.

The balance outstanding in the Brahmaputra Valley was heavier than usual, amounting to 4·93 per cent. of the total demand for the year. The balance outstanding at the end of the preceding year was 4·13 per cent. of the total demand.

Of the total balance outstanding (Rs. 2,58,656), all, except Rs. 70,283, had been collected before the district reports were submitted. Details of the latter amount are given below :

District.	Amount.
	Rs.
Cachar	761
Sylhet	5,462
Kámrúp	11,805
Darrang	4,775
Nowgong	37,156
Sibságar	9,528
Khási and Jaintia Hills	297
Gáro Hills	499
Total	70,283

317. Remissions were allowed to the extent of Rs. 8,553, against Rs. 1,046 in the previous year. In Sylhet, Rs. 230 were remitted in consequence of loss suffered by some of the raiyats of Jaintia by the overflowing of the Luba river and Rs. 556 on account of arrears which were irrecoverable owing to the defaulters having no property. The remissions allowed in the districts of Kámrúp and Darrang were large. Of the sum of Rs. 3,490 remitted in Kámrúp, Rs. 2,630 were on account of irrecoverable arrears. In Darrang, Rs. 3,337 were written off; but of this sum, Rs. 2,577, which should have been deducted from the demand of the previous year on account of the reduction of the rates of assessment of *faringati* land by the orders of the Government of India, were erroneously included in the balance shown as outstanding on the 1st April 1895. Of the remision of Rs. 822 in the district of Nowgong, Rs. 29 were written off on account of lands doubly assessed in mauza Kámpur, and Rs. 793 on account of lands in mauza Káchomári, which should have been excluded, owing to deaths and migration of raiyats. The remission of Rs. 103 in the Sibságar district was on account of the irrecoverable balance in the Jorhát tahsil.

Remissions.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Current demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

318. The following table compares the current demand of miscellaneous land revenue under each head with that of the previous year:

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(1) Elephants—						
(a) License fees	19,752	11,355	...	8,397	...	42·51
(b) Royalty	30,700*	27,800	...	2,900	...	9·45
Total Elephants	50,452*	39,155	...	11,297	...	22·39
(2) Fisheries	1,44,173	1,41,823	...	2,350	...	1·63
(3) Poll-tax	14,731	14,934	203	...	1·38	...
(4) House-tax	1,41,881	1,50,416	8,535	...	6·02	...
(5) Lime-quarries	20,416	16,019	...	4,397	...	21·54
(6) Stone-quarries	260	301	41	...	15·77	...
(7) Coal-mines and mineral oil	37,874	38,586	712	...	1·88	...
(8) Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue	20,394	15,303	...	5,091	...	24·96
(9) Survey fees	16,160	30,119	13,959	...	86·38	...
(10) Mutation and registration fees ...	244	6	...	238	...	97·54
(11) Other miscellaneous items not specified above	6,704	6,980*	276	...	4·12	...
Grand total	4,53,289*	4,53,642	23,726	23,373	...	...
Net increase	...	...	+ 353		+ ·08	

* Revised figures.

There was a considerable decrease under each of the heads "Elephants," "Lime-quarries," and "Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue." The decrease under "Elephants" was due to fewer *mahâls* having been leased than in the previous year. The receipts from lime-quarries, though less than in 1894-95, were greater than those of the two preceding years. The decrease in the receipts from the sale of waste lands occurred chiefly in Sylhet, where the sale of such lands for special cultivation has been stopped. The only heads under which there was any noticeable increase were "House-tax," and "Survey fees." In the former case, the increase was due to the raising of the rate of the tax levied from the Angámi Nágas, and in the latter to applications for settlement of large areas under Section 1 of the Settlement Rules in Goálpára, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar, and under Section III of the rules in Sylhet.

Arrear demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

319. The arrear demand of miscellaneous land revenue reported at the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 9,673, but the figures were afterwards corrected to Rs. 9,847, as shown in the statement below:

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1895.	Changes made in arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1895.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1895 as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) License-fees for catching elephants ...	194	...	...	194
(2) Royalty on elephants	1,200	100	...	1,300
(3) Fisheries	7,219	209	85	7,343
(4) Poll-tax	188	...	50	138
(5) House-tax	546	...	...	546
(6) Miscellaneous	326	...	...	326
Total	9,673	309	135	9,847

The changes were due to revisions made after the close of the year with retrospective effect.

320. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 4,63,489, of which Rs. 4,53,381, or 97·82 per cent., were realised, Rs. 1,849, or ·40 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 8,259, or 1·78 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. Details for each district are given in the statement below :

Total demand, collections, and balances of miscellaneous land revenue.

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	19,549	19,399	...	150	99·23	...	·77
Sylhet	66,552	62,315	819	3,418	93·63	1·23	5·14
Goálpára	7,392	7,392	...	...	100·00	...	...
Kámrúp	26,014	25,578	...	436	98·32	...	1·68
Darrang	29,104	27,726	...	1,378	95·27	...	4·73
Nowgong	28,530	27,887	...	643	97·75	...	2·25
Sibságar	50,474	49,459	1,015	...	97·99	2·01	...
Lakhimpur	77,133	77,118	15	...	99·98	·02	...
Nága Hills	67,916	66,986	...	930	98·63	...	1·37
Khási and Jaintia Hills	50,534	49,320	...	1,214	97·60	..	2·40
Gáro Hills	40,291	40,201	...	90	99·78	...	·22
Total	4,63,489	4,53,381	1,849	8,259	97·82	·40	1·78

321. Rupees 1,849 out of the total demand were remitted, *viz.*, Rs. 819 in Sylhet, Rs. 1,015 in Sibságar, and Rs. 15 in Lakhimpur. In Sylhet, Rs. 32 due on account of poll-tax and Rs. 787 on account of fishery revenue, were remitted as irrecoverable. In Sibságar, a sum of Rs. 1,692 remained outstanding at the close of 1894-95, of which Rs. 100, being revenue due on account of a prospecting license granted for 1893-94, were remitted. The balance (Rs. 1,592) was the unrealised revenue for 1894-95 of a fishery in the Jorhát subdivision, of which Rs. 677 were recovered and the remainder, Rs. 915, being wholly irrecoverable, was written off. The remission in Lakhimpur was on account of erroneous assessment of poll-tax.

Remissions.

322. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of annual leases at full rates in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :

Annual settlements at full rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Subdivision.	1894-95.				1895-96.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of estates.	Area settled, in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area settled, in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára, Eastern Duárs ...	14,831	66,190	4·46	91,645	15,373	66,139	4·30	91,669	+ 24
Kámrúp	118,364	247,646	2·09	5,38,883	113,520	235,800	2·08	5,23,768	— 15,115
Darrang	64,726	114,184	1·76	2,82,855	64,487	115,839	1·79	2,89,273	+ 6,418
Nowgong	101,284	170,136	1·68	3,83,072	95,917	158,287	1·65	3,62,887	— 20,185
Sibságar	77,323	121,576	1·57	2,96,547	77,471	112,038	1·44	2,73,792	— 22,755
Lakhimpur	50,766	113,049	2·22	2,57,421	38,008	65,625	1·72	1,52,740	—1,04,681
Total	427,294	832,781	1·94	18,50,423	404,776	753,728	1·86	16,94,129	—1,56,294

N.B.—This statement does not include town lands.

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

The statement below gives the increase or decrease of area settled at full rates (excluding town lands) in each district :

District.	Acres.
Goálpára	— 51
Kámrúp	—7,516
Darrang	— 888
Nowgong	—7,404
Sibságar	+ 5,671
Lakhimpur	+ 3,924

The causes of increase and decrease in each district are indicated in paragraph 314 above, in which the causes of fluctuations in the revenue demand have been discussed. A feature of the year was the increase in the number of estates and area settled on periodic lease at full rates (see next paragraph) and the decrease in the number and area of estates settled at full rates on annual lease in the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur. In Lakhimpur, this was due to the resettlement on periodic leases of lands cadastrally surveyed in 1891-92, for which annual leases had been issued provisionally, pending their classification and re-assessment, which were carried out during the year. In the other districts named, increase of periodic and decrease of annual settlements at full rates were due to the settlement on periodic lease of estates permanently held, which had previously been annually settled, owing to a misinterpretation of the orders on the subject.

323. The statement below shows the number, area, and revenue of periodic or decennial leases at full rates in each district at the end of 1894-95 and 1895-96:

Periodic settlements at full rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Subdivision.	1894-95.				1895-96.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each estate.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ...	1	192	192	319	1	192	192	319	...
Kámrúp	56,880	233,694	4·10	5,56,668	58,705	238,024	4·05	6,64,540	+ 7,878
Darrang	41,886	124,142	2·96	3,44,490	40,992	121,599	2·96	3,37,416	— 7,074
Nowgong	39,258	86,134	2·19	2,54,095	41,944	90,579	2·15	2,64,866	+ 10,771
Sibságar	75,404	306,699	4·06	8,55,869	80,661	321,908	3·98	8,92,831	+ 36,962
Lakhimpur	5,757	36,857	6·40	85,437	22,734	88,275	3·88	2,36,527	+1,51,090
Total	219,186	787,718	3·13	21,96,878	245,037	860,577	3·51	23,96,505	+1,99,627

324. The statement below shows for each district of the Brahmaputra Valley the number, area, and revenue of estates assessed at half-rates during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :

Nisf-khirâj holdings in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	Settled for one year.						Settled for ten years.						Up to which year settled.
	Number of estates.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number of estates.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	
Kámrúp	7	..	566	..	38	..	1,974	1,979	151,329	151,477	1,51,808	1,51,622	1902-03
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	77	13,414	13,395	8,968	8,950	1898-99
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	1898-99
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	342	4,991	4,991	3,414	3,414	1900-01
Lakhimpur	1	1	50	50	60	60	27	28	1,235	1,236	1,372	1,737	(*a*) 1898-99 (*b*) 1901-02 1898-99
Total	8	1	616	50	98	60	2,445	2,451	176,511	176,641	1,70,108	1,70,269	

District.	Settled for twenty years.						Total.								Increase or decrease in area.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of estates.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number of estates.		Area, in acres.		Assessed area, in acres.		Revenue.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
					Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,981	1,979	151,895	151,477	151,371	151,477	1,51,846	1,51,622	−418	−224
Darrang ..	13	13	17,907	17,907	8,767	8,767	90	90	31,321	31,302	25,062	25,043	17,735	17,717	− 19	− 18
Nowgong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	..	..
Sibságar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	342	4,991	4,991	4,991	4,991	3,414	3,414	..	..
Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	1,285	1,236	1,285	1,286	1,432	1,797	+ 1	+365
Total	13	13	17,907	17,907	8,767	8,767	2,466	2,465	195,034	194,598	188,251	188,339	1,78,973	1,79,096	−436	+123

The total number of *nisf-khirâj* estates in the division decreased by 1, and the area settled by 436 acres ; the revenue increased by Rs. 123.

The decrease in the number and area of these estates is accounted for by the relinquishment of two entire estates, and of part of a third in the Kámrúp district ; on the other hand, the cadastral survey in the Lakhimpur district caused an addition of one estate, by partition resulting from the formation of cadastral villages, and an increase of revenue due to an increase of the cultivated area found by the survey.

(*a*) Twelve estates. (*b*) Three estates.

FINANCE. — *Land Revenue.*

Special settlements in the Brahmaputra Valley.

325. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of estates settled on special terms in the Brahmaputra Valley districts during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:

	1894-95.			1895-96.			Increase or decrease of revenue.	Rates at which settled.
	Number of estates.	Area settled, in acres.	Revenue.	Number of estates.	Area settled, in acres.	Revenue.		
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Latka	11	220	503	22	214	495	— 8	*Basti* at Re. 1-2, *rupit* at 12 annas per *bigha*.
Goálpára *char*	1	675	8	1	675	6	— 2	Sold by public auction.
Total Goálpára	12	895	511	23	889	501	— 10	
Chamua (Barpeta) ...	1	515	1,458	1	515	1,458	...	At ordinary rates.
Jalukbari *khát* (Gauháti) ...	1	274	419	1	274	419	...	
Phatásil *khát* („) ...	1	541	338	1	541	338	...	
North Gauháti	303	296	1,814	317	297	1,825	+ 11	At Rs. 2 per *bigha*.
Total Kámrúp	306	1,626	4,029	320	1,627	4,040	+ 11	
Six-pie *la-khiráj* estates (Tezpur).	2	677	42	2	677	43	+ 1	At six pies per *bigha* on cultivation.
Auniáti *khát* (Nowgong) ...	1	1,993	1,558	1	1,993	1,424	—134	At ordinary rates.
Ten-twenties (Jorhát) ...	12	151	400	5	98	274	—126	Land revenue above Rs. 10, in some cases above Rs. 20, remitted.
Ditto (Sibságar) ...	10	220	569	9	205	521	— 48	
Total Sibságar	22	371	969	14	303	795	—174	
Six-pie *la-khiráj* estates (North Lakhimpur)	7	2,088	87	7	2,088	88	+ 1	At 6 pies per *bigha* on cultivation.
Dibrugarh *khiráj khát* ...	2	151	369	1	149	363	— 6	At ordinary rates.
Special settlement of lands in Margherita made with the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited ...	1	84	508	1	84	508	...	At Rs. 2 a *bigha*.
Ditto with *Káiyas* ...	11	1	22	11	1	22	...	
Ditto with the Makum Tea Company	1	332	503	1	332	503	...	At 8 annas a *bigha*.
Settlement on either side of the Makum branch of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway	2	5,731	...	2	5,731	...	...	Rent free for three years; at 8 annas per *bigha* for seven years.
Total Dibrugarh	17	6,299	1,402	16	6,297	1,396	— 6	
Total Lakhimpur	24	8,387	1,489	23	8,385	1,484	— 5	
Grand total	367	13,949	8,598	383	13,874	8,287	—311	

The increase in the number of estates was due in Goálpára to partitions, and in Kámrúp to new settlements in North Gauháti. The decrease in the number, area, and revenue of the "ten-twenties" estates in Sibságar, which are held for life, was caused by the death of some of the holders. The decrease in the revenue of the Auniáti khát was due to a decrease in the cultivated area of the estate.

326. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of the different classes of tenures in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley districts :

Tenures in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	Permanently settled.			*Khirâj* annual.†			*Khirâj* periodic.†		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	375,821	11,411	15,692	66,241	92,418	2	202	469
Kámrúp	..	..	..	113,879	235,932	5,24,811	59,336	238,391	6,69,725
Darrang	..	..	..	64,907	116,131	2,91,082	40,994	121,610	3,37,439
Nowgong	..	..	..	96,672	153,899	3,66,637	42,031	90,654	2,65,140
Sibságar	..	..	..	77,553	112,090	2,74,236	82,212	323,701	9,64,389
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	38,289	66,170	1,54,760	22,736	88,691	2,37,538
Total for 1895-96	19	375,821	11,411	406,992	755,463	17,03,944	247,311	863,249	24,14,650
1892-93	19	347,667	11,411	379,305	700,389	12,18,383	270,790	945,093	18,19,579
1893-94	19	347,667	11,411	460,587*	919,672*	20,27,296*	194,595*	702,719	19,79,122*
1894-95	19	347,667	11,411	428,855	834,142	18,57,057	219,190	788,145	21,97,912

District.	Special tenures.			*Nisf-khirâj*.†			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying estates.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	23	889	501	..	..	..	1	360	180	15,737	443,513	1,04,979
Kámrúp	320	1,627	4,040	1,935	151,844	1,52,262	26	5,353	2,453	175,546	633,147	13,53,291
Darrang	2	677	43	90	31,302	17,717	162	51,078	18,574	106,155	320,798	6,64,855
Nowgong	1	1,993	1,424	25	5,542	4,546	87	31,499	15,102	138,816	288,587	6,52,849
Sibságar	14	303	795	349	5,016	3,455	212	63,499	33,517	160,340	504,609	12,16,342
Lakhimpur	505	8,488	9,469	30	1,318	1,854	109	44,273	17,090	61,669	208,940	4,21,611
Total for 1895-96	865	13,977	16,272	2,479	195,022	1,79,834	597	196,962	87,816	658,263	2,399,594	44,13,927*
1892-93	1,030	6,734	9,626	2,030	199,584	1,20,337	556	179,887	85,219	653,730	2,379,354	32,54,605
1893-94	3,491	10,781	35,327*	2,385	196,775	1,70,532	572	182,201	87,220	661,649*	2,359,815*	43,10,908
1894-95	3,456	16,396	34,941	2,480	195,458	1,79,705	586	185,723	86,666	654,586	2,367,531	43,67,602

* Revised. † Excluding town lands.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Average area and revenue of estates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

327. The following table gives the average area and revenue of each class of estates in the Brahmaputra Valley for the past seven years. In this table, estates in towns have been included under the heads under which they have been classified, *viz.*, *khiráj*, annual and periodic, and *nisf-khiráj* :

Year.	*Khiráj* annual.		*Khiráj*, periodic.		Special tenures.		*Nisf-khiráj*.		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1889-90	1 11 6	1·89	1 14 3	3·57	0 7 4	139·22	0 9 6	98·34	0 7 10	340·75
1890-91	1 11 9	1·89	1 14 7	3·52	1 7 2	5·75	0 9 7	98·33	0 8 0	331·83
1891-92	1 11 9	1·91	1 14 9	3·51	1 6 10	6·08	0 14 4	66·12	0 7 6	329·77
1892-93	1 11 9	1·84	1 14 9	3·49	1 6 10	6·53	0 9 7	98·31	0 7 6	323·53
1893-94	2 3 3*	2·00*	2 13 1*	3·61*	3 4 5	3·09	0 13 10	82·51	0 7 8*	318·53
1894-95	2 3 7	1·95	2 12 7	3·60	2 2 1	4·74	0 14 9	78·81	0 7 6	316·93
1895-96	2 4 1	1·86	2 12 11	3·48	1 2 8	16·16	0 14 9	78·67	0 7 2	328·41

Classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Brahmaputra Valey.

328. The following statement compares the area and revenue of the different classes of land—*basti, rupit, faringati*—assessed at full and half rates in the Brahmaputra Valley during the past two years. Estates settled at special rates, town lands, and waste land grants, are not included in this statement, but it includes lands held by tea-planters on ordinary terms :

—	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	Total.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1895-96	174,235	1,025,099	603,310	1,802,644†	42,69,730
1894-95	173,826	1,024,319	610,605	1,808,750	42,26,274
Increase or decrease	+409	+780	—7,295	—6,106	+43,456

The following table gives the details of increase and decrease in the different classes of land for each district :

District.	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs)	— 25	— 1	— 25
Kámrúp	+253	— 280	—7,383
Darrang	+226	+1,121	—2,254
Nowgong	+293	—3,517	— 3,594
Sibságar	+634	+2,404	+2,633
Lakhimpur	—386	+1,063	+3,328
Total	+409	+ 790	—7,295

* Revised figures

† Excludes 6,259 acres of *nisf-khiráj* waste not assessed to land revenue in the Darrang district.

The table below shows the proportion of the three classes of ordinary cultivation in each district for the years 1884-85 and 1895-96 :

District.	1884-85.			1895-96.		
	Basti, per cent.	*Rupit*, per cent.	*Faringati*, per cent.	*Basti*, per cent.	*Rupit*, per cent.	*Faringati*, per cent.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ...	8·53	62·57	28·88	8·99	65·93	25·07
Kámrúp	9·43	44·70	45·85	8·57	51·98	39·45
Darrang	8·30	68·23	23·46	10·00	68·87	21·12
Nowgong	6·63	35·19	58·17	9·66	54·04	36·30
Sibságar	6·36	57·01	36·61	10·92	57·47	31·59
Lakhimpur	7·81	54·62	37·55	10·39	55·18	34·42
Total	7·98	51·02	40·99	9·66	46·86	33·46

The proportion in the division for the past five years is given below :

Year.	*Basti*.	*Rupit*.	*Faringati*.
1891-92	9·38	53·66	36·96
1892-93	9·40	53·56	37·03
1893-94	9·71	56·23	34·06
1894-95	9·66	56·57	33·75
1895-96	9·66	56·86	33·46

Ordinary settlements in Sylhet.

329. The statement below gives details of applications in Sylhet for settlements on periodic lease under Section III of the Settlement Rules, of land required for ordinary cultivation during each of the past two years :

	1894-95.	1895-96.
(1) Applications pending when the year began	41	584
(2) Ditto made during the year	738	1,059
(3) Number of settlements made during the year	39	164
(4) Area, in acres	11,059	2,507
(5) Revenue assessed	Rs. 1,434	Rs. 4,614
(6) Number of estates transferred to *khás* tahsil	28	...
(7) Ditto of applications struck off	128	522
(8) Applications pending when the year closed	584	957

There was a further remarkable increase in the number of applications for settlement. The eagerness with which people are now coming forward to take up lands available for settlement is no doubt attributable to two causes,—the promulgation of the Surma Valley Settlement Rules in 1894, which defined and simplified, and at the same time made generally known to the public, the procedure to be followed in order to obtain settlement of available land, and the cadastral surveys of Jaintia and Pratabgarh, which defined the limits of the land available for settlement in those areas and facilitated their identification. Of the 957 cases pending 12 were disposed of after the close of the year, 35 awaited testing of measurements, 18 awaited timber valuation, and 42 were pending for the disposal of objections, while 32 were ready for disposal ; in most of the remaining cases, survey of the lands applied for was in progress. An area of 8,311 acres, covered by 219 applications, was surveyed. The decrease in the area settled and the increase in the revenue assessed on it are accounted for by the settlement in the previous year of two *ilám* estates, comprising an area of 8,890 acres, consisting chiefly of waste land. One thousand six hundred and ninety-one annual leases, covering an area of 6,505 acres, were issued, and an area of 2,019 acres of concealed cultivation in the Jaintia Parganas was surveyed and assessed to revenue, amounting to Rs. 2,192, but no leases were issued for this area, pending the completion of the resettlement of the parganas.

Ordinary settlements in Cachar.

330. In Cachar, 5,048 applications, under Section III of the Settlement Rules, were presented for the settlement of lands on periodic lease for ordinary cultivation, against 809 in the previous year ; the increase in the number of applications was due to the disforestation of the Dhaleswari forest reserve, which threw open to cultivation an area of 20,451 acres. Including the 303 applications pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 5,351, of which 431 were disposed of, and 4,920 remained pending

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

with the Settlement Officer, Cachar, to whom they were made over for enquiry and report, having been received by him too late for the survey of the lands applied for to be undertaken during the past survey season. The applications in question cover nominally an aggregate area of 416,544 acres, or about ten times the whole area available for settlement in the district. The description of the lands applied for in most of the applications is necessarily vague, and in many cases the same land has been applied for several times over in the rush to take up the area available for settlement. These applications will be dealt with during the next survey season.

III.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.

SALT.

Cachar salt wells.

331. The salt wells in Cachar, which were settled for three years commencing from the 1st April 1894 for an annual revenue of Rs. 23, were the only source of revenue under this head. The revenue for the year 1895-96 was realised in full. The salt springs known to exist in the Lakhimpur district have never been explored or settled. The eleven brine-wells in the plains portion of Manipur and the 31 wells in the adjoining hills were worked, but as the salt obtained is not exported beyond the limits of the State, it brings in no revenue to the British Government.

SECTION 2.

EXCISE.

Revenue demand.

332. The following statement shows the revenue demand under each head of excise for the past five years :

Heads of excise.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	3,51,258	3,84,987	3,85,526	4,52,760	4,76,463
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses	100	50	50	50	50
Retail	8,979	6,827	5,415	8,954	3,961
Still-head duty	12,280	17,778	1,325	...	...
Total Rum	21,359	24,655	6,790	9,004	4,011
Imported Liquors—					
Wholesale licenses	1,400	1,358	1,250	1,250	1,350
Retail	13,144	12,225	15,388	15,646	15,515
Total Imported Liquors	14,544	13,583	16,638	16,896	16,865
Tari	125	182	251	287	226
Pachwai	1,509	1,190	877	870	1,194
Ganja—					
Licenses	1,39,948	1,67,663	1,59,582	1,56,746	1,56,131
Duty	1,46,767	1,39,533	1,71,923	1,45,321*	1,66,679
Total *Ganja*	2,86,715	3,07,196	3,31,505	3,02,067*	3,22,810
Bhang—					
Licenses	...	...	...	...	...
Duty	...	...	...	...	...
Total *Bhang*	...	...	...	...	...
Opium and its compounds—					
Licenses	2,85,636	2,89,117	2,99,945	2,97,063	3,11,499
Duty	16,29,867	15,87,097	16,48,529	16,38,282	15,89,516
Total	19,15,503	18,76,214	19,48,474	19,35,345	19,01,015
Miscellaneous	621	624	532	546	612
Grand total	25,91,634	26,08,631	26,90,593	27,17,775*	27,23,196

* Revised figures.

The total excise revenue of the province, which showed an uninterrupted increase from 1888-89 to 1894-95, gave a further net increase of Rs. 5,421 over the figures of the latter year. This increase was far less than it would have been had it not been for the fact that, since the 30th June 1895, the treasury price of opium is distributed between the Opium and Excise Departments in the proportion of Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 28-8 per seer, respectively, instead of Rs. 7-4 and Rs. 29-12, as formerly. If the old proportions had been maintained, the increase in the total excise revenue of the province would have amounted to Rs. 55,718. The increase in the revenue demand of the year accrued under the heads of license fees for the sale of country spirits, *pachwai*, and opium and its preparations, duty on *ganja*, and miscellaneous receipts; there was a falling-off under rum, imported liquor, *tari*, and *ganja* license fees, and net price of opium. The net increase of Rs. 5,421 was contributed to by all districts, except Goálpára, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills. The largest increase (Rs. 23,492) occurred in Cachar, and was due chiefly to opium (both license fees and duty). *Ganja* (both license fees and duty), *pachwai*, and miscellaneous revenue also contributed towards the increase, while there was a decrease under country spirits, imported wines, and *chandu*. The next largest increase (Rs. 11,148) occurred in Sylhet, the greater portion of which (Rs. 9,025) was due to *ganja* (both license fees and duty). There was also an increase under *chandu*, opium, country spirits, and miscellaneous revenue, and a decrease in imported liquors and *pachwai*. The only other district in which there was any considerable increase in the revenue was Sibságar. In this district, the net increase amounted to Rs. 6,394, and was mostly due to the enhanced revenue obtained from country spirits, though duty on *ganja*, license fees under rum, and miscellaneous revenue also contributed towards the improvement. There was, however, a decrease under the remaining heads of excise, that under opium (both license fees and duty) having been considerable. Of the districts which showed a decrease; Lakhimpur showed the largest (Rs. 23,879). The decrease was distributed over all heads, except license fees for opium and duty on *ganja*. The decrease in Darrang was Rs. 10,989, and was chiefly in respect of the sale proceeds of opium. There was also some decrease under license fees for *ganja*, *pachwai*, and imported liquors, but license fees for country spirits and opium showed an increase. In Nowgong, the decrease amounted to Rs. 5,443, and was owing chiefly to a falling-off in the sale proceeds of opium; there was an increase under all the remaining heads, except imported liquors.

Collections.

333. Of Rs. 27,23,196, the total revenue demand of the year, Rs. 1,51,476 were realised in advance in 1894-95, leaving Rs. 25,71,720 to be recovered during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 25,71,119, together with an excess collection of Rs. 865, were collected, leaving a small outstanding balance of Rs. 601 at the close of the year. Of the sum of Rs. 2,512, which remained outstanding from the close of the year 1894-95, Rs. 529 were realised in 1895-96, and the balance (Rs. 1,983) was remitted as irrecoverable. In addition to the collections made during the year, Rs. 2,06,670 were paid in advance on account of 1896-97. Thus, the total revenue collections under excise in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 27,79,183, against Rs. 26,96,244 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 82,939, or 3·07 per cent. The sanctioned budget estimate of receipts for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 26,87,000, and the actual revenue collections (Rs. 27,79,183) showed an excess of Rs. 92,183 over the sanctioned budget. This was due partly to the large advance collections made in 1895-96 on account of the year 1896-97, in consequence of the improved settlements made for the latter year, and partly to the fact that the settlements for the year 1895-96 of *ganja* shops in Cachar and Lakhimpur, of rum shops in Lakhimpur, and of country spirit shops in Sylhet and Lakhimpur having been made late, the two months' fees payable in advance were credited in 1895-96 instead of in 1894-95.

Charges.

334. The charges of the department for the past two years are compared below:

Charges.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	...	...
District excise establishment	4,297	4,246
Travelling allowance of Excise office establishment	...	6
Cost of hydrometers	...	1
Contingencies	89	209
Cost of conveying opium within the province	532	641
Preventive police, net cost	360	360
Refunds	1,432	2,969
Rewards	7,972	7,487
Total	14,732	15,919

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The total expenditure of the year was thus greater by Rs. 1,187, or 8·06 per cent., than in 1894-95, owing chiefly to larger refunds having been made in 1895-96 than in the preceding year. The figures for the year 1895-96, as shown in the table above, include (*a*) a sum of Rs. 3,120 paid in Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts on account of the salary of clerks doing excise work, and debited to land revenue, (*b*) Rs. 1,829 paid on account of rewards in opium cases and debited against the budget of the Opium Agent of Behar, and (*c*) Rs. 360 paid on account of the net cost of the excise preventive police in Shillong, and debited against the budget of the Police Department. If these three items, aggregating Rs. 5,309, which were charged against the budgets of other departments, be excluded, the net expenditure borne by the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 10,610, against Rs. 9,545 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 1,065, or 11·16 per cent.

Country spirits.

335. The number of country liquor shops sanctioned for settlement rose from 215 to 221 by the addition to the sanctioned list for 1894-95 of one new shop in each of the districts of Cachar, Nowgong, the Nága Hills, Goálpára, and Kámrúp, and by the re-opening of one shop in the district of Lakhimpur. The three new shops in the first-named three districts were sanctioned to meet the requirements of the foreigners employed on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the remaining three shops were necessary to meet ordinary demands and to prevent recourse to illicit distillation. Of the 221 shops offered for settlement, 213 were taken up and 8 were withdrawn from settlement. The total number of shops licensed in 1894-95 was 206. The total revenue demand amounted to Rs. 4,76,463, against Rs. 4,52,760 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 23,703, or 5·23 per cent., the increase having been contributed to by all districts, except Cachar, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills. Sibságar yielded the largest increase (Rs. 19,653) in the province; all the three subdivisions of the district contributed to this result, and the increase was due to very brisk competition between the two leading *abkars*, and to the large importation of foreigners for work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The next largest increase in the revenue (Rs. 8,700) occurred in Darrang, and was ascribed to keen competition at the sale of the shops in the Tezpur sadr subdivision. The only other fluctuation worthy of notice is the decrease of Rs. 8,710 in the district of Lakhimpur. In this district, there was a very large increase of Rs. 30,601 in 1894-95, and apparently the *abkars* suffered some loss in that year through speculative bidding. At the sales for 1895-96, they formed a strong combination to keep down prices, and, although a leading *abkar* from Sibságar finally became a bidder, the result was not satisfactory. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 4,76,463, Rs. 56,337 were collected in advance in 1894-95. Of the balance, Rs. 4,19,675 were realised during the year, leaving Rs. 451 outstanding at its close. In addition to the current collections, Rs. 115 of the Rs. 1,705 outstanding at the close of 1894-95 were recovered during 1895-96, and Rs. 81,544 were paid in advance on account of the year 1896-97. Thus, the total revenue collections on account of country spirits amounted to Rs. 5,01,334, against Rs. 4,38,138 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 63,196, or 14·42 per cent. As in the preceding year, the average retail price per bottle varied from 6 annas to Re. 1 in the plains districts, and from 10 annas to Rs. 2 in the hill districts, the minimum selling price of 6 annas a bottle having been enforced throughout the province, except in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, where the minimum price is 8 annas.

Rum.

336. One wholesale license (in Lakhimpur) and 12 retail licenses, for the sale of rum, were issued as compared with 1 and 24, respectively, in the preceding year. The greater part of the falling-off in the number of retail licenses occurred in Lakhimpur, where 12 out of 17 shops on the sanctioned list remained closed, in some cases on account of inadequate bids, and in others because it was ascertained that there was no public demand for imported rum. The revenue demand on account of wholesale license fees was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 50. But under retail license fees, the total revenue demand declined from Rs. 8,954 in 1894-95 to Rs. 3,961, owing chiefly to the falling-off of Rs. 5,210 in Lakhimpur. In 1894-95, an increase of Rs. 3,226 in the revenue from this source was obtained in that district, speculative prices having been paid by the *abkars* in expectation of increased business in consequence of the abolition of the ten special shops connected with the local rum distillery. The total revenue demand on account of rum for the year 1895-96 was thus Rs. 4,011, of which Rs. 318 were realised in advance in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 3,693, together with Rs. 826 paid in advance for 1896-97, was collected during the year. The total revenue collections under rum thus amounted to Rs. 4,519, against Rs. 7,879 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,360, or 42·64 per cent. One thousand four hundred and forty-four gallons of Bengal and Shajehanpur rum were imported into Assam by tea planters and licensed vendors, against 1,314 gallons in 1894-95, showing an increase of 130 gallons, which was entirely due to an increase of 945 gallons in the importations by planters, the quantity imported by licensed vendors having decreased by 815 gallons.

337. One hundred and nine licenses for the sale of imported liquors (wholesale 27, public house and hotel retail 9, steamer retail 25, and general retail 48), were in force, against 97 (wholesale 24, public house and hotel retail 7, steamer retail 19, and general retail 47) in 1894-95. The 48 general retail shops include one shop at Fort Aijal in the North Lushai Hills, which was established during the year with the Chief Commissioner's special sanction. The total revenue demand under license fees for the vend of imported liquors amounted to Rs. 16,865, against Rs. 16,896 in 1894-95, showing a small decrease of Rs. 31, or 0·18 per cent. Of the total revenue demand of the year, Rs. 1,441 were collected in advance in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 15,424, was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 20 outstanding from the previous year was also collected, and there was an advance collection of Rs. 3,043 on account of the settlement for the year 1896-97, and an excess collection of Rs. 174. The total revenue collections under this head thus amounted to Rs. 18,661, against Rs. 16,572 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 2,089, or 12·6 per cent.

Imported liquors.

338. Six licenses (4 for the sale of fresh *tari* and 2 for that of fermented *tari*) were issued, against 5 licenses (3 for the sale of fresh *tari* and 2 for fermented *tari*) in 1894-95. The revenue demand amounted to Rs. 226, against Rs. 287 in 1894-95, showing a decline of Rs. 61. Of the Rs. 226, Rs. 5 were realised in advance in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 221, together with a sum of Rs. 51 paid in advance for 1896-97, was collected in 1895-96. Thus the total amount of revenue collected from this source was Rs. 272, or the same as in the preceding year.

Tari.

339. The number of *pachwai* shops settled remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 8. The revenue, however, rose from Rs. 870 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,194, chiefly in consequence of an increase of Rs. 448 in Cachar. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 1,194, Rs. 20 were realised in advance in 1894-95, and the balance (Rs. 1,174), together with a sum of Rs. 67 paid in advance for the current year, was collected during the past year. The total revenue collections under this head thus amounted to Rs. 1,241, against Rs. 743 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 498.

Pachwai.

340. The total number of *ganja* shops sanctioned for settlement was the same as in 1894-95, *viz.*, 288. Of these, 262 shops were settled, as compared with 243 in 1894-95. The increase of 19 shops settled, or 7·82 per cent., was due to the fact that many of the shops which remained temporarily closed in 1894-95 in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet were taken up during the year.

Ganja.

The following statement compares the revenue demand on account of *ganja* under the heads of license fees and duty during the past two years:

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	19,412	22,145	+2,733	28,554	34,380	+ 5,826
Sylhet	49,049	52,336	+3,287	50,654*	56,392	+ 5,738
Goálpára	15,910	15,399	— 511	17,126	15,520	— 1,606
Kámrúp	14,694	15,648	+ 954	14,692	20,656	+ 5,964
Darrang	10,087	8,790	—1,297	3,641	3,868	+ 227
Nowgong	4,272	5,365	+1,093	4,458	5,098	+ 640
Sibságar	24,971	22,096	—2,875	13,551	17,055	+ 3,504
Lakhimpur	16,311	13,132	—3,179	12,058	12,964	+ 906
Nága Hills	1,210	675	— 535	276	290	+ 14
Khási „	500	305	— 195	311	456	+ 145
Gáro „	330	240	— 90	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,56,746	1,56,131	— 615	1,45,321*	1,66,679	+21,358

* Revised figures.

The total revenue demand on account of *ganja* was Rs. 3,22,810, against Rs. 3,02,067 in 1894-95, showing an advance of Rs. 20,743, or 6·87 per cent., but the figures for 1895-96 were lower by Rs. 8,695 than those for 1893-94, in which year the revenue from this source was the highest on record. The increase in the demand over that of 1894-95 was due to an increase of Rs. 21,358 under duty, there having been there a small decrease of Rs. 615 in license fees. An increase in duty occurred in all districts in which it was levied, except Goálpára. The districts which showed the largest increases under this head were Kámrúp (Rs. 5,964), Cachar (Rs. 5,826), Sylhet (Rs. 5,738), and Sibságar (Rs. 3,504); all these districts had shown a large falling-off in 1894-95. The increase in duty in 1895-96 was attributed, in Cachar and Sibságar, to the enhanced demand for the drug

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consequent on the influx of immigrants employed on the Assam-Bengal Railway, in Sylhet, to an increase in the consumption of *ganja*, which was the result of the settlement of a larger number of shops, and in Kámrúp to increased consumption of the drug due to a reduction in the retail price. The decrease of Rs. 1,606 under duty in the district of Goálpára was attributed to a falling-off in the consumption in consequence of an increase in the retail price of the drug, and to the *ganja* in stock in the *golas* in the Goálpára subdivision of the district having been old and of inferior quality. Under license fees, there was a decline in the revenue in all districts, except Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Nowgong. The largest decrease, Rs. 3,179, occurred in Lakhimpur, and was due to a combination among the dealers in the Dibrugarh subdivision. The falling-off in Sibságar (Rs. 2,875) was also large, and was attributed to want of competition at the sales. In this district, however, there was a very large increase of Rs. 6,510 in license fees in 1894-95. The only districts in which there was any considerable increase in license fees in 1895-96 were Sylhet and Cachar, where the increases amounted to Rs. 3,237 and Rs. 2,733, respectively. In Cachar, the increase was due to the settlement of a larger number of shops and to greater competition at the auction sales, while in Sylhet, in addition to the former cause, it was also due to a judicious raising of the upset prices. Of the total revenue demand, Rs. 3,22,810, Rs. 20,142 were realised in advance in 1894-95, Rs. 3,02,518 of the balance, together with a sum of Rs. 231 collected in excess, and Rs. 29,268 paid in advance for 1896-97, and an arrear of Rs. 394, were realised during the year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 150 outstanding at its close. The total revenue collections under *ganja* amounted to Rs. 3,32,411, against Rs. 2,96,057 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 36,354, or 12·28 per cent. The total consumption of *ganja* was 612 maunds 34 seers 11 chhataks, as compared with 545 maunds 30 seers 9 chhataks in the preceding year, showing an increase of 67 maunds 4 seers 2 chhataks, or 12·29 per cent.; for this increase all the districts, except Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, were responsible. But considering the fact that in 1894-95 there was a heavy decline of 108 maunds 10 seers 11 chhataks in the consumption, the increase in 1895-96 should not be taken as an indication of the growth of the habit of *ganja*-smoking amongst the indigenous population. There is a steady increase in the number of foreigners, who are the principal consumers of *ganja*, in the province, and the provincial consumption of *ganja*, though higher than in 1894-95, was lower than in any of the preceding eight years.

Opium.

341. The total number of opium shops sanctioned for settlement was 859, against 862 for the previous year. Seven shops (3 in Sibságar and 1 in each of the districts of Cachar, Goálpára, Darrang, and Lakhimpur) were struck off the list, there having been no demand for them. On the other hand, 4 new shops (1 in each of the districts of Cachar, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur) were added to the list, in Cachar to meet the demand of the coolies working on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and in the other three districts to meet local requirements. Of the number sanctioned for settlement, 827 shops were settled, against 828 in 1894-95, and 32 shops remained temporarily closed, the bids offered not reaching the sanctioned upset prices.

The revenue demand on account of opium license fees and duty (net price) during the past two years was as follows; the license fees on account of *madak* and *chandu* are excluded, but the duty on opium used in the manufacture of *madak* and *chandu* is included:

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	14,539	16,745	+ 2,206	41,867	56,995	+ 15,128
Sylhet	11,567	12,001	+ 434	22,653	22,904	+ 251
Goálpára	4,636	4,692	+ 56	17,584	16,623	— 961
Kámrúp	24,592	25,993	+ 1,401	1,75,262	1,67,358	— 7,904
Darrang	39,661	46,827	+ 7,166	2,31,901	2,06,248	— 25,653
Nowgong	33,462	38,102	+ 4,640	2,68,804	2,53,969	— 14,835
Sibságar	70,495	63,739	— 6,756	4,41,862	4,34,722	— 7,140
Lakhimpur	83,171	88,869	+ 5,698	4,23,350	4,10,295	— 13,055
Hill districts	10,380	9,897	— 483	14,999	20,402	+ 5,403
Total	2,92,503	3,06,865	+ 14,362	16,38,282	15,89,516	— 48,766

The total revenue demand from opium showed a decrease of Rs. 34,404, or 1·78 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, the total revenue for the year having been Rs. 18,96,381, against Rs. 19,30,785 in 1894-95. This decrease was due entirely to a decrease of Rs. 48,766, or 2·97 per cent., in duty, license fees showing an increase of Rs. 14,362, or 4·91 per cent. The decrease in duty was, however, more apparent than real. Under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 436A. of the 24th January 1895, the cost-price of opium to be credited to the Opium Department was, from the 1st July 1895, raised from Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 8-8 per seer. This reduced the portion of the selling price of opium credited to the Excise Department of this province, and the result was that a sum of Rs. 50,297, which would otherwise have been credited to this province, was transferred to the credit of the Opium Department. Including the amount thus surrendered, the total net price of opium amounted to Rs. 16,39,313, against Rs. 16,38,282 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 1,531, instead of a decrease of Rs. 48,766. The increase in license fees was contributed to by all districts, except Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills. The largest increase, Rs. 7,166, occurred in Darrang, and the largest decrease, Rs. 6,756, in Sibságar. Under the head of duty, there was a decrease in all the Assam Valley districts, and an increase in the two Surma Valley districts and in the Khási Hills and the Nága Hills districts; the largest decrease (Rs. 25,653) occurred in Darrang, and the largest increase (Rs. 15,128) in Cachar. The incidence of increase and decrease in license fees and duty in each of the plains districts in 1895-96, as compared with the results of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:

District.	Increase or decrease from License fees.	Increase or decrease from Duty.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	+ 2,206	+ 15,128	+ 17,334
Sylhet	+ 434	+ 251	+ 685
Total Surma Valley Districts	+ 2,640	+ 15,379	+ 18,019
Goálpára	+ 56	— 961	— 905
Kámrúp	+ 1,401	— 7,904	— 6,503
Darrang	+ 7,166	— 25,653	— 18,487
Nowgong	+ 4,640	— 14,835	— 10,195
Sibságar	+ 6,756	— 7,140	— 13,896
Lakhimpur	+ 5,698	— 13,055	— 7,357
Total Assam Valley Districts	+12,205	— 69,548	— 57,343

The total increase of Rs. 17,334 in Cachar was due to both license fees and duty, but chiefly to duty, there having been an increase of 8 maunds in the quantity of opium issued, consequent on the influx of a large number of foreigners seeking work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. In Sylhet, the increase of Rs. 685 was contributed by both license fees and duty. Goálpára showed a decrease of Rs. 905, which was due to duty, and was attributed to a falling-off in the consumption of the drug in the district. Kámrúp showed an increase of Rs. 1,401 under license fees, and a decrease of Rs. 7,904 under duty, about one-third of the latter having been due to a falling-off in the consumption of the drug. The total decrease of Rs. 18,487 in Darrang was due to a falling-off of Rs. 25,653 in duty, license fees having yielded an increase of Rs. 7,166. The decrease under duty was due mainly to a diminished consumption in the sadr subdivision, owing to the enhancement of the retail price from 8 to 10 annas per *tola* in 1894-95 to a uniform rate of 12 annas in 1895-96. A decrease of Rs. 10,195 occurred in Nowgong, due to a falling-off of Rs. 14,835 in duty; license fees showed an increase of Rs. 4,640, due to the settlement of a larger number of shops than in the preceding year. The greater portion of the decrease under duty was owing to a falling-off in the quantity of opium issued from the Nowgong treasury to the vendors of the Nága and North Cachar Hills, the duty on which is credited to this district. In Sibságar, the decrease amounted to Rs. 13,896, due to both license fees and duty. The decrease of Rs. 6,756 under the former head was ascribed to the settlement of a smaller number of shops than in the preceding year, and to absence of competition at the auction sales; the falling-off under the latter head was due to the reduction in the provincial share of the sale proceeds of opium, referred to in the first paragraph of this section. In Lakhimpur, there was an increase of Rs. 5,698 in license fees, and a decrease of Rs. 13,055 in duty, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 7,357. The increase under license fees was obtained from both subdivisions of the district, owing to keen competition at the sales. The decrease under duty, as in the case of Sibságar, was due entirely to the reduction in the provincial share of the sale proceeds of opium. In the three hill districts, there was a total increase of Rs. 4,920 in the revenue, which was owing to an increase of Rs. 5,403 under duty, license fees showing a decrease of Rs. 483. This

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increase in duty was contributed in almost equal proportions by the three districts; the Gáro Hills showed a small decrease of Rs. 124 in license fees, due to ordinary fluctuations. Of the total provincial demand on account of opium, Rs. 72,239 were collected in advance in 1894-95, and the balance (Rs. 18,24,142), together with an excess collection of Rs. 381 and Rs. 91,871 realised in advance on account of the year 1896-97, was collected during the year under report. Thus, the total collections amounted to Rs. 19,16,394, against Rs. 19,31,623 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,229, or 0·78 per cent.

The consumption of opium during the past five years in the five districts of Assam Proper, to which the bulk of the consumption is confined, was as follows:

District.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	154	150½	154	147¼	145	— 2¼
Darrang	178	200¼	208	194¾	178¾	—16
Nowgong	231¼	211¼	203¾	209½	213½	+ 4
Sibságar	355¾	351	360¼	365¾	370¼	+ 4½
Lakhimpur	353½	329¾	353	355¾	355¾	...
Total	1,272½	1,242¾	1,279	1,273	1,263¼	— 9¾

The total consumption of opium in the province was 1,377 maunds 39 seers 12 chhataks, against 1,376 maunds 28 seers 11 chhataks in 1894-95, showing a small increase of 1 maund 11 seers 1 chhatak, or 0·09 per cent. The consumption was, however, less than in 1893-94. The increase was contributed to by all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, and the Gáro Hills. The largest decrease (16 maunds 3 seers 8 chhataks) took place in Darrang. The largest increase (7 maunds 39 seers 13 chhataks) occurred in Cachar. The increase in the consumption in Cachar, Nowgong, and Sibságar was due chiefly to the influx of labourers for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Madak and *chandu*.

342. The number of shops settled for the manufacture and sale of *madak* and *chandu* was 19, against 17 in 1894-95. In addition to these 19 shops, the permission granted in previous years to the lessees of three opium shops to deal in these compounds as well as in crude opium, was continued. The total revenue demand on account of license fees amounted to Rs. 4,634, against Rs. 4,560 in 1894-95, and the total revenue collections to Rs. 3,739, as compared with Rs. 4,414 in the preceding year. Eleven maunds 20 seers 8 chhataks of crude opium were converted into *madak* and *chandu*, against 9 maunds 38 seers 4 chhataks in 1894-95. The licensing of shops for the preparation and sale of *madak* and *chandu* has been discontinued since the 1st April 1896.

Offences against the Excise laws.

343. The table below shows the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the Excise and Opium laws in the past two years:

	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley districts	307	108	266	77	5,470	1,053	5,086	990
Assam „ „	404	365	354	310	7,089	7,207	6,725	6,622
Hill districts	26	44	21	29	216	411	161	211
Total	737	517	641	416	12,775	8,671	11,972	7,823

In 1895-96, 433 cases were brought to trial, against 606 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 173, or 28·5 per cent., owing principally to a decrease of 202 prosecutions for the manufacture and possession of *pachwai* in quantities above the legal limit. Such prosecutions are now discouraged. Eighty cases under the Opium Act and 304 under the Excise Act were of an important nature. Of the cases under the Opium Act, 70 were for the unlicensed possession and sale of excise opium, 9 for similar offences in respect of *madak* and *chandu*, and the remaining 1 for the illicit

cultivation of the poppy. Of the 304 cases under the Excise Act, 87 were offences connected with country spirits, 19 with excise *ganja*, 38 with hill *ganja*, 62 with wild *ganja* and *bhang*, 95 with *pachwai*, 2 with *tari*, and 1 with rum. Of the total number of cases reported and brought to trial during the year, convictions were obtained in 349, or 80·6 per cent. of the cases, and fines were imposed to the extent of Rs. 8,671, of which Rs. 7,823 were realised, and Rs. 5,977 were paid as rewards to informers and investigating police officers.

SECTION 3.

STAMPS.

344. As in previous years, the revenue was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

Realisation of stamp revenue.

345. The total gross receipts derived from the sale of stamps of all denominations used under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, and of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, together with duty and penalty levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,84,836, against Rs. 8,19,219 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 65,617, or 8·01 per cent. The revenue realised in 1895-96 is the highest on record.

Receipts of the Department.

The original sanctioned estimate of receipts was Rs. 8,30,000, which, on revision in September last, was raised to Rs. 8,60,000, the revision being calculated on the actual collections in the first four months of the year. The actual collections for the whole year, however, exceeded both the sanctioned and the revised estimates.

The following statement shows separately the revenue collected under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act for each year since 1874-75. Of the total revenue of the past year, 27·64 per cent. was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, and 72·36 per cent. under the Court Fees Act:

Year.	Revenue under the General Stamp Acts, XVII of 1869 and I of 1879.	Revenue under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Total revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,38,795	3,35,827	4,74,622
1875-76	1,44,950	3,61,165	5,06,115
1876-77	1,38,299	3,49,033	4,87,332
1877-78	1,67,079	3,81,094	5,48,173
1878-79	1,98,560	3,86,011	5,84,571
1879-80	2,13,861	3,96,482	6,10,343
1880-81	1,99,906	4,13,713	6,13,619
1881-82	1,93,339	4,43,781	6,37,120
1882-83	2,17,170	4,99,765	7,16,935
1883-84	2,06,774	5,40,877	7,47,651
1884-85	2,11,688	5,60,870	7,72,558
1885-86	2,23,400	5,59,319	7,82,719
1886-87	2,02,123	5,40,031	7,42,154
1887-88	1,84,834	6,01,992	7,86,826
1888-89	1,90,533	5,36,240	7,26,779
1889-90	2,12,890	5,90,138	8,03,033
1890-91	2,20,594	5,47,054	7,67,648
1891-92	2,29,831	5,90,993	8,20,824
1892-93	2,44,022	5,71,243	8,15,265
1893-94	2,44,927	6,02,248	8,47,175
1894-95	2,34,070	5,85,149	8,19,219
1895-96	2,44,541	6,40,295	8,84,836

The total revenue under stamps has fluctuated from year to year, and the decrease in 1894-95 has been followed by a large increase of Rs. 65,617 during the year under report. Both judicial and non-judicial stamps contributed to this increase, but the major portion of it came from the former head. Taking the revenue under the two Acts separately, it will be seen that the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act have shown continued expansion since 1888-89, with the exception of the year 1894-95, in which there was a temporary check, and the revenue of the year, though Rs. 386 less than that of 1893-94, is higher than that of any other preceding year. The collections under the Court Fees Act constitute the bulk of the stamp revenue. There have been fluctuations under this head since 1886-87, but the year under report has yielded a revenue of Rs. 38,047 in excess of any previous year.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

The following statement compares separately the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act in each district of the province during the past two years :

District.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.				Total.	
	Under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.		Under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	30,483	30,068	67,561	75,581	98,044	1,05,649
Sylhet	1,24,930	1,33,329	3,02,566	3,52,233	4,27,496	4,85,562
Goálpára	14,739	14,862	34,126	28,606	48,865	43,468
Kámrúp	17,919	16,897	57,065	50,087	74,984	66,984
Darrang	6,205	5,806	23,397	28,549	29,602	34,355
Nowgong	5,355	5,161	22,254	24,988	27,609	30,149
Sibságar	15,116	15,089	46,260	48,376	61,376	63,465
Lakhimpur	16,131	19,631	25,885	26,198	42,016	45,829
Nága Hills	395	265	1,347	1,289	1,742	1,554
Khási „	2,072	2,634	3,481	2,956	5,553	5,590
Gáro „	561	571	1,207	1,432	1,768	2,003
Manipur	164	228	...	...	164	228
Total	2,34,070	2,44,541	5,85,149	6,40,295	8,19,219	8,84,836

Of the increase of Rs. 65,617 in the total revenue of the year, Rs. 10,471, or 15·95 per cent., was contributed by non-judicial stamps, and Rs. 55,146, or 84·05 per cent., by judicial stamps. There was an increase in the revenue in all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and the Nága Hills, the largest increase, Rs. 58,066, occurring in Sylhet, and the largest decrease, Rs. 8,000, in Kámrúp. Of the districts which show an increase, Cachar showed a net increase of Rs. 7,605, due entirely to judicial stamps, non-judicial stamps showing a small decrease. This increase was almost entirely due to the increased sale of adhesive court-fee stamps, impressed court-fee stamps showing a falling-off. The increase is attributed to the increase in the number of civil suits and mutation cases in consequence of the progress of resettlement operations, as well as to increased process fees levied for the realisation of arrears of revenue. In Sylhet, the increase in the total revenue was contributed to by both judicial and non-judicial stamps, though the bulk of it (Rs. 49,667) came from the former head. The increase in the sale of judicial stamps is attributed, to some extent, to the institution of an increased number of civil suits of higher value than in the preceding year, but chiefly to the infliction of penalties for the non-payment of arrears of land revenue in the Jaintia Parganas, these penalties having been remitted in the preceding year on account of the deficiency of the rice crop in 1893-94. The increase under non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 8,399, and was mostly due to the increase of Rs. 8,646 in the sale of document stamps. In 1894-95, there was a decline of Rs. 13,647 in this class of stamps, and the year under report only shows a partial recovery under this head. The net increase in Darrang was Rs. 4,753, or 16·06 per cent., and was due to the increase of Rs. 5,152 under judicial stamps, consequent on the institution of a greater number of suits in 1895-96 than in the preceding year. In 1894-95, the receipts from this source showed a decrease of Rs. 1,825. In this district, there was a small decrease of Rs. 399 under non-judicial stamps. In Nowgong, also, the increase of Rs. 2,540 is due to judicial stamps, and is attributed to the larger number of civil suits and criminal cases instituted during the year, as well as to the higher value of the former. As in Darrang, there was in this district a falling-off under this head in 1894-95 to the extent of Rs. 2,593, and in 1895-96 the revenue has only reached its normal level. In Sibságar, a further increase of Rs. 2,089 occurred during the year under report. This increase was due solely to the increase of Rs. 2,116 in judicial stamps, there having been a decrease of Rs. 27 under non-judicial stamps. The improvement in the revenue under court-fee stamps was due to the increase in the number of civil suits and revenue mutation cases instituted, as well as to the issue of a large number of processes under section 58 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, for failure to comply with the provisions of section 50 of the said Regulation. Of the increase of Rs. 3,813 in Lakhimpur, Rs. 3,500 was due to non-judicial stamps, and was chiefly confined to a larger sale of 8-anna impressed stamps required for labour contracts, executed locally by coolies employed on tea gardens. In the Khási Hills the decrease of Rs. 525 under judicial stamps was more than balanced by the increase of

Rs. 562 under non-judicial stamps. The increase under the latter was due partly to the purchase by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of a large number of 8-anna non-judicial stamps, and partly to the increased sale of 1-anna revenue stamps. The decrease under judicial stamps is attributed to the diminution in the number of miscellaneous petitions filed. The increase in the Gáro Hills was chiefly under judicial stamps, and was due to the issue of a larger number of processes for realisation of land revenue. Turning to the districts which show a decrease, Kámrúp showed the largest decrease (Rs. 8,000) in the province. The larger portion of this decrease (Rs. 6,978) occurred under judicial stamps, and is due to the fact that in this district there has been a marked falling-off in the number of civil suits of high value instituted during the past two years. The decrease, Rs. 5,397, in the total revenue in Goálpára was due to the falling-off of Rs. 5,520 under judicial stamps, consequent also on a decrease in the number of civil suits. The small increase in non-judicial stamps was confined to the increase in the sale of 1-anna revenue stamps. The decrease of Rs. 188 in the Nága Hills was shared by both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The Deputy Commissioner attributes it to the fact that the work on the Kohima-Manipur cart road was practically finished during the year, and there was consequently a material decrease in the number of contractors employed in the district.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

346. Taking the eight plains districts of the province, the incidence of the stamp revenue per head of population was highest (3 annas 7 pie) in Sylhet and lowest (1 anna 5 pie) in Nowgong. The general incidence in the above eight districts in 1895-96 was 2 annas 10 pie, against 2 annas 7 pie in 1894-95.

Percentage of revenue.

347. Of the total revenue, Cachar contributed 11·94 per cent., Sylhet 54·88 per cent., Goálpára 4·91 per cent., Kámrúp 7·57 per cent., Darrang 3·88 per cent., Nowgong 3·41 per cent., Sibságar 7·71 per cent., Lakhimpur 5·18 per cent., and the three hill districts and Manipur 1·06 per cent.

Document stamps.

348. As in previous years, the principal source of revenue under the Indian Stamp Act was the sale-proceeds of document stamps. The total collections under this head amounted during the year to Rs. 2,19,304, against Rs. 2,10,393 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 8,911, or 4·24 per cent. The following statement shows the sale of these stamps in each district of the province during the past two years:

District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	27,851	26,848	...	1,003
Sylhet	1,16,693	1,25,339	8,646	...
Goálpára	12,274	12,212	...	62
Kámrúp	15,653	14,430	...	1,223
Darrang	5,170	4,717	...	453
Nowgong	4,383	4,294	...	89
Sibságar	12,994	12,988	...	6
Lakhimpur	13,491	16,252	2,761	...
Nága Hills	180	104	...	76
Khási „	1,213	1,604	391	...
Gáro „	491	516	25	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...
Total	2,10,393	2,19,304	11,823	2,912
Net increase	...	...	8,911	...

The sale-proceeds of this class of stamps showed an increase in the districts of Sylhet, Lakhimpur, the Khási and the Gáro Hills, and the results of the year were chiefly due to the increase in the first-named district. The causes of increase in the districts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur have already been explained. The only variations which require explanation are the decreases in Cachar and Kámrúp. In Cachar there was a continued increase under this head during the three years preceding 1895-96. The decrease of Rs. 1,003 in the latter year is attributed to the sadr subdivision of the district having recovered its normal condition after the scarcity of the past few years. The falling-off in Kámrúp was due to slackness in money-lending transactions on account of the failure of the mustard crop. The revenue under this head had been fairly stationary in this district during the preceding four years.

One-anna revenue stamps.

349. The total receipts from the sale of 1-anna revenue stamps amounted to Rs. 13,607 in 1895-96, against Rs. 12,384 in 1894-95, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,223. This increase was contributed to by all districts, except Sylhet, Nowgong, the Nága and the Gáro Hills. The largest increase (Rs. 578) was in Cachar, and was

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

due to the work on the Assam-Bengal Railway in this district. The increase of Rs. 306 in Goálpára was attributed to expansion of commercial business in the district, and in the Khási Hills (Rs. 191) to the increase in general business in the station of Shillong, while that in Sibságar (Rs. 122) was due to the work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The variations in the other districts were due to ordinary fluctuations.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

350. The receipts from this source were Rs. 290 in 1895-96, against Rs. 335 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 45. As in the preceding year, these stamps were issued in the two districts of the Surma Valley only.

Other general stamps.

351. The revenue from the sale of these stamps amounted to Rs. 6,667 in 1895-96, against Rs. 6,700 in 1894-95, showing a small decrease of Rs. 33. As in the previous year, these stamps were issued in all the plains districts and the Khási Hills. There were slight variations in the revenue in all these districts, except Darrang and Nowgong, in which the figures remained the same in both years.

Hundi stamps.

352. During the year under report, there was a small decrease of Rs. 126 under this class of stamps, the total sale-proceeds amounting to Rs. 476 in 1895-96, against Rs. 602 in 1894-95. In 1895-96 these stamps were issued in all the plains districts, and the largest variation was the decrease of Rs. 142 in Goálpára. Nearly half of the revenue from this source of the whole province was contributed by this district, and the decrease in the year was attributed to the fall in the price of jute, which limited the number of loans contracted by means of *hundis*.

Miscellaneous receipts.

353. The following statement compares the number of cases in which deficient duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts and Deputy Commissioners under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, and the amount of duty and penalty realised during the year under report, as compared with the figures for 1894-95:

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy Commissioners under section 37.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy Commissioners.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	28	11	178	86	4	3	22	17
Sylhet	49	47	293	305	222	184	1,581	1,381
Goálpára	10	16	70	104	8	9	43	50
Kámrúp	30	36	167	391	19	13	118	72
Darrang	23	17	177	89	2	5	7	17
Nowgong... ...	11	6	76	32	2	3	13	22
Sibságar	26	29	370	229	3	4	22	102
Lakhimpur ...	19	39	178	563	15	11	83	60
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	196	201	1,509	1,799	275	232	1,889	1,721

Compared with 1894-95, there was, in 1895-96, an increase of 5 in the number of cases under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, and of Rs. 290 in the amount of duty and penalty imposed and realised by Civil Courts in such cases. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were imposed under section 37 by the Deputy Commissioners decreased by 43, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 168 in duty and penalty. This was chiefly due to the district of Sylhet, in which alone there was a decrease of 38 cases with a decline of Rs. 200 in duty and penalty. This was explained by the fact that the unusual activity shown by the revenue officers in 1893-94 in impounding insufficiently-stamped documents produced the desired effect of rendering people more cautious in the observance of the stamp laws.

In addition to the above, Rs. 671 was paid during the year for the stamping, by the Collector of Calcutta, of documents drawn up on unstamped paper, and Rs. 6 was paid on account of adjudication fees. In 1894-95, Rs. 257 and Re. 1, respectively, were paid on the above accounts.

Judicial stamps.

354. The subjoined statement shows the total revenue obtained from the sale of court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies, and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps during the past two years.

District.	Court-fee stamps.				Stamps for copies.				Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.				Miscellaneous receipts.				Total.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	63,147	71,040	7,893	...	2,584	2,775	191	...	1,830	1,766	...	64	...	...	...	...	67,561	75,581	8,020	...
Sylhet	2,78,370	3,27,534	49,164	...	17,011	17,341	330	...	7,185	7,358	173	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,566	3,52,233	49,667	...
Goálpára	30,064	25,716	...	4,348	3,537	2,389	...	1,148	525	501	...	24	...	...	...	...	34,126	28,606	...	5,520
Kámrúp	53,751	47,140	...	6,611	2,414	2,016	...	398	900	931	31	...	...	...	...	...	57,065	50,087	...	6,978
Darrang	22,149	27,160	5,011	...	775	819	44	...	473	570	97	...	...	...	...	...	23,397	28,549	5,152	...
Nowgong	21,351	23,596	2,245	...	386	687	301	...	517	690	173	...	...	15	15	...	22,254	24,988	2,734	...
Sibságar	43,392	45,074	1,682	...	2,043	2,350	307	...	825	952	127	...	...	...	...	...	46,260	48,376	2,116	...
Lakhimpur	24,545	24,810	265	...	882	947	65	...	458	441	...	17	...	...	...	...	25,885	26,198	313	...
Nága Hills	1,321	1,258	...	63	10	19	9	...	15	12	...	3	1	...	...	1	1,347	1,289	...	58
Khási „	3,201	2,747	...	454	206	137	...	69	74	72	...	2	...	...	...	...	3,481	2,956	...	525
Gáro „	1,152	1,296	144	...	49	120	71	...	6	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,432	225	...
Total	5,42,443	5,97,371	54,928	...	29,897	29,600	...	297	12,808	13,309	501	...	1	15	14	...	5,85,149	6,40,295	55,146	...

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

The sale-proceeds of judicial stamps of all descriptions, as well as of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, showed an increase of Rs. 55,146, or 9·42 per cent., compared with 1894-95. This increase was due to all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, the Nága and the Khási Hills. The causes of increase or decrease have already been explained.

Court-fee stamps.

355. Sale-proceeds of court-fee stamps constitute the chief source of revenue under the Court Fees Act. There was a net increase of Rs. 54,928 under this head, compared with 1894-95. This was contributed by all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, the Nága and the Khási Hills. In 1894-95, the revenue from this source declined by Rs. 15,729, as compared with 1893-94 ; but during the year under report this has been more than made up, and the revenue was the highest that has ever been obtained in this province.

Stamps for copies.

356. The total receipts from the sale of stamps for copies amounted to Rs. 29,600, against Rs. 29,897, showing a small decrease of Rs. 297. This decrease was chiefly due to the decline of Rs. 1,148 in Goálpára. In 1894-95, there was an increase of Rs. 777 in this district, due to the institution of an unusually heavy civil suit between two rival zamindars. The increase in Cachar, Sylhet, Nowgong, and Sibságar is to be attributed to increase in litigation in these districts.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

357. The total receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 13,309, against Rs. 12,808 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 501, or 3·91 per cent. This increase was due to the districts of Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills. In Sylhet, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar, the increase followed the increased sale of adhesive court-fee stamps. No explanation has been given of the decrease of Rs. 64 in Cachar, where there was a large increase of Rs. 8,963 in the sale of adhesive court-fee stamps, nor of the increase of Rs. 31 in Kámrúp, which had a decrease of Rs. 2,351 in the last-named description of stamps.

Agreement of Comptroller's and departmental figures under receipts.

358. On comparing the figures Rs. 8,84,844-2-9 returned by the Comptroller, Assam, in his preliminary statement of treasury credits under stamps for the month of March 1896, with those (Rs. 8,84,836) compiled from the returns submitted by the District Officers, a difference of Rs. 8-2-9 is noticeable. This is due to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the departmental returns.

District charges.

359. The total charges on account of discount allowed on the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 7,376, against Rs. 7,068 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 308, due to the increase in the sale of these stamps during the year under report. The amount of discount allowed on the sale of judicial stamps, including stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, was Rs. 10,036, against Rs. 9,030 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 1,006. If, to the above charges under the two classes of stamps, Rs. 180, representing contingent charges, be added, the total district charges come to Rs. 17,592, against Rs. 16,318 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 1,274, or 7·81 per cent. The total district charges, as returned by the Comptroller, Assam, amount to Rs. 17,594-4-10, showing an excess of Rs. 2-4-10 only over the departmental accounts. This was due to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the district returns.

Refunds.

360. During the year, Rs. 5,830 were refunded on account of value of stamps, against Rs. 5,859 in 1894-95.

Including refunds, the total district charges paid in cash were Rs. 23,422, against Rs. 22,177 in 1894-95 ; thus, the total expenditure in 1895-96 exceeded that in 1894-95 by Rs. 1,245.

Deducting the total district charges paid in cash from the gross revenue collections under stamps, the net revenue of the past two years is shown below :

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	8,19,219	8,84,836
Deduct—Charges on account of discount, contingencies, and refunds ...	22,177	23,422
Net revenue	7,97,042	8,61,414

If to the cash payments of Rs. 23,422, Rs. 19,051 be added, being the cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from the Central Stores in Calcutta to the local and branch depôts in Assam, and which have been adjusted by book debit, the total expenditure of the department amounts to Rs. 42,473, against Rs. 43,805, and the net revenue to Rs. 8,42,363, against Rs. 7,75,414 in 1894-95.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in their Resolution No. 299, dated the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipts on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps and the district charges paid in cash under each head:

	Non-judicial stamps.	Judicial stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	2,44,541	6,40,295
Deduct—District charges, including refunds	9,160	14,262
Net revenue	2,35,381	6,26,033

Ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps.

361. The following statement shows the receipts in each district from the sale of ordinary and service postage stamps and telegraph stamps during the year 1895-96, compared with 1894-95:

District.	Ordinary postage stamps.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	39,653	43,770	2,554	3,043	7,560	7,951	49,767	54,764	4,997	...
Sylhet ...	60,927	64,521	7,184	7,257	4,458	4,414	72,569	76,192	3,623	...
Goálpára ...	14,985	14,897	2,084	2,548	8,889	8,262	25,958	25,707	...	251
Kámrúp ...	14,071	13,694	2,735	2,727	7,289	7,558	24,095	23,979	...	116
Darrang ...	22,962	23,698	2,201	2,789	4,712	4,410	29,875	30,897	1,022	...
Nowgong ...	13,832	14,046	980	1,181	1,086	1,115	15,898	16,342	444	...
Sibságar ...	42,093	44,051	3,193	4,192	10,275	11,170	55,561	59,413	3,852	...
Lakhimpur ...	31,567	34,462	2,490	2,301	5,990	8,114	40,047	44,877	4,830	...
Nága Hills ...	9,608	8,121	1,264	1,363	100	36	10,972	9,520	...	1,452
Khási „ ...	16,542	17,417	10,142	10,539	12,579	13,752	39,263	41,708	2,445	...
Gáro „ ...	1,241	1,283	458	524	...	...	1,699	1,807	108	...
Manipur ...	4,364	5,215	512	571	4,483	4,591	9,359	10,377	1,018	...
Total ...	2,71,845	2,85,175	35,797	39,035	67,421	71,373	3,75,063	3,95,583	20,520	...

The sale of ordinary postage stamps has showed a continued increase during the past three years, and during the year under report the increase amounted to Rs. 13,330. This was shared by all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Nága Hills. The largest increase (Rs. 4,117) occurred in Cachar, and the net largest in Sylhet (Rs. 3,594). As in the previous year, the increase in Cachar is accounted for by the construction work in progress on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and by the presence of the survey and settlement parties in the district. In Sylhet, it was mostly due to the increased facilities offered to the public by the opening of two new post offices and by the establishment of an increased number of letter-boxes at convenient places. The increase of Rs. 2,895 in Lakhimpur and of Rs. 1,958 in Sibságar was also large. The opening of three new post offices and the work in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway led to the increase in the district of Sibságar, while no special cause has been assigned for that in the Lakhimpur district. The only other variation worth noticing is the decrease of Rs. 1,487 in the Nága Hills.

Service labels.

362. The sale-proceeds of service postage labels during the year amounted to Rs. 39,035, against Rs. 35,797 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 3,238. The introduction of postal service stamps during 1895-96 is the principal cause of the increase.

Telegraph stamps.

363. The total receipt from telegraph stamps was Rs. 71,373 in 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 67,421 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 3,952. In 1894-95, the sale-proceeds of this class of stamps declined by Rs. 5,497, and this has been only partly made up during the year under report. The increase in 1895-96 was

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

contributed by the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, the Khási Hills, and Manipur, the largest increase (Rs. 2,124) occurring in Lakhimpur. This increase was partly due to the Hukong Valley expedition, and partly to ordinary fluctuations. The increase of Rs. 1,173 in the Khási Hills was also large. The variations in the remaining districts do not require any special notice.

Prosecutions.

364. During the year under report 28 prosecutions were instituted for offences against the stamp laws, against 39 in 1894-95, as per details given below :

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cachar	*Nil*	*Nil*
Sylhet	15	9
Goálpára	6	5
Kámrúp	5	*Nil*
Darrang	*Nil*	*Nil*
Nowgong	*Nil*	*Nil*
Sibságar	5	13
Lakhimpur	8	1
Total	39	28

It is rather curious to note the remarkable falling-off in the number of prosecutions during the past two years, as compared with the triennial period 1891-92 to 1893-94. In 1891-92, the number was 57, in 1892-93, 66, and in 1893-94, 81 ; so the figures for the year under report are only one half of those of 1891-92 and very little over one-third of those of 1893-94. This decrease must, in a large measure, be due to a falling-off in the activity exercised by District Officers in safeguarding the interests of the stamp revenue. In 1895-96, prosecutions for the violation of stamp laws were instituted in four districts only, *viz.*, Sylhet, Goálpára, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and of these, only Sibságar showed an increased number of cases. In Sylhet, 16 persons were brought to trial, of whom 10 persons in 8 cases were convicted and fined in the sum of Rs. 63, the whole of which was realised. The remaining 6 persons were acquitted. Of the 5 cases in Goálpára, 4 were disposed of during the year, and 1 remained pending at its close. In these 4 cases, 6 persons were convicted and fined in Rs. 35. In Sibságar, 24 persons were prosecuted in the 13 cases disposed of during the year. Of these, 11 persons were acquitted, and the remaining 13 were punished with fines amounting to Rs. 176. In Lakhimpur, there was only one case ; the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

In addition to the above prosecutions, a criminal case was instituted during the year in Nowgong under section 262, Indian Penal Code, for fraudulently using a defaced postage stamp. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were remitted on appeal. The case that remained pending at the close of the year 1894-95 in the district of Kámrúp was struck off during the year under report.

Licensed vendors.

365. There were 204 licensed stamp vendors in the province in 1895-96, against 196 in 1894-95, as per details given below :

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cachar	9*	11
Sylhet	102	103
Goálpára	20	20
Kámrúp	27	30
Darrang	8	9
Nowgong	7	7
Sibságar	8	9
Lakhimpur	10	10
Nága Hills	...	...
Khási „	1	1
Gáro „	4	4
Total	196	204

* Revised figures.

There was an increase in the number of licensed stamp vendors in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sibságar, while in the remaining districts there was no change. As in previous years, the naib tahsildárs of Hakaluki and Kanairghat in the district of Sylhet continued to sell court-fee stamps to persons paying in revenue. In addition to the 204 licensed vendors shown above, 250

postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold 1-anna revenue stamps to the public, against 240 postal officials who sold this description of stamps in 1894-95. Details under this head are as follows : SECTION 6. *Rubber.*

	Number.		Amount.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Cachar	24	23	1,102	1,671
Sylhet	46	46	1,297	1,215
Goálpára	31	32	903	1,183
Kámrúp	26	25	330	421
Darrang	19	19	360	399
Nowgong	18	14	675	600
Sibságar	40	52	809	994
Lakhimpur	26	29	1,415	1,459
Nága Hills	6	6	214	161
Khási „	3	3	275	300
Gáro „	1	1	42	24
Total	240	250	7,422	8,427

The value of 1-anna revenue stamps sold in the year under report through the agency of postal officials amounted to Rs. 8,427, or an increase of Rs. 1,005 over the previous year, so that the increase in the number of sub and branch postmasters who are authorised to sell these stamps has proved of advantage to the stamp revenue, and has been of great convenience to the public.

366. There was no case of fraudulent abstraction of adhesive court-fee or other stamps from the records of any of the courts or offices in the province.

Fraudulent abstraction of stamps.

The rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps, and those for the periodical examination of the stock of stamps, were observed.

SECTION 4.

ELEPHANTS.

367. Elephant hunting was only carried on in the Assam Valley. The season was a successful one, and the revenue from royalty increased in all districts in which *maháls* were settled, but, as only 22 *maháls* were leased as compared with 28 in the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 11,297 in the total receipts. The settlement of the Khási and Jaintia and Nága Hills *maháls* expired on 31st March 1895. The *maháls* in the Nága Hills were allowed to rest, and those in the Khási and Jaintia Hills remained unsettled from want of an adequate bid. Rupees 11,355 were realised from license fees and Rs. 27,800 on account of royalty. The total number of elephants captured was 238, distributed as follows: The Eastern Duárs (Goálpára) 1, Kámrup 16, Darrang 49, Nowgong 25, Sibságar 70, and Lakhimpur 77.

Elephants.

SECTION 5.

LAC.

368. The only receipt under this head was Rs. 66, realised from the sale of 20 seers of lac from the unclassed forests in Sylhet, and from the sale of the lac *mahál* in the Sibságar district.

Lac.

SECTION 6.

RUBBER.

369. The outturn of home and foreign grown rubber, on which duty was paid, aggregated 3,234 maunds, against 3,428 maunds in the previous year. The decrease of 194 maunds was due to the Government forests in the Darrang Division having been closed during the year, and to about 300 maunds of rubber in the Lakhimpur

Rubber.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

Division having been kept in stock locally for export after refinement. The following statement compares the quantity of rubber collected in Government forests and imported from foreign territory and the revenue derived from this product in each forest division, during the past two years :

Division.	Home rubber.				Foreign rubber				Total.				Difference in 1895-96.
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.
Cachar	17	205	2	20	67	801	56	669	84	1,006	58	689	— 26
Sylhet	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	34	..	..	— 3
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	28	340	29	344	28	340	29	344	+ 1
Kámrúp	..	..	2	22	39	470	23	276	39	470	25	298	— 14
Darrang	204	4,137	..	12	895	10,741	1,168	14,020	1,099	14,878	1,168	14,032	+ 69
Nowgong	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	+ 2
Sibságar and Nága Hills ..	..	..	28	336	24	293	11	136	24	293	39	472	+ 15
Lakhimpur	698	8,376	615	7,375	1,396	16,745	1,233	14,795	2,094	25,121	1,848	22,170	—246
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	57	681	65	789	..	..	..	..	57	681	65	789	+ 8
Total	979	13,433	714	8,575	2,449	29,390	2,520	30,240	3,428	42,823	3,234	38,815	—194

SECTION 7.

INCOME TAX ACT, II OF 1886.

System of assessment and revision.

370. The agency employed and the procedure followed in the assessment of the tax were the same as in previous years. Excluding Government servants and employés of Local authorities, the majority of the assessees under Part I of the Act were the employés, either of Tea Companies, or of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. The tax assessed on the salaries of the whole of the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company was collected by the Chief Auditor of the Railway from 1st April 1895. The assessment in the Brahmaputra Valley districts under Part IV of the Act was, as in previous years, revised chiefly on information supplied by tahsildárs and mauzadárs.

Gross and net receipts.

371. The following is a summary of the financial results of the last ten years :

Year.	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1,93,097	1,87,163
1887-88	2,20,008	2,16,804
1888-89	2,14,486	2,12,993
1889-90	2,20,059	2,18,397
1890-91	2,14,662	2,12,795
1891-92	2,20,985	2,18,711
1892-93	2,26,311	2,24,895
1893-94	2,60,631	2,59,115
1894-95	2,73,868	2,72,011
1895-96	3,03,143	3,00,189

The net receipts in 1895-96 were the highest on record since the introduction of the Act, the actual receipts from all sources, Rs. 3,03,143, having exceeded the estimates by Rs. 28,143. The receipts show an increase of more than 60 per cent. within the last decade.

Total assessment and collection of tax in each district.

372. The following statement shows the total assessment and collection of the tax under all parts of the Act. It excludes advance collections made in 1894-95, but includes advance collections for 1896-97:

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	30,966	1,924	32,890	28,485	895	29,380
Sylhet	73,246	934	74,180	71,908	924	72,832
Goálpára	21,764	121	21,885	21,617	35	21,652
Kámrúp	13,833	38	13,871	13,773	38	13,811
Darrang	17,734	1,062	18,796	16,454	838	17,292
Nowgong	9,605	269	9,874	9,498	204	9,702
Sibságar	40,043	1,759	41,802	36,767	1,441	38,208
Lakhimpur	43,795	2,160	45,955	39,986	1,846	41,832
Nága Hills	3,165	656	3,821	3,165	656	3,821
Khási and Jaintia Hills	12,742	5,132	17,874	12,742	5,132	17,874
Gáro Hills	1,918	...	1,918	2,017	...	2,017
Forest Department	2,668	...	2,668	2,668	...	2,668
Manipur	826	...	826	826	...	826
Assam-Bengal Railway Company ...	30,296	260	30,556	30,296	260	30,556
Total	3,02,601	14,315	3,16,916	2,90,202	12,269	3,02,471

The total collections amounted to Rs. 3,02,471, against Rs. 2,72,701 in 1894-95, or an increase of 10·91 per cent. As regards variations in collections, as compared with the previous year, the districts come in the following order, the increase or decrease being shown against each :—Lakhimpur (+ Rs. 8,394), Sylhet (+ Rs. 2,213), Cachar (+ Rs. 2,155), Goálpára (+ Rs. 2,092), Darrang (+ Rs. 1,320), Sibságar (+ Rs. 602), Nága Hills (+ Rs. 402), Nowgong (+ Rs. 22), Gáro Hills (— Rs. 77), Kámrúp (— Rs. 398), and Khási and Jaintia Hills (— Rs. 17,626). The large increase in Lakhimpur was due mainly to the assessments on commissions earned by tea-planters having been unusually large. The tea season of 1894 was a very prosperous one, and the managers' commissions on the profits of that year, which were paid in 1895, were exceptionally high. The decrease in the Khási and Jaintia Hills was owing to the collection of income tax from the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway having been transferred from the Deputy Commissioner of the Khási and Jaintia Hills to the Chief Auditor of the Railway.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

373. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the collections under the several sources, excluding penalties and fines, and the percentage which each source bears to the total collections, as compared with 1894-95 :

Sources of income.	Number of assessees.			Amount of tax.			Percentage to total tax.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Part I—								
Salaries, etc., paid by Government.	861	840	— 21	44,454	44,749	+ 295	16·30	14·78
Ditto ditto Local authorities.	75	70	— 5	979	974	— 5	·38	·32
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9(1).	1,370	1,561	+191	80,289	94,684	+ 14,395	29·44	31·30
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9(2).	1,054	825	+229	32,002	44,476	+ 12,474	11·74	14·70
Total Part I	3,360	3,296	— 64	1,57,724	1,84,883	+ 27,159	57·86	61·12
Part II.—Profits of Companies ...	4	4	...	1,117	175	— 942	·40	·06
„ III.—Interest on securities ...	...	...	...	299	160	— 139	·11	·05
„ IV.—Other sources ...	5,087	5,062	— 25	1,13,561	1,17,253	+ 3,692	41·63	38·77
Grand total	8,451	8,362	— 89	2,72,701	3,02,471	+ 29,770	...	...

Eight hundred salaries, 38 pensions, and 2 gratuities were taxed, against 820, 40, and 1, respectively, in the previous year. The Khási and Jaintia Hills district showed both the highest number of assessees and the largest realisations. Excluding the tax on salaries, etc., paid by Government, the initial assessment under Part I stood at Rs. 1,35,897 on 2,298 persons, against Rs. 1,23,312 on 2,447 persons in the previous year ; after revision the figures stood at Rs. 1,38,278 on 2,347 persons. This increase in the final demand was contributed to by both the Brahmaputra and the Surma Valley districts, and was due partly to the discovery of new assessees and partly to increases in the salaries drawn by some of the old assessees.

One application was received at Shillong in the Khási and Jaintia Hills for composition of income tax assessable under Part IV of the Act. It was admitted for one year (1895-96) only, and an agreement was executed by the assessee in the terms of section 31 (2) of the Act. No assessee compounded for the payment of the tax in any other district.

The demand under Part II of the Act (Profits of Companies) amounted to Rs. 1,197, against Rs. 1,117 in the previous year. This increase was due mainly to the "Cachar Marine, Fire, Life Insurance, and Banking Company, Limited," having come under assessment for the first time during the year under review. Of the total demand, only Rs. 175 were collected during the year. The balance, Rs. 1,022, accrued in Lakhimpur ; it was realised after the close of the year.

Rupees 160 were assessed and realised from interest on securities, against Rs. 299 in the previous year under Part III.

The following table compares the total collections under Part IV in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys and the Hill districts separately for the past two years :

	Tax under Part IV.		Percentage of the tax to total collections.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Brahmaputra Valley	56,214	59,199	20·61	19·53
Surma „	52,209	52,432	19·14	17·29
Hill districts	5,966	6,180	2·18	2·04
Total	1,14,389	1,17,811	41·93	38·86

374. No fine was imposed by any Magistrate in connection with the realisation of the tax under the Act. The penalties imposed were, as usual, in most cases, for defaults in payment on the appointed date. In Cachar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur, such penalties were realised under Part I of the Act, and in Sylhet, Goálpára, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills under Part IV of the Act. The statement below gives details for each district:

Fines and penalties.

District.	Part I.			Part IV.		
	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	6	51	51	...	...	...
Sylhet	4	43	43	94	524	515
Goálpára	...	...	...	3	10	10
Lakhimpur	2	10	10	...	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	2	18	18
Total	12	104	104	99	552	543

Total demand ... ... (Rs. 104 + Rs. 552 =) Rs. 656

„ collections ... ... (Rs. 104 + Rs. 543 =) Rs. 647

The total demand for 1894-95 was Rs. 1,168, and the total collections Rs. 1,133.

375. The following is a comparative statement of the revisional work of the Collectors for the last two years:

Revision by Collector.

	Total number of assessees.	Number of objections.	Petitions rejected.	Assessment reduced.	Entirely exempted.	Pending disposal.
1894-95	5,377	1,104*	672	166	268	2
1895-96	5,341	906†	468	109	322	9
Total increase or decrease	—36	—198	—204	—57	+54	+7

376. Of 577 persons whose petitions of objection were either rejected or only partially granted by the Collector, 23, or 3·99 per cent., filed applications for revision before the Commissioner. The table below compares the results for 1894-95 and 1895-96:

Revision by Commissioner.

	Number of applications filed.	Number rejected.	Assessment modified.	Assessment cancelled.	Pending disposal.
1894-95	41‡	34	4	4	2
1895-96	23§	17	1	6	1
Increase or decrease	—18	—17	—3	+2	—1

No appeal was preferred to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and only one appeal (from the Khási and Jaintia Hills) was preferred to the Chief Commissioner; this appeal was rejected as time-barred.

377. Two prosecutions were instituted in the South Sylhet subdivision, but they had not been disposed of at the close of the year. No prosecutions were instituted in other parts of the province. The following abstract gives comparative statistics of processes issued on defaulters during the past two years:

Coercive processes.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase + or decrease —.
Number of processes issued	3,392	3,776	+ 384
Ditto of cases in which moveable property was attached.	388	495	+ 107
Ditto ditto moveable property was sold ...	15	11	— 4
Ditto ditto immoveable property was attached	2	...	— 2

* Excludes 4 cases pending at the close of 1893-94.
† „ 2 „ „ „ „ 1894-95.
‡ Excludes 3 cases pending at the close of 1893-94.
§ „ 2 „ „ „ 1894-95.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

The average percentage of the number of processes issued to persons assessed under Part I of the Act increased from 49·59 in 1894-95 to 52·19, and that under Part IV increased from 42·87 to 50·40. Moveable property was attached in 495 cases, against 388 in the previous year, but there were only 11 sales, against 15 in 1894-95. There were no cases of attachment or sale of immoveable property.

Expenditure.

378. The figures of expenditure of the two years ending 31st March 1896 are compared below :

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase + or decrease —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	1,111	1,585	+ 474
Travelling allowance	7	9	+ 2
Commission	141	868	+ 727
Contingencies	44	30	— 14
Total	1,303	2,492	+ 1,189

The increase under the head "Commission" was due to the commission granted to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for collecting the tax from their employés.

The refunds made during the year amounted to Rs. 462, as compared with Rs. 554 in 1894-95, or a decrease of Rs. 92.

Classification of assessees.

379. The statement below gives an abstract of the classification, together with the proportion of each class of assessees to total assessees and of the tax paid by each class to total collections :

Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections.
		Rs.		
Salaries, etc., paid by Government	840	44,749	10·04	14·79
Ditto ditto Local authorities	70	974	·84	·32
Ditto ditto Companies	2,386	1,39,160	28·53	46·01
Profits of Companies	4	175	·05	·06
Interest on securities	...	160	...	·05
Professions	692	15,515	8·28	5·13
Commerce	2,436	62,801	29·13	20·76
Transport, etc.	71	1,022	·85	·34
Trade	1,544	24,685	18·46	8·16
Manufacture	132	1,895	1·59	·63
Property	113	9,350	1·35	3·09
Miscellaneous (comprising commissions paid to mauzadárs and rewards for passing examinations)	74	1,985	·88	·66
Total	8,362	3,02,471	100·	100·

The classes which yielded the bulk of the tax were (1) salaries, etc., paid by Companies, (2) commerce, (3) salaries, etc., paid by Government, and (4) trade. This order has remained unaltered since 1892-93.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Areas of registration of births and deaths.

380. The only change made during the year in the areas from which vital statistics were collected was in the case of the Dhubri compulsory registration circle, which was extended so as to coincide with the municipal boundaries of the town.

Statistics of births and deaths in the province.

381. The number of births and deaths registered during 1894 and 1895, and the birth and death-rates, calculated on the population according to the census of 1891, were as follow :

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille of population.		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
I.—Surma Valley—									
Cachar	367,542	11,816	11,426	8,793	11,771	32·15	31·09	23·93	32·01
Sylhet	2,154,593	73,281	73,362	60,869	69,866	34·01	34·05	28·25	32·43
Total Surma Valley ...	2,522,135	85,097	84,788	69,662	81,637	33·74	33·62	27·62	32·37
II.—Assam Valley—									
Goálpára	452,304	18,136	19,128	19,538	19,324	40·09	42·29	43·20	42·72
Kámrúp	634,249	16,179	15,587	17,502	18,959	25·51	24·58	27·60	29·89
Darrang	307,761	7,503	7,510	10,202	11,620	24·38	24·40	33·15	37·76
Nowgong	344,141	7,637	7,596	14,315	14,550	22·19	22·07	41·60	42·28
Sibságar	457,274	12,576	12,373	13,683	13,180	27·50	27·05	29·92	28·82
Lakhimpur ...	254,053	7,720	7,381	8,157	8,915	30·38	29·05	32·10	35·09
Total Assam Valley ...	2,449,782	69,751	69,575	83,398	86,548	28·47	28·40	34·04	35·33
III.—Gáro Hills (selected area only).	27,725	716	1,019	832	826	25·82	36·75	30·01	29·79
IV.—Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas only).	49,167	1,305	1,268	1,031	1,119	26·54	25·79	20·96	22·76
V.—Nága Hills (Kohima) ...	1,781	52	36	47	45	29·20	20·21	26·39	25·27
Grand total ...	5,050,590	156,921	156,686	154,970	170,175	31·07	31·02	30·68	33·69

The recorded birth-rate was 31·02, as compared with 31·07 per 1,000 in 1894. The normal birth-rate of the province has been estimated at 48 per 1,000, and it would appear that more than 30 per cent. of the total number of births in the areas in which births are registered were not reported. The reported birth-rate in the Goálpára district rose from 40·09 to 42·29 per 1,000. In the other districts of the province, the birth-rates were almost the same as, or somewhat less than, the rates recorded in the previous year. As in 1894, the rate for Nowgong, 22·07 per 1,000, was conspicuously low, a result due largely to the presence of *kála-azár* in the district. The registered death-rate of the province was 33·69 per 1,000 of population, or 3·01 per 1,000 greater than the

SECTION I. *Births and Deaths.*

death-rate recorded in 1894. The normal death-rate of the province is estimated at 42 per 1,000, and 19 per cent. of the deaths would, therefore, appear to have escaped registration. The death-rate was 2·67 per 1,000 greater than the registered birth-rate. The highest death-rates, 42·72 and 42·28 per 1,000, were recorded in the Goálpára and Nowgong districts, respectively. The death-rates recorded in the Goálpára and Sibságar districts, and at Kohima, were somewhat lower than those recorded in the previous year, but in all other districts the registered death-rates were higher than they were in 1894. The death-rate in the Darrang district rose from 33·15 to 37·76 per 1,000, owing to a large increase in the number of deaths reported from the Mangaldai subdivision, where *kála-azár* was prevalent. The recorded birth-rate was higher than the death-rate in the Sylhet district, and in the areas of the Khási and Jaintia Hills under registration, but in all other districts the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate. As in the previous year, in the province, as a whole, there were 108 male to every 100 female births registered, and the male and female deaths registered were in the proportion of 113 to 100.

382. The number of births and deaths registered in sadr and subdivisional towns in which the registration of vital statistics is compulsory is given in the following table :

Statistics of births and deaths in the sadr and subdivisional towns.

Sadr towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Birth-rate per mille of population.	Death-rate per mille of population.
Silchar	7,523	142	342	18·87	45·46
Sylhet	14,027	238	421	16·96	30·01
Dhubri	4,825	83	220	17·20	45·60
Gauháti	10,817*	193	450	17·84	41·60
Tezpur	4,011	89	291	22·19	72·55
Nowgong	4,815	88	238	18·27	49·43
Sibságar	5,249	141	128	26·86	24·38
Dibrugarh	9,876	289	634	29·26	64·20
Shillong	6,720	150	99	22·32	14·58
Kohima	1,781	36	45	20·21	25·27
Tura	1,046	65	53	62·14	50·67
Total	70,690	1,514	2,921	21·42	41·32

Subdivisional towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Birth-rate per mille of population.	Death-rate per mille of population.
Hailákándi	650	19	21	29·23	32·31
Karimganj	3,349	76	122	22·69	36·48
Maulvi Bázár	2,629	57	74	21·68	28·15
Habiganj	4,161	110	143	26·44	34·35
Sunámganj	3,139	91*	93	28·99	29·63
Goálpára	5,440	177	210	32·53	38·60
Barpeta	11,887*	447	833	37·60	70·08
Mangaldai	699	6	48	8·58	68·67
Jorhát	2,159	52	99	24·08	45·85
Golághát	2,211	70	123	31·66	55·63
North Lakhimpur	1,244	67	46	53·86	36·98
Total	37,568	1,172	1,812	31·20	48·23

* Includes compulsory registration area outside the municipality.

The registered birth-rate of sadr towns was 21·42 per 1,000, as against 24·57 per 1,000, the rate recorded in 1894, and the death-rate was 41·32 per 1,000, as compared with 36·98 per 1,000 in the previous year. The recorded birth-rate in sadr towns was much lower than the rate recorded in the province as a whole, partly on account of the preponderance of males over females in these towns, but principally in consequence of defective registration. In Sylhet, the recorded birth-rate was only 16·96 per 1,000, although in 1891 the proportion of females to males in that town was 76 to 100. The highest birth-rate, 29·26 per 1,000, was recorded in Dibrugarh. The death-rates of Tezpur and Dibrugarh towns, 72·55 and 64·20 per 1,000, respectively, were very high. In the subdivisional towns in which the registration of vital statistics is compulsory, the birth-rate was 31·20 per 1,000, almost exactly the same as that registered in the province as a whole, and somewhat higher than the rate registered in 1894. The death-rate recorded in subdivisional towns was 48·23, as compared with 36·79 per 1,000 recorded in 1894. The death-rates registered in Barpeta and Mangaldai, 70·08 and 68·67 per 1,000, respectively, were very high. There were 192 persons prosecuted and 142 convicted under the Compulsory Registration Act, as against 200 prosecutions and 197 convictions in 1894.

Number of deaths from the chief causes of mortality.

383. The number of deaths registered under the chief causes of mortality during 1894 and 1895 and the average number registered from the same causes during the five years 1889-93 are given in the following table:

Causes of mortality.	Registered deaths for the past seven years under the chief causes of mortality.		
	1894.	1895.	Average, 1889-93.
Cholera	13,497	18,962	20,194
Small-pox	3,997	3,849	2,021
Fevers	85,102	92,359	79,061
Dysentery and diarrhœa	14,769	15,523	14,804
Injuries	1,773	1,885	1,803
Other causes	34,953	36,726	31,559
All causes	154,091	169,304	149,442

There were 18,962 deaths registered from cholera, considerably more than the number registered in 1894, but somewhat less than the average number recorded during the five years 1889-93. The highest registered death-rates, 8·14 and 6·73 per 1,000, were recorded in the Kámrúp and Goálpára districts, respectively. There were 3,849 small-pox deaths registered, rather less than the number registered from this cause in 1894, but nearly double the average number registered during the five years 1889-93. Of the total number of small-pox deaths registered, 2,063 were recorded in the Sylhet district. There were 532 deaths registered from this cause in the Goálpára district, as against 2,762 in the previous year. Of the 701 deaths from small-pox in the Kámrúp district, 433 occurred in the town of Barpeta. There were 92,359 deaths registered from fevers, as against 85,102 in 1894. In the Sylhet district, the deaths from fever rose from 24,953 in 1894 to 32,356 in 1895, and, as compared with the previous year, the mortality from this cause was also considerably greater in the Cachar and Nowgong districts. In the Kámrúp district, the mortality fell from 14,176 in 1894 to 11,177 in 1895. Of the total deaths from fever, 15,894 were reported under *kála-azár*, as against 13,164 registered from that cause in 1894. Of the *kála-azár* deaths, 11,027 occurred in the Nowgong district, 2,477 in the Darrang district, 2,069 in the Kámrúp district, and 265 in the Goálpára district. There were 15,523 deaths recorded from dysentery and diarrhœa, as against 14,769 deaths from these causes in 1894. In accordance with the experience of previous years, the death-rates from these causes were high in the Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and Cachar districts, and were low in the Kámrúp and Goálpára districts.

SECTION 2.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Provincial figures of immigration.

384. The following table shows the immigration of all classes of coolies imported into the province for labour on tea and other estates during the past two years :

		1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Act ...	Sardari adults	9,743	8,988	— 755	— 7·7
	Contractors' „	13,980	21,847	+ 7,867	+ 54·9
Non-Act adults		11,983	25,666	+ 13,683	+114·1
Total		35,706	56,501	+ 20,795	+ 58·2
Children		10,824	16,336	+ 5,512	+ 50·9
Grand total		46,530	72,837	+26,307	+ 56·5

The total number of immigrants who entered the province in 1895 was far in excess of that of the previous year, and was more than double the number reported in 1890. The number of sardári adults, after increasing from 1890 to 1892, steadily decreased in the following three years, and Act adults imported through contractors were nearly two-and-a-half times as numerous in 1895 as those brought into the province by sardárs. The number of children imported rose from 10,824 to 16,336; the proportion of children to total importation was practically the same as in 1894, a result which may be considered satisfactory when the large increase in the total number of importations is taken into account.

District and valley statistics of immigration.

385. The following table compares the statistics of immigration during the past two years for each division and tea district of the province :

District.	Act adults.			Non-Act adults.			Total of Act and non-Act adults.			Children.			Grand total, including children.		
	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar ..	1,645	2,402	+ 46·02	3,267	7,882	+141·26	4,912	10,284	+109·36	616	1,062	+ 72·40	5,528	11,346	+ 105·2
Sylhet ..	2,017	4,859	+140·45	5,589	13,731	+145·67	7,606	18,581	+144·29	3,075	7,869	+155·90	10,681	26,450	+147·63
Total Surma Valley	3,662	7,252	+ 98·03	8,856	21,613	+144·05	12,518	28,865	+130·58	3,691	8,931	+ 141·96	16,209	37,796	+133·17
Kámrúp ..	149	150	+ 0·67	47	37	— 21·27	196	187	— 4·59	39	53	+ 35·89	235	240	+ 2·12
Darrang ..	4,440	5,590	+ 25·90	289	448	+ 55·02	4,729	6,038	+ 27·68	932	1,885	+ 102·21	5,661	7,923	+ 39·95
Nowgong ..	1,395	1,880	+ 34·76	174	171	— 1·72	1,569	2,051	+ 30·72	384	489	+ 27·34	1,953	2,540	+ 30·05
Sibságar ..	7,325	7,298	— 0·37	907	1,297	+ 42·99	8,232	8,595	+ 4·40	3,145	2,526	— 19·68	11,377	11,121	— 2·25
Lakhimpur ..	6,750	8,665	+ 28·33	1,710	2,100	+ 22·80	8,462	10,765	+ 27·21	2,633	2,452	— 6·87	11,095	13,217	+ 19·12
Total Assam Valley	20,061	23,583	+ 17·55	3,127	4,053	+ 29·61	23,188	27,636	+ 19·19	7,133	7,405	+ 3·81	30,321	35,041	+ 15·56
Grand total ..	23,723	30,835	+ 29·97	11,983	25,666	+114·18	35,706	56,501	+ 58·24	10,824	16,336	+ 50·92	46,530	72,837	— 56·54

The table shows that, though every district except Sibságar contributed to the total increase in the number of immigrants, it was the Surma Valley districts that were mainly responsible for the abnormal rise in the figures. In those districts, the number of immigrants exceeded that reported in 1894 by no less than 133 per cent.

386. The following statement gives the nationality of the adult immigrants, and shows their sex and the agency by which Act immigrants were recruited:

Nationality of immigrants.

Nationality of immigrants.		Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
		Garden sardárs.		Contractors.					
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal.									
Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas.	Men ..	3,471	2,916	4,648	4,600	1,711	3,096	9,830	10,612
	Women ..	3,009	2,373	3,542	3,820	1,452	1,564	8,003	7,757
	Total	6,480	5,289	8,190	8,420	3,163	4,660	17,833	18,369
Behar	Men ..	455	403	506	1,126	585	1,604	1,546	3,133
	Women ..	350	337	333	801	429	519	1,112	1,657
	Total	805	740	839	1,927	1,014	2,123	2,658	4,790
Bengal Proper and Orissa	Men ..	566	403	1,142	1,201	860	1,567	2,568	3,171
	Women ..	563	336	1,228	1,099	645	818	2,436	2,253
	Total	1,129	739	2,370	2,300	1,505	2,385	5,004	5,424
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ..	326	524	603	2,239	2,968	8,004	3,897	10,767
	Women ..	212	288	422	1,535	2,423	6,367	3,057	8,190
	Total	538	812	1,025	3,774	5,391	14,371	6,954	18,957
Central Provinces ..	Men ..	242	777	611	3,070	396	1,301	1,249	5,148
	Women ..	170	301	413	2,001	182	482	765	2,784
	Total	412	1,078	1,024	5,071	578	1,783	2,014	7,932
Madras	Men ..	181	182	358	200	86	238	625	620
	Women ..	151	134	168	141	32	74	351	349
	Total	332	316	526	341	118	312	976	969
Bombay	Men ..	1	..	3	9	4	3	8	12
	Women ..	..	..	2	3	3	..	5	3
	Total	1	..	5	12	7	3	13	15
Nepal	Men ..	33	11	1	2	19	29	53	42
	Women ..	13	3	..	..	7	..	20	3
	Total	46	14	1	2	26	29	73	45
Assam	Men ..	..	..	..	..	181	..	181	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	181	..	181	..
Total	Men ..	5,275	5,216	7,872	12,417	6,810	15,842	19,957	33,505
	Women ..	4,468	3,772	6,108	9,400	5,173	9,824	15,749	22,996
Grand total		9,743	8,988	13,980	21,847	11,983	25,666	35,706	56,501

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

These figures are remarkable as evidencing a very large increase in the number of non-Act immigrants, and of immigrants recruited by contractors, while there was a decrease in the number of immigrants recruited by sardárs.

The following table shows the relative order in which each of the principal localities of recruitment stands in respect of Act and non-Act importations:

(*a*) *Act Importations.*

Locality of recruitment.	Recruited by		Total number of labourers imported during 1895.
	Garden sardárs.	Contractors.	
(1) Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas	5,289	8,420	13,709
(2) Central Provinces	1,078	5,071	6,149
(3) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	812	3,774	4,586
(4) Bengal Proper and Orissa	739	2,300	3,039
(5) Behar	740	1,927	2,667

(*b*) *Non-Act Importations.*

	Number of coolies imported.
(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,371
(2) Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas...	4,660
(3) Bengal Proper and Orissa...	2,385
(4) Behar	2,123
(5) Central Provinces	1,783

The relative positions of the various areas of recruitment changed considerably in respect of Act importations. In 1894, the number of Act immigrants from the Central Provinces was inconsiderable, but in 1895 the figures rose from 1,436 to 6,149, and the Central Provinces stood second on the list. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh went above Bengal Proper and Orissa and Behar. The order in respect of non-Act importations remained unchanged.

Female immigrants.

387. The proportion of women to the total number of adult immigrants from the principal areas of recruitment is shown below:

Locality of recruitment.	Percentage of women to total adult immigrants among							
	Sardári immigrants.		Contractors' immigrants.		Non-Act immigrants.		All adult immigrants.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas ...	46·4	44·8	43·2	45·4	45·9	33·5	44·8	42·2
Behar	43·5	45·5	39·7	41·5	42·3	24·4	41·8	34·5
Bengal Proper and Orissa	49·8	45·4	51·8	47·8	42·8	34·3	48·7	41·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	39·4	35·5	41·1	40·6	44·9	44·3	43·9	43·2
Central Provinces	41·2	27·9	40·3	39·4	31·5	27·0	37·9	35·1

These figures show a remarkable departure from the rule which has hitherto governed the proportion of female to male immigrants, *viz.*, that the proportion varies inversely as the distance from Assam to the area of recruitment. The highest proportion in 1895 occurred among immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the next highest among those from Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas. But this inversion of the usual order does not imply an increase in the number of female immigrants from the more distant provinces; on the contrary, the percentage of women to men was less in 1895 than in 1894 from all the principal areas of recruitment; but in the case of Bengal and Behar, the falling-off was much greater than in the case of the other recruiting areas. In the case of Bengal and Orissa, it was partly, and in that of Behar it was wholly, due to a large increase in the importations of non-Act men, while there was only a very slight increase in the number of non-Act women. This, again, may be attributed to increased activity amongst the coolie contractors, coupled with a good harvest, which kept families from emigrating, and forced the contractors to fall back upon waifs and strays with no family ties.

Extent to which Act labourers were recruited by contractors and garden sardárs.

388. The following table shows the number of Act labourers imported during the past two years into each district and division of the province, the number imported through sardárs and contractors, respectively, and the average number imported by each sardár:

District.	Sardári coolies.		Number of certificates granted to garden sardárs.		Average recruits per sardár.		Contractors' coolies.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations during 1895 as compared with 1894.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	Sardári.	Contractors.
Cachar	818	1,153	488	682	1·6	1·6	827	1,249	+ 40·9	+ 51·0
Sylhet	909	894	785	704*	1·1	1·2	1,108	3,956	— 1·6	+ 257·0
Total Surma Valley	1,727	2,047	1,273	1,386	1·3	1·4	1,935	5,205	+ 18·5	+ 168·9
Kámrúp	105	62	7	11	15·0	5·6	44	88	— 40·9	+ 100·0
Darrang	1,106	1,626	489	704	2·2	2·3	3,334	3,964	+ 47·0	+ 18·9
Nowgong	298	329	159	193	1·8	1·7	1,097	1,551	+ 10·4	+ 41·3
Sibságar	3,778	2,808	1,645	1,725	2·3	1·6	3,547	4,490	— 25·6	+ 26·5
Lakhimpur	2,729	2,116	1,230	1,293	2·2	1·6	4,023	6,549	— 22·4	+ 62·7
Total Brahmaputra Valley	8,016	6,941	3,530	3,931	2·3	1·8	12,045	16,642	— 13·4	+ 38·1
Grand total	9,743	8,988	4,803	5,317	2·0	1·7	13,980	21,847	— 7·7	+ 54·9

* Out of this number, 8 licenses were cancelled afterwards at the request of the employers.

Transit of immigrants to the Assam Valley *viâ* Dhubri.

389. Only 13,104 adult immigrants and dependents are reported to have started from the recruiting districts for the Assam Valley, *viâ* Dhubri, as compared with 21,425 in the previous year and 22,410 in 1893.

The casualties *en route* to Dhubri included 9 deaths, 74 desertions, and 94 detentions by sickness. In 1894, the corresponding figures were 20, 57, and 105, respectively. There was also one addition on the journey in 1894. Of the 13,104 persons who left the recruiting districts, 13,019 (including 92 persons who arrived on the last day of 1894) arrived at Dhubri; 10,859 travelled *viâ* Goalundo, and only 2,160 *viâ* Kaunia-Jatrapur, against 13,311 and 8,003, respectively, in 1894. The popularity of the Goalundo, as compared with the Kaunia-Jatrapur, route thus further increased. Of the coolies who passed through the Dhubri depôts, none were recruited by licensed contractors; only 145, against 1,944 in 1894, were sardári coolies, who had been recruited by licensed sardárs and placed under contract in the recruiting districts; the rest were free or assisted emigrants. Of these latter, 440, against 501 in 1894, were brought up to be passed on to the labour districts without contracts, and 12,434, against 18,869, were labourers to be placed under contract at Dhubri, or dependents to be sent up with such labourers. Altogether, 8,825 coolies were placed under contract at Dhubri, against 12,464 in 1894; the number of dependents accompanying them fell from 5,520 to 2,774. Of the 9,660 persons brought up to be placed under contract (including those medically rejected), none were recruited through licensed sardárs, against 1,207, with 709 dependents, in 1894; 2,877 labourers, with 1,450 dependents, were recruited through unlicensed sardárs, against 3,061 and 2,126, respectively, in 1894; and 6,783 labourers, with 1,324 dependents, were recruited through contractors, against 9,081 and 2,685, respectively. In addition to the immigrants who passed through the Dhubri depôts, 22,221 immigrants and dependents were despatched direct to the labour districts in the Assam Valley from Goalundo.

All the immigrants landed at Dhubri with a view to being placed under contract there were examined by the Civil Surgeon, or, in his absence, by his assistant. The proportion of rejections to immigrants medically examined rose from 885 out of 13,349 in 1894 to 835 out of 9,660. Of these

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rejections, 388 were sent up to the tea districts as dependents, and 217 as free labourers; while 230 were repatriated at the manager's expense. In 1894, the figures were 287, 314, and 284, respectively.

Transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley.

390. The Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar took some steps to secure more accurate statistics regarding mortality in transit to the Surma Valley, but the arrangements made with this object remained still far from perfect. The Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, relied partly on information collected by the hospital assistants in charge of the debarkation depôts along the route and partly on information supplied by the agent of the Steamer Companies at Fenchuganj and by the Embarkation Agent, Goalundo. The information supplied by the Steamer Companies' agents in 1895 was reported to have been unsatisfactory, and the Embarkation Agent, Goalundo, reported that only 2 deaths occurred during 1895 between Goalundo and Sylhet, but this was proved to be far short of the truth. The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, collected his information from the Joint Steamer Agent, Fenchuganj, and from the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet.

Debarkation depôts.

391. The following statement shows the extent to which the debarkation depôts were used during the year:

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through depôts.	Number detained at depôts.				Contracts cancelled at depôts.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.	For segregation.	For night only.		Buildings.	Establishment, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2	11,346	8,385	54	421	102	2,148	15	2,634 9 6	3,409 7 0
Sylhet	5	26,450	10,840	...	88	259	352	2	199 4 0	1,579 13 4
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	1	7,923	7,511	463	84	149	3,037	..	299 0 0	2,115 11 0
Nowgong	1	2,540	2,452	113	29	71	884	...	162 12 0	470 4 9
Sibságar	3	11,121	12,638*	1,198	129	203	2,681	...	677 8 0	2,355 7 6
Lakhimpur	1	13,217	914	144	159	...	630	...	329 0 0	1,686 10 0
Total	13	72,597	37,740	1,972	910	784	9,732	17	4,302 1 6	11,617 5 7
Total for 1894	13	46,255	35,377	3,189	815	434	6,432	92	3,276 13 4	11,738 11 0

* Includes 1,517 coolies of the Lakhimpur district.

Mortality at Dhubri and during transit on the Brahmaputra.

392. The following figures show the number of deaths among all classes of immigrants at Dhubri, and during transit from that place to the gardens of the Assam Valley districts for the last two years:

	Number of deaths.		
	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
At Dhubri	14	3	17
On board the steamer { Between Goalundo and Dhubri	25	5	30
On board the steamer { Between Dhubri and Dibrugarh. { (*a*) Goalundo coolies ...	47	7	54
On board the steamer { Between Dhubri and Dibrugarh. { (*b*) Dhubri ...	17	4	21
At ports of debarkation—			
Gauháti	...	...	...
Tezpur	41	9	50
Silghat	3	...	3
Kokilamukh	21	5	26
Diyangmukh	8	1	9
Nigriting	...	2	2
Mohanamukh	32	4	36
Total	208	40	248
Total for 1894	117	26	143

This statement differs from the corresponding statement in the report for 1894, having been modified so as to include all the deaths which occurred amongst immigrants on board the steamers between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. This accounts to some extent for the increase over the previous year's figures, in which only deaths occurring among immigrants shipped at Dhubri were included. Cholera was again prevalent, and, as in 1894, accounted for the greater part of the mortality. The mortality from cholera during the past eight years has been as follows: 1888, 771; 1889, 374; 1890, 22; 1891, 83; 1892, 233; 1893, 7; 1894, 117; and 1895, 208.

393. The statistics of mortality among immigrants between Goalundo and the Surma Valley districts cannot be relied on. The following figures are based on the reports of the hospital assistants in charge of debarkation depôts in Sylhet and Cachar, and relate only to those labourers and their dependents who passed through the depôts:

"Mortality during transit to the Surma Valley.

District.	Year.	Number of immigrants who passed through the depôts.	Deaths.		
			En route from Goalundo.	In hospital.	Total.
Cachar	1895	3,385	29*	20	49
	1894	2,243	13†	30	43
	1893	2,685	15	22	37
Sylhet	1895	10,840	10	35	45
	1894	6,061	4	10	14
	1893	4,912	6	7	13

* All on steamers. † Four on steamers, and nine on country boats.

Greater activity than usual was shown in enforcing the rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, particularly in the direction of preventing overcrowding on the feeder steamers between Fenchuganj and Silchar, as the mortality on this section of the journey was very high during the dry months.

Complaints were received of overcrowding on the steamers plying between Goalundo and Fenchuganj, but it was proved, from enquiries made by the Bengal Government, that there was no foundation for these complaints.

394. The same system was maintained as in previous years of investigating cases of alleged fraudulent and irregular practices in connection with the recruitment and transport of labourers. There was a large increase in the number of complaints made, but the increase was due not to the fact that malpractices in connection with emigration were more prevalent than they used to be, but to the fact that enquiries in these cases were made more promptly and systematically than they formerly were.

Fraudulent and irregular recruitment cases enquired into at Dhubri.

As usual, Dhubri furnished a large proportion of the total number of complaints. Enquiries were made at this station into three classes of cases, *viz.*,—

(*a*) in consequence of communications received from the district of recruitment, either in the form of a letter from the Magistrate or Subdivisional Officer, or District Superintendent of Police, or in the form of a petition or letter by post from the relatives of the persons supposed to have been fraudulently recruited;

(*b*) on complaints made directly by the persons concerned at Dhubri at the time of registration; and

(*c*) in cases in which no such complaint is made, when the registering officer thinks that it is likely that any fraud has been practised in the recruitment of women or young persons who come unaccompanied by relatives, and who seem hardly capable of looking after themselves.

Altogether, 124 complaints of the (*a*) class were received and there were 10 cases pending from 1893 and 1894, making a total of 134 cases for disposal. Of these, 128 were disposed of. In 91 cases, the immigrants said to have been wrongfully recruited could not be traced, and there was nothing to show that they had ever come to Assam; in seven cases, the complaints were found to be groundless, the immigrants having executed agreements of their own accord to come up to and labour in Assam. In one case, an immigrant who was enquired about by his father was found in one of the depôts and sent home. In another case, an enquiry was made about a woman, who was traced to the labour district, but the applicant could not be found subsequently at the address given by him. Seventeen cases were found to be not proved. One case was found to be true; it related to a boy who had been fraudulently recruited; he was traced to a garden in the Darrang district, and his contract was cancelled under section 11A of the Act.

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There were two cases falling under the (*b*) class ; in one, six persons, five males and one female, complained before the registering officer that they were recruited against their will, so they were all forwarded to the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, whence they came. It was reported that no case was instituted by them against the recruiters. They were then sent back to their respective homes. In the other case, a man complained before the registering officer that he was recruited against his will, and was not willing to go to Assam ; he was ordered to be forwarded to the Magistrate of Raniganj, with the request to send him to his home, but absconded the next morning.

Under the (*c*) class, in two cases the attempt to trace the women's antecedents failed. In one case, the Magistrate of Midnapur stated that the woman was of loose character, and that she came to Assam of her own accord to work in the tea estates, and that her husband and parents would not receive her back again. In two cases, no steps were taken by their guardians and husbands to recover the women, both of whom were of full age.

The following table distributes by districts the cases of fraudulent and irregular recruitment according as they were declared to be true, false, or not proved. The figures relate only to complaints in respect of labourers who actually reached the labour districts :

District.	Complaints.		True cases.		False cases.		Not proved.		Pending.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar ...	1	16	...	6	1	...	...	10	...	...
Sylhet ...	2	6	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	...
Kámrúp ...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang ...	15	5	6	4	4	...	3	1	2	...
Nowgong ...	1	13	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	3
Sibságar ...	25	31	4	2	13	10	4	10	4	9
Lakhimpur ...	32	59	5	10	13	14	12	20	2	15
Total ...	77	132	16	28	32	29	21	48	8	27

395. The following figures show the additions to, and deductions from, the total labour force of the province :

Statistics of the labour force.

Labour force remaining at the end of 1894		493,984
Additions—		
Imported by contractors or garden sardárs, including free labourers and dependents imported direct	72,837	
Local labour contracts entered into under sections 111 and 112 of Act I of 1882	26,327	
Received from other gardens...	9,510	
Deserters recaptured	791	
Remaining after expiry of contract	26,975	
Otherwise obtained	31,655	
Births	11,692	
Total	179,787	
Deductions—		
Transferred to other gardens	7,658	
Left with permission or on expiry of contract	67,761	
Deaths	17,740	
Desertions	21,390	
Free labourers put under contract	18,787	
Contracts cancelled under sections 111, 140, or 177, Act I of 1882 ...	18	
Contracts cancelled under section 122 ditto ...	1,277	
Contracts cancelled under section 129 ditto ...	242	
Contracts redeemed under section 142 ditto ...	8	
Contracts dissolved by mutual consent	1,578	
Total	136,459	
Net increase		43,328
Grand total at the close of the year		537,312

The total labour force at the end of 1895 was 8·7 per cent. in excess of the number at the end of the previous year.

Mean strength of the labour force.

396. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning of each of the last three years, and the mean strength for the two half-years of 1895 :

Class of labourers.	1st January 1893.	1st January 1894.	1st January 1895.	1st July 1895.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1895.	31st December 1895.	Mean strength for the second half-year of 1895.
Act adults	117,529	119,795	116,550	122,451	119,500	125,798	124,124
Non-Act { Adults	172,497	179,348	192,372	220,741	206,556	216,091	218,416
Non-Act { Children ...	171,219	179,133	185,062	194,827	189,944	195,423	195,125
Total	461,245	478,276	493,984	538,019	516,001	537,312	537,665

District figures of the labour force.

397. The total labour force of each district and the variations in strength during the year 1895, are given below :

District.	1st January 1895.	31st December 1895.	Percentage of total Provincial force.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	107,464	112,272	20·9	+ 4,808	+ 4·5
Sylhet	104,857	122,693	22·8	+ 17,836	+ 17·0
Total Surma Valley	212,321	234,965	43·7	+ 22,644	+ 10·7
Kámrúp	3,305	3,562	·7	+ 257	+ 7·8
Darrang	54,442	59,663	11·1	+ 5,221	+ 9·6
Nowgong	16,551	17,603	3·3	+ 1,052	+ 6·4
Sibságar	113,658	120,276	22·4	+ 6,618	+ 5·8
Lakhimpur	93,707	101,243	18·8	+ 7,536	+ 8·0
Total Assam Valley	281,663	302,347	56·3	+ 20,684	+ 7·3
Grand total	493,984	537,312	100·0	+ 43,328	+ 8·8

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Nationality and sex of the adult labour force.

398. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the adult labour force during the last two years :

Nationality.	Sex.	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Ratio of nationality.
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal. Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Men	36,267	37,902	38,698	41,469	74,965	79,371	45·3
	Women ..	32,145	32,778	40,299	42,614	72,444	75,392	
Bengal. Behar	Men	4,934	5,118	7,816	8,326	12,250	13,444	7·3
	Women ..	3,895	4,134	6,372	7,263	10,767	11,397	
Bengal. Bengal Proper and Orissa ..	Men	9,661	9,877	20,312	21,927	29,973	31,804	19·6
	Women ..	10,823	10,617	23,217	24,666	34,040	35,283	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	Men	4,586	5,923	21,016	25,200	25,602	31,128	17·5
	Women ..	3,885	4,576	19,915	24,181	23,800	28,757	
Central Provinces	Men	1,736	4,986	845	1,961	2,581	6,947	3·3
	Women ..	1,326	3,258	515	1,075	1,841	4,333	
Madras	Men	2,322	2,168	2,273	2,761	4,595	4,929	2·7
	Women ..	1,747	1,568	2,421	2,788	4,168	4,356	
Bombay	Men	8	20	34	90	42	110	..
	Women ..	4	3	18	86	22	89	
Nepal	Men ..	45	52	98	153	133	205	·2
	Women ..	27	22	71	137	98	159	
Assam	Men	1,735	1,437	6,334	8,643	8,069	10,080	4·1
	Women ..	1,404	1,354	2,123	2,751	3,527	4,105	
Total	Men	61,294	67,488	96,921	110,530	158,215	178,018	..
	Women ..	55,256	58,310	95,451	105,561	150,707	163,871	
Grand total	....	116,550	125,798	192,372	216,091	308,922	341,889	..

The percentage of Act and non-Act and all adult labourers belonging to each nationality is shown below :

Nationality.	1894.	1895.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act labourers.	Total.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur	47·7	56·2	38·9	45·3
Bengal — Behar	7·5	7·3	7·2	7·3
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa	20·7	16·3	21·6	19·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16·0	8·3	22·9	17·5
Central Provinces	1·4	6·6	1·4	3·3
Madras	2·9	3·0	2·6	2·7
Assam	3·8	2·2	5·3	4·1
Nepal	...	·1	·1	·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Mean strength of the labour force in each district.

399. The mean strength of the labour force in each district for each half-year of 1895 and for the whole year is shown in the following table. The percentages of mortality and desertion are calculated on these figures:

District.	Act.			Non-Act. Adults.			Non-Act. Children.			Total annual strength.		
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Cachar	6,891	6,821	6,856	60,356	62,805	61,580	42,252	42,278	42,265	109,500	111,904	110,701
Sylhet	10,727	11,725	11,226	57,498	62,452	59,975	44,979	47,946	46,462	113,205	122,123	117,664
Kámrúp	658	598	628	1,671	1,874	1,772	1,130	1,116	1,123	3,459	3,588	3,523
Darrang	23,672	24,631	24,152	16,652	16,532	16,092	17,914	18,685	18,300	57,239	59,849	58,544
Nowgong ..	4,518	5,066	4,792	7,318	7,327	7,322	5,903	5,872	5,887	17,739	18,265	18,002
Sibságar	36,688	37,319	37,003	35,409	37,004	36,206	45,565	46,648	46,106	117,663	120,972	119,317
Lakhimpur ..	36,345	37,963	37,154	28,651	30,420	29,535	32,199	32,579	32,389	97,196	109,964	99,080
Total	119,500	124,124	121,812	206,556	218,416	212,486	189,944	195,125	192,534	516,001	537,665	526,833

Number of contracts made.

400. The number of labour contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act executed in 1895 is shown below, and compared with the number executed in 1894:

	1894.	1895.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
In the actual labour districts under section 111 of the Act ...	13,141	14,885	+13·2
" " " " 112 " " ...	8,647	11,442	+32·3
At Dhubri under section 112A	12,464	8,825	—29·2
In the recruiting districts	14,807	23,141	+56·3
Total	49,059	58,293	+18·8

There was a very large increase in the number of contracts of all kinds, except in those executed under section 112A at Dhubri. The figures will be more fully discussed in the next paragraph.

A very large number of contracts are executed under Act XIII of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases); a certain number are also executed under section 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Contracts of the latter description are comparatively rare, but contracts under Act XIII of 1859 are very commonly taken from labourers on the expiry of their initial contracts under Act I of 1882. This is especially the case in the Surma Valley districts; in those districts, too, many immigrants imported as free labourers are placed under Act XIII contracts on their first arrival on the garden. There are no statistics available to show the exact number of labourers under such contracts at the present time, but the number is very large. The number of contracts enforceable under section 492, Indian Penal Code, executed in the past two years by labourers imported into the various districts, is reported to have been as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Cachar	169	286
Kámrúp	*Nil.*	5
Darrang	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Nowgong	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Sibságar	1	3,268
Lakhimpur	460	1,564

The figures, however, are incomplete, and cannot be considered reliable.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and labour inspection.

401. The following table shows the number of local contracts executed under sections 111 and 112 of the Act, and the sex and nationality of the labourers entering into such contracts :

Nationality of labourers making 1 cal contracts.

District.	Sex.	Contracts under section 111.	Contracts under section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality.									Total of columns 3 and 4.
				Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas.	Behar.	Bengal Proper and Orissa.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Nepal.	Assam.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar ...	Men	134	371	57	42	142	172	78	14	...	...	...	505
	Women	216	481	102	73	200	273	45	4	...	...	...	697
	Total of 1895 ...	*350*	*852*	*159*	*115*	*342*	*445*	*123*	*18*	...	...	...	*1,202*
	„ „ 1894 ...	163	876	202	186	118	492	41	...	...	...	...	1,039
Sylhet ...	Men	2,153	888	718	415	403	950	39	510	...	2	4	3,041
	Women	1,280	554	349	193	366	560	11	354	...	...	1	1,834
	Total of 1895 ...	*3,433*	*1,442*	*1,067*	*608*	*769*	*1,510*	*50*	*864*	...	*2*	*5*	*4,875*
	„ „ 1894 ...	3,709	755	1,208	740	1,153	437	73	845	...	2	6	4,464
Kámrúp	Men	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 1895 ...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
	„ „ 1894 ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Darrang	Men	2,142	1,095	1,540	152	297	190	47	153	...	...	858	3,237
	Women	1,871	524	1,081	145	352	161	30	148	...	...	478	2,395
	Total of 1895 ...	*4,013*	*1,619*	*2,621*	*297*	*649*	*351*	*77*	*301*	...	...	*1,336*	*5,632*
	„ „ 1894 ...	3,125	1,175	2,198	174	440	223	11	198	...	5	1,056	4,300
Nowgong	Men	290	112	256	9	86	17	31	2	...	...	1	402
	Women	234	17	147	14	60	10	19	...	...	...	1	251
	Total of 1895 ...	*524*	*129*	*403*	*23*	*146*	*27*	*50*	*2*	...	...	*2*	*653*
	„ „ 1894 ...	218	117	206	32	65	4	4	11	...	1	12	335
Sibságar	Men	1,622	2,700	2,778	429	504	221	51	105	...	...	231	4,322
	Women	1,554	2,125	2,361	329	569	162	35	93	...	...	130	3,679
	Total of 1895 ...	*3,176*	*4,825*	*5,139*	*758*	*1,073*	*386*	*86*	*198*	...	...	*361*	*8,001*
	„ „ 1894 ...	3,190	4,159	4,666	618	958	355	18	119	...	...	615	7,349
Lakhimpur	Men	1,832	1,555	2,634	148	289	56	121	104	3	3	29	3,387
	Women	1,557	1,019	1,970	103	315	31	88	58	...	...	11	2,576
	Total of 1895 ...	*3,389*	*2,574*	*4,604*	*251*	*604*	*87*	*209*	*162*	*3*	*3*	*40*	*5,963*
	„ „ 1894 ...	2,729	1,565	3,512	110	360	66	81	130	2	...	33	4,294
	Grand total of 1895 ...	*14,885*	*11,442*	*13,994*	*2,052*	*3,583*	*2,806*	*595*	*1,545*	*3*	*5*	*1,744*	*26,32*
	„ „ „ 1894 ...	13,141	8,647	11,992	1,860	3,094	1,577	228	1,298	2	8	1,729	21,788

There was a considerable increase in the number of local contracts executed under the Act, and the increase was common to all districts except Kámrúp, which, however, is a district of very small importance, so far as the tea industry is concerned. The number of contracts executed under section 111 direct between employer and labourer without the intervention of a Government officer rose from 13,141 in 1894 to 14,885. In 1892 and 1893 the figures were 21,050 and 18,610, respectively. There was thus a check in the gradual decrease in the number of these contracts which took place during the previous two years, consequent on the amendment of the Act in 1893 limiting the period of contracts under section 111 to one year only. There was, however, a further increase in the number of contracts executed under section 112 in the presence of a Government officer. The number of such contracts executed in 1892 was only 868. In 1893, the year in which section 111 was amended as described above, the number of contracts under section 112 rose to 2,703 ; in 1894 it further increased to 8,647, and in 1895 it was 11,442. This gradual increase is solely attributable to the amendment of section 111 of the Act in 1893.

402. The following table gives details of local contracts executed in the actual labour districts, the classes of labourers who entered into them, and the periods of the contracts :

Details of local contracts.

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers.				Number of years.					
			Newly imported.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies transferred.	Local.	Under one year.	One.	Two.	Under two and a half.	Three.	Four.
Cachar ...	350	852	832	370	...	...	...	365	20	...	750	67
Sylhet ...	3,433	1,442	1,385	3,066	...	424	...	3,433	111*	...	1,322	9
Kámrúp ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Darrang ...	4,013	1,619	...	4,101	...	1,531	43	4,039	1,073	1	333	143
Nowgong ...	524	129	...	229	...	424	...	552	26	...	31	44
Sibságar ...	3,176	4,825	471	5,681	...	1,849	381	3,651	2,695	12	1,209	53
Lakhimpur ...	3,389	2,574	69	5,880	...	14	...	3,389	1,913	13	360	288
Total of 1895 ...	14,885	11,442	2,758	19,327	...	4,242	424	15,429	5,838	26	4,006	604
„ „ *1894* ...	*13,141*	*8,647*	*1,962*	*18,156*	...	*1,670*	*279*	*13,771*	*4,385*	*38*	*2,698*	*617*

* This includes three contracts for one year and eleven months.

There was a large increase in the total number of local contracts executed under the Act in the Sylhet district, which was due to the same causes as operated to produce a similar increase in the previous year, *viz.*, (*a*) the competition for labour in consequence of the construction of the railway and the consequent necessity which planters were under of protecting themselves against the risk of their labourers deserting, or being enticed away, to the railway works, and (*b*) large importations of new coolies by the South Sylhet Tea Company, a large proportion of whom were imported as free labourers and placed under three years' contracts under Act I of 1882 after arrival in the labour districts, the contracts being executed under section 112 of the Act in the presence of a Magistrate.

An increase of 888 contracts under section 111 in the Darrang district was due to an increased number of Kacháris being engaged locally and placed under contract in the Mangaldai subdivision.

403. The following figures show the periods of the contracts executed at Dhubri in 1894 and 1895 :

Period of contracts executed at Dhubri.

Year.	Three-year contracts.			Four-year contracts.			Total contracts.		
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.
1894	593	231	824	11,871	4,753	16,624	12,464	4,984	17,448
1895	177	49	226	8,648	2,929	11,577	8,825	2,978	11,803

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The decrease in the proportion of contracts for three years which took place in the preceding year continued. In 1893, out of a total of 13,567 contracts executed at Dhubri, 1,073 were for three years, and 12,494 for four years and over. In 1894, when the maximum period allowed had been reduced to four years, 593 contracts were executed for three years and 11,871 for the full term of four years, while in 1895 only 177 contracts were for three years, against 8,648 for four years.

Verification of contracts.

404. The following table shows the extent to which local contracts executed direct between employer and labourer were verified by the Magistrate or Inspector during 1895 :

District.	Number of contracts under section 111.			Number verified.	Number not capable of verification on account of					Percentage of contracts verified.	
	Remaining unverified at close of previous year.	Executed during the year.	Total.		Expiry of contracts.	Death or desertion of labourer.	Sickness of the labourer.	Other causes.	Total.	(a) On total number of contracts.	(b) On contracts capable of verification.
Cachar ...	180	350	530	369	14	45	...	102	161	69·6	100·0
Sylhet ...	971	3,433	4,404	3,157	293	94	34	824	1,245*	71·6	100·0
Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang ...	1,226	4,013	5,239	4,287	81	7	11	853	952	81·8	100·0
Nowgong ...	45	524	569	499	...	4	3	63	70	87·7	100·0
Sibságar ...	487	3,176	3,663	2,584	244	72	21	742	1,079	70·5	100·0
Lakhimpur ...	759	3,389	4,148	2,945	484	9	11	699	1,203	70·9	100·0
Total ...	3,668	14,885	18,553	13,841	1,116	231	80	3,283	4,710	74·6	100·0

* Besides these, two contracts were not verified through mistake.

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

405. The following table shows the number of contracts which expired by lapse of time, the number of such expiries reported by managers, and the number of contracts which were cancelled or determined during the year under the different sections of the Act :

District.	Number shown in garden return as time-expired.	Number of time-expired contracts reported under section 141.	Number cancelled under section 111A.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111A.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111B.	Number suspended by Inspector for temporary unfitness, section 120.	Number cancelled by Inspector for permanent incapacity, section 122.	Number made void by committee by reason of unfitness of estate, section 129.	Number cancelled by Magistrate under section 140.	Number cancelled by Magistrate under section 140A.	Number redeemed under section 142.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.
Cachar ...	2,234	2,224	2	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	19
Sylhet ...	5,078	5,067	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	374
Kámrúp ...	79	73	...	...	...	...	4	78	...	...	...	6
Darrang ...	6,841	6,841	4	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	67
Nowgong ...	724	724	...	...	2	...	130	...	...	...	...	20
Sibságar ...	10,198	11,081*	8	...	...	...	264	164	...	...	2	883
Lakhimpur ...	8,618	8,513	4	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	5	209
Total of 1895...	33,772	34,523	18	...	2	...	1,277	242	...	...	8	1,578
„ „ *1894* ...	*35,699*	*36,027*	*14*	*50*	...	...	*1,023*	...	...	*6*	*6*	*1,052*

* This includes 883 contracts which were dissolved by mutual consent.

Section 141.—*Notice of determination of contracts.*—The results under this head were very satisfactory, and the number of expiries unreported was not large in any district. It was largest in Lakhimpur, where, however, only 105 out of a total of 8,618 were not reported.

Section 11*A.*—*Cancelment of contracts for irregularities in recruitment.*—Eighteen contracts were cancelled on this ground, against 14 in 1894. District officers acted freely on the principle which has been laid down as guiding the policy of this Administration in dealing with cases of this nature, *viz.*, that in any case in which there is reasonable suspicion of fraud or other substantial irregularity in recruitment, the case should be reported with a view to the Chief Commissioner's sanction being obtained to the cancelment of the contract, whether the fraud or irregularity can be legally proved or not.

Sections 111*A and* 111*B.*—*Cancelment of local contracts.*—There were only two cancelments under these sections, which must be considered a very satisfactory result when it is remembered that over thirteen thousand local contracts were verified during the year.

Section 122.—*Cancelment of contracts for permanent incapacity.*—The following table shows the number of contracts cancelled during 1894 and 1895, owing to the labourers becoming permanently incapacitated from carrying them out :

District.	Contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act.	
	1894.	1895.
Cachar ...	110	28
Sylhet ...	75	373
Kámrúp ...	10	4
Darrang...	129	169
Nowgong	82	130
Sibságar	160	264
Lakhimpur	457	309
Total ...	1,023	1,277

Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.—The number of contracts dissolved by mutual consent has been as follows in each of the last two years :

District.	Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.	
	1894.	1895.
Cachar...	32	19
Sylhet ...	11	374
Kámrúp	10	6
Darrang	44	67
Nowgong	4	20
Sibságar	902	883
Lakhimpur	49	209
Total ...	1,052	1,578

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

The greatest increase in the number of dissolutions by mutual consent occurred in the Sylhet district, where 374 contracts were thus terminated, against only 11 in 1894 and none at all in 1893. The Deputy Commissioner wrote :

The number of contracts dissolved by mutual consent has largely increased during the year, owing chiefly to certain gardens in the South Sylhet subdivision having imported unfit North-Western coolies, who should never have been registered.

The figures for Karimganj refer, among others, to Baitakhal garden, the manager of which cancelled the contracts of certain Act labourers sent to him, as he preferred his garden to be entirely a non-Act one.

The number of contracts dissolved by mutual consent in the Sibságar district continued to be large. The Deputy Commissioner reported that 11 of the labourers concerned were repatriated at the expense of the employers, there having been irregularity in their recruitment ; the remaining 872 contracts were cancelled with a view to renewal.

Section 142.—*Redemption of contracts.*—Only 8 contracts were redeemed during the year, against 6 in 1894.

406. As in previous years, practically no advantage was taken by employers of the provisions of sections 121 and 170 of the Act, by which they are entitled to get periods of absence from work, owing to sickness or other causes added to the original term of a labourer's contract.

Extent to which section 170 and 2nd paragraph of section 121 are made use of.

407. The following table gives certain particulars regarding the repatriation during the past two years of labourers whose contracts were dissolved under section 122 :

Repatriation of labourers.

District.	Number of contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122.		Number of coolies repatriated.		Number of coolies who will be repatriated when a sardar is available to accompany them.		Number of coolies who preferred to remain on the garden or in the district.		Number of coolies who died.		Number of coolies who absconded.		Number of coolies sent to the lunatic asylum.		Amount paid by Government over and above the three months' wages paid by employers.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	110	28	44	16	..	..	66	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	75	373	45	349	..	..	28	15	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	10	4	2	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darrang	129	169	90	168	..	..	27	..	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	82	130	88	74	..	2	10	13	17	37	17	4	..	..	10 0 0	..
Sibságar	160	264	108	153	..	..	51	106	..	2	1	1	..	2	260 8 6	350 10 8
Lakhimpur	457	309	339	214	..	..	112	93	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,023	1,277	666	974	..	2	302	242	29	48	26	8	..	3	270 8 6	350 10 8

408. The following table gives some idea of the actual amount of wages drawn from the tea gardens by Act and non-Act labourers, distinguishing the sexes, and by children. The figures are based on the enquiries made by officers when inspecting gardens. In each case, the inspecting officer is required to ascertain the wages paid during the month preceding that in which the inspection is held ; and the average results of these enquiries may be taken as giving a fair idea of the actual money payments in the way of wages. The

Wages.

table which follows shows the average wages for the whole year, as thus ascertained, in each subdivision of the labour districts :

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar, Sadr	Act	Men	4 8 6
		Women	3 4 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 0 0
		Women	4 8 0
		Children	2 12 6
Hailákándi	Act	Men	3 13 1
		Women	3 6 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 3 9
		Women	3 0 4
		Children	1 15 1
North Sylhet	Act	Men	0 1 3
		Women	3 2 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 12 1
		Women	3 5 3
		Children	2 1 6
South Sylhet	Act	Men	4 6 2
		Women	3 7 11
	Non-Act	Men	6 3 0
		Women	3 9 0
		Children	2 8 4
Karimganj ...	Act	Men	5 3 0
		Women	3 7 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 3
		Women	3 2 3
		Children	2 4 5
Habiganj ...	Act	Men	4 9 4
		Women	3 11 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 15 4
		Women	3 15 10
		Children	2 0 9
Kámrúp ...	Act	Men	4 9 2
		Women	3 12 11
	Non-Act	Men	4 12 9
		Women	3 12 6
		Children	2 8 3
Darrang, Sadr	Act	Men	5 1 11
		Women	4 9 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 3 0
		Women	4 2 0
		Children	3 8 10
Mangaldai ...	Act	Men	5 13 0
		Women	4 9 8
	Non-Act	Men	5 3 0
		Women	4 13 0
		Children	2 11 0
Nowgong ...	Act	Men	5 1 6
		Women	4 2 9
	Non-Act	Men	5 5 0
		Women	4 11 9
		Children	2 11 3
Sibságar ...	Act	Men	4 15 0
		Women	3 10 7
	Non-Act	Men	6 0 3
		Women	3 13 3
		Children	2 9 7
Jorhát ...	Act	Men	4 14 2
		Women	3 13 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 1 0
		Women	3 8 2
		Children	2 11 2
Golághát ...	Act	Men	4 0 6
		Women	3 2 1
	Non-Act	Men	5 2 11
		Women	3 5 0
		Children	2 1 10
Lakhimpur, Sadr	Act	Men	5 5 1
		Women	4 6 2
	Non-Act	Men	6 4 0
		Women	4 14 0
		Children	2 14 0
North Lakhimpur	Act	Men	5 2 6
		Women	3 11 5
	Non-Act	Men	6 0 0
		Women	4 0 7
		Children	2 0 4

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The table below shows separately the average wages paid to coolies during the manufacturing and non-manufacturing season, respectively. The wages in the manufacturing season are, as a general rule, higher, as more *ticca* or extra work is done then :

			Non-manufacturing or cold-season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.	Manufacturing or rainy-season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar, Sadr	Act	Men	3 12 0	4 12 0
		Women	3 8 6	3 5 6
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 0	4 4 0
		Women	3 8 0	4 0 0
		Children	2 4 0	2 8 0
Hailákándi	Act	Men	3 12 0	4 8 0
		Women	3 7 5	3 10 5
	Non-Act	Men	3 2 9	4 13 0
		Women	2 14 5	3 2 9
		Children	2 0 10	2 4 10
North Sylhet	Act	Men	3 15 10	4 3 9
		Women	3 0 0	3 2 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 12 0	4 15 9
		Women	3 4 2	3 10 6
		Children	2 0 11	2 3 4
South Sylhet	Act	Men	4 2 7	4 7 7
		Women	3 7 5	3 8 1
	Non-Act	Men	4 7 9	4 10 11
		Women	3 3 4	3 9 7
		Children	2 0 3	1 14 11
Karimganj	Act	Men	4 13 2	4 7 2
		Women	3 4 9	2 14 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 7 5	4 9 3
		Women	3 2 1	3 2 4
		Children	2 8 6	1 15 3
Habiganj	Act	Men	4 2 3	4 13 11
		Women	3 11 4	4 0 10
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 5	5 1 0
		Women	4 3 4	4 11 11
		Children	2 5 2	2 5 9
Kámrúp	Act	Men	4 0 3	4 14 6
		Women	3 5 11	4 0 5
	Non-Act	Men	4 1 0	5 4 10
		Women	3 1 2	4 4 4
		Children	2 3 6	2 10 8
Darrang, Sadr	Act	Men	4 13 0	4 15 11
		Women	3 15 0	4 5 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 4 3	6 0 0
		Women	4 3 0	5 4 1
		Children	2 12 0	3 8 10
Mangaldai	Act	Men	4 15 9	6 11 11
		Women	3 11 5	4 6 3
	Non-Act	Men	5 5 6	5 14 2
		Women	3 3 3	3 14 6
		Children	2 7 0	2 9 3
Nowgong	Act	Men	4 12 6	5 6 6
		Women	3 9 6	4 12 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 3 3	5 6 9
		Women	4 4 9	5 2 9
		Children	2 4 6	3 2 0
Sibságar, Sadr	Act	Men	4 10 11	5 3 1
		Women	3 9 1	3 12 1
	Non-Act	Men	5 9 10	6 6 8
		Women	3 10 1	4 0 6
		Children	2 11 0	2 8 3
Jorhát	Act	Men	4 11 8	5 0 9
		Women	3 9 1	4 1 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 11 5	5 6 5
		Women	3 7 0	3 9 5
		Children	2 5 7	3 0 9
Golághát	Act	Men	4 0 4	4 15 9
		Women	3 14 8	3 5 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 14 0	5 7 11
		Women	3 3 11	3 6 2
		Children	2 1 8	2 2 0
Lakhimpur, Sadr	Act	Men	5 6 5	5 8 9
		Women	4 1 4	4 11 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 7 4	7 0 9
		Women	4 7 3	5 4 9
		Children	2 11 10	2 15 2
North Lakhimpur	Act	Men	4 13 0	5 8 0
		Women	3 4 7	4 2 3
	Non-Act	Men	6 5 6	5 9 6
		Women	4 7 7	3 9 7
		Children	1 11 11	2 4 10

Offences committed by tea-garden population under Act I of 1882 and Act XIII of 1859.

409. The following table shows the offences which were committed by the tea-garden population, and for which convictions were obtained, for the past two years under Act XIII of 1859, Act I of 1882 (excluding the offence of desertion, which is separately dealt with), the Penal Code, the Police Act, and other Acts:

	1894.	1895.
Act XIII of 1859	214	198
„ I of 1882	155	148
Penal Code	518	448
Act V of 1861	17	32
Other Acts	128	109
Total	1,032	935

The convictions under Act XIII of 1859 were slightly fewer than in 1894, owing to a decrease in the Cachar district, where the Deputy Commissioner reported that cases of garden coolies under contracts under that Act deserting for work on the Assam-Bengal Railway were fewer than in the previous year. Convictions for offences under Act I of 1882 also showed a slight decrease. Of the total number of convictions under this Act, all but eight were under section 151 (garden sardárs failing to report), section 171 (labourers absent without cause), and section 183 (enticing away, harbouring, or employing labourers under contract). The number of convictions under the last-named section was much the same as in 1894. Sibságar was chiefly responsible for the increase in the number of convictions under section 151. The large decrease in the number of convictions under section 171, which relates to unlawful absence from labour, from 64 to 38, was common to all districts in which such convictions occurred, and was highly satisfactory.

The following table, which includes all convictions of tea garden coolies, whether under the general law or Act I of 1882, including convictions for desertion, or Act XIII of 1859, compares the proportion of convictions and of sentences of imprisonment to the adult tea-garden population during each of the last two years:

District.	Mean adult garden population.		Number convicted of any offence.		Number sent to prison (Jail Report).		Ratio per cent. of imprisonment to convictions.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	66,641	68,436	165	133	104	92	63	69
Sylhet	61,456	71,201	195	168	109	93	55	55
Kámrúp	2,250	2,400	5	26	5	13	100	50
Darrang	37,068	40,244	180	173	132	135	73	78
Nowgong	11,102	12,114	79	71	72	68	91	95
Sibságar	69,116	73,210	638	579	469	330	73	56
Lakhimpur	63,130	66,689	523	526	336	377	64	71
Total	310,767	334,298	1,785	1,676	1,227	1,108	68	66

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Provincial and district figures for desertion.

410. The following table shows the number of desertions reported among the adult tea-garden population, district by district, for the past two years :

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	4,128	4,738	1,023	734	3,105	4,004	14·21	10·39	5·21	6·48	6·19	6·91
Sylhet	5,453	6,056	980	1,233	4,473	4,823	10·73	10·99	8·56	8·08	8·88	8·54
Kámrúp	186	223	52	67	134	156	6·98	10·86	8·95	8·75	8·25	9·23
Darrang	1,462	1,759	877	972	585	787	3·80	4·02	4·22	4·88	3·95	4·37
Nowgong	510	498	281	271	229	227	7·20	5·72	3·17	3·10	4·59	4·12
Sibságar	2,230	2,028	1,225	1,128	1,005	900	3·27	3·04	3·17	2·49	3·22	2·77
Lakhimpur	2,136	2,084	1,195	1,130	941	954	3·25	3·04	3·53	3·21	3·38	3·12
Total	16,105	17,386	5,633	5,535	10,472	11,851	4·76	4·55	5·44	5·58	5·18	5·21

In view of the unsually large number of importations during the year, these figures are not altogether unsatisfactory. The increase in the percentage of desertions to total strength was only ·03, and as desertions take place almost exclusively amongst new coolies, the figures tend to show that desertions among new importations were proportionately fewer than usual. It will be noticed, moreover, that, in spite of increased importations of Act labourers, Act desertions were fewer than in 1894 ; the small increase which occurred took place among non-Act coolies, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that the desertions reported among the non-Act population include many cases in which coolies not under any form of contract have simply left the garden without permission.

Arrests and convictions of deserters under Act contracts.

411. The following table shows for each district—(1) the number of desertions of labourers under contracts under Act I of 1882 ; (2) the number of warrants issued for the arrest of such deserters ; (3) the number of such deserters arrested ; and (4) the number convicted of the offence of desertion (section 175, Act I of 1882) :

District.	Number deserted (Act labourers).	Number of warrants issued.	Number arrested.					Number convicted.
			By warrant.	By manager.	By police.	By summons.	Total	
Cachar	734	37	8	58	...	...	66	61
Sylhet	1,233	151	29	32	5	8	74	58
Kámrúp	67	30	13	3	...	...	16	14
Darrang	972	142	50	30	...	2	82	82
Nowgong	271	33	7	28	8	...	43	43
Sibságar	1,128	100	37	189	9	1	236	218
Lakhimpur	1,130	219	119	183	...	...	302	265
Total of 1895	5,535	712	263	523	22	11	819	741
„ „ *1894*	*5,633*	*713*	*253*	*622*	*11*	*11*	*897*	*753*

The provincial totals for the two years are much the same, except that the proportion of deserters arrested to total deserters has fallen from about one-sixth to about one-seventh. The district figures, however, show that the number of warrants issued in the Surma Valley fell from 319 in 1894 to 188, while in the Assam Valley the figures were 394 in 1894 and 524 in 1895.

Proportion of desertions to labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens, respectively.

412. The following table shows the proportion of desertions to labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens separately:

District.		Mean strength.		Number of desertions.		Percentage of desertions to labour force.		
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.
Cachar ...	*Healthy gardens* ...	*93,689*	*95,256*	*1,988*	*2,233*	*2·12*	*2·34*	*4·46*
	Unhealthy „ ...	15,810	16,648	336	541	2·12	3·24	5·36
Sylhet ...	*Healthy „* ...	*103,587*	*111,755*	*4,054*	*3,609*	*3·91*	*3·22*	*7·13*
	Unhealthy „ ...	9,617	10,367	370	358	3·84	3·45	7·29
Kámrúp ...	*Healthy „* ...	*2,783*	*2,926*	*105*	*127*	*3·77*	*4·34*	*8·11*
	Unhealthy „ ...	676	661	4	36	·59	5·44	6·03
Darrang ...	*Healthy „* ...	*51,363*	*54,387*	*709*	*800*	*1·38*	*1·47*	*2·85*
	Unhealthy „ ...	5,875	5,462	274	220	4·66	4·02	8·68
Nowgong ...	*Healthy „* ...	*14,505*	*15,037*	*265*	*202*	*1·82*	*1·34*	*3·16*
	Unhealthy „ ...	3,234	3,228	99	64	3·06	1·98	5·04
Sibságar ...	*Healthy „* ...	*112,565*	*115,819*	*1,171*	*1,041*	*1·04*	*0·89*	*1·93*
	Unhealthy „ ...	5,098	5,153	125	42	2·45	1·43	3·88
Lakhimpur ...	*Healthy „* ...	*89,074*	*91,436*	*1,074*	*1,069*	*1·20*	*1·16*	*2·36*
	Unhealthy „ ...	8,121	9,527	188	254	2·31	2·66	4·97
Total of 1895 ...	*Healthy „* ...	*467,566*	*486,616*	*9,366*	*9,081*	*2·00*	*1·86*	*3·86*
	Unhealthy „ ...	48,431	51,046	1,396	1,547	2·88	3·03	5·91
„ 1894 ...	*Healthy „* ...	*432,664*	*439,084*	*8,524*	*7,200*	*1·97*	*1·64*	*3·61*
	Unhealthy „ ...	57,742	59,176	1,957	2,129	3·39	3·59	6·98
Grand total of 1895		516,001	537,665	10,762	10,628	2·08	1·97	4·05
„ „ *1894*		*490,410*	*498,262*	*10,481*	*9,329*	*2·14*	*1·87*	*4·10*

The statement shows that the increase in the total number of desertions as compared with the previous year, was not connected with the healthiness or unhealthiness of the gardens; the percentage of desertions from unhealthy gardens was, as is usually the case, higher than that from healthy gardens, but the two percentages were more nearly equal than they were in 1894. In that year, the percentage for healthy gardens was 3·61, and for unhealthy gardens 6·98, or nearly double that for the healthy gardens. In 1895, the figures were 3·86 and 5·91, so that the decrease in the proportion of desertions to total population was entirely due to an improvement in the figures reported for unhealthy gardens.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Number and sex of deserters.

413. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the coolies who deserted:

Nationality.	Sex.	Number of deserters.				Total.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
		Act.		Non-Act.				Act labourers.		Non-Act labourers.		Total.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas	Men	1,807	1,774	1,627	1,909	3,434	3,683	4·97	4·75	4·16	4·63	3·80	3·82
	Women	808	671	1,402	1,530	2,210	2,201	2·47	2·05	3·50	3·59		
Bengal — Behar	Men	362	433	520	708	882	1,141	7·18	8·67	7·10	8·85	6·81	7·93
	Women	172	157	521	622	693	779	4·38	3·88	7·64	8·68		
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa	Men	573	451	1,061	1,099	1,634	1,550	5·83	4·63	5·27	5·14	4·62	3·93
	Women	360	205	960	849	1,320	1,054	3·26	1·94	4·19	3·47		
North-Western Provinces and Outh	Men	484	880	1,735	2,328	2,219	3,208	10·02	16·02	8·25	9·79	8·27	8·88
	Women	360	294	1,517	1,493	1,877	1,787	9·03	6·86	7·69	6·59		
Central Provinces	Men	149	325	65	214	214	539	9·80	9·73	9·47	14·94	9·41	9·29
	Women	100	130	40	55	140	185	8·84	5·94	9·07	7·03		
Madras	Men	142	71	102	120	244	191	5·97	3·27	4·66	4·55	4·67	3·40
	Women	77	28	93	89	170	117	3·94	1·75	3·93	3·33		
Bombay	Men	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3·03	1·64	3·26	·69
	Women	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5·55	..		
Nepal	Men	29	6	23	1	52	7	35·78	12·13	22·30	1·25	24·02	8·79
	Women	4	6	3	9	7	15	14·99	24·00	4·47	8·65		
Assam	Men	152	79	706	753	858	832	8·23	4·89	9·31	7·08	7·80	4·77
	Women	54	20	95	76	149	96	3·58	1·51	4·80	3·13		
Total	Men	3,698	4,024	5,840	7,128	9,538	11,152	5·97	6·20	5·95	6·53	5·96	6·41
	Women	1,935	1,511	4,632	4,723	6,567	6,234	3·44	2·66	4·91	4·58	4·36	3·90
Grand total	.....	5,633	5,535	10,472	11,851	16,105	17,386	4·76	4·55	5·44	5·58	5·18	5·21

The table calls for little comment. Desertions were, as usual, more numerous among men than among women, and the order of demerit of the principal localities of recruitment is the same as that of the preceding year, *viz.*, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, Bengal Proper, and Orissa, and Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.

Birth-rate.

414. The following table shows the birth-rate per mille on tea gardens during each of the past two years, calculated on the mean strength of adult female labourers:

District.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	79·7	72·3
Sylhet	85·1	77·6
Kámrúp	88·3	105·6
Darrang	54·6	56·8
Nowgong	67·5	59·0
Sibságar	89·7	79·9
Lakhimpur	81·7	71·3
Total	80·2	73·0

415. The table below distributes the births among the different nationalities, and shows the birth-rate among each class calculated on the mean strength of adult females :

Birth-rate according to nationality.

District.	Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.			Behar.			Bengal Proper and Orissa.			North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Central Provinces.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar	9,191	650	70·7	3,332	300	90·0	12,273	802	65·3	7,531	622	82·5	314	18	57·3
Sylhet	8,158	671	82·5	3,033	232	76·4	6,818	580	84·0	15,066	1,123	74·5	474	26	54·8
Kámrúp	458	56	122·2	130	6	46·1	302	34	86·7	27	..	..	21	..	..
Darrang	9,984	640	64·1	810	52	64·2	3,333	116	34·8	1,155	74	64·0	540	35	64·8
Nowgong	3,481	244	70·0	265	2	7·5	808	21	25·9	191	1	5·2	231	9	38·9
Sibságar	21,662	1,976	91·2	2,551	205	80·3	6,656	402	6·03	2,262	75	33·1	475	31	65·2
Lakhimpur ..	22,262	1,701	76·4	1,092	68	62·2	4,716	259	54·9	973	34	34·9	1,048	97	93·5
Total of 1895 ..	75,197	5,938	78·9	11,217	865	77·1	35,079	2,214	63·1	27,208	1,929	70·8	3,106	216	69·5
„ „ *1894* ..	*72,820*	*5,620*	*77·2*	*10,745*	*865*	*80·5*	*33,947*	*2,822*	*83·1*	*23,739*	*2,111*	*88·9*	*1,610*	*84*	*52·2*

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Nepal.			Assam.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar	392	15	38·2	24	..	..	40	..	..	160	..	..	33,263	2,407	72·3
Sylhet	2,167	126	58·1	3	..	..	9	..	..	35	26	742·8	35,845	2,784	77·6
Kámrúp	10	1	100·0	1	1	1,000·0	..	..	..	170	30	176·4	1,211	128	105·6
Darrang	576	51	88·5	..	..	..	52	..	..	1,924	76	39·5	18,378	1,044	56·8
Nowgong	52	11	211·5	..	..	..	2	..	..	352	30	86·2	5,386	318	59·0
Sibságar	634	14	22·0	4	..	..	1	..	..	751	97	129·1	35,001	2,800	79·9
Lakhimpur	437	22	50·3	9	..	..	4	..	..	443	30	67·7	30,984	2,211	71·3
Total of 1895	4,271	240	56·2	41	1	24·4	111	..	..	3,837	289	75·3	160,072	11,692	73·0
„ „ *1894*	*4,292*	*297*	*69·2*	*21*	..	..	*91*	*6*	*65·9*	*3,467*	*284*	*81·9*	*150,738*	*12,089*	*80·2*

The results are very unsatisfactory and strict orders have been issued with a view to checking inaccuracy in the figures reported, by the institution of prosecutions under section 163 of the Act in cases in which employers are found to persist in submitting inaccurate returns of births.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Death-rate for the year.

416. The statistics of mortality for the year, and for each half-year separately, are given in the table below, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	1,171	1,927	1,494	1,555	2,665	3,482	10·8	17·5	13·8	13·3	24·6	31·3
Sylhet	1,287	1,858	1,651	2,278	2,938	4,136	12·6	16·4	15·8	18·6	28·4	35·0
Kámrúp	60	94	83	64	143	158	17·9	27·2	21·4	17·8	42·3	45·0
Darrang	760	948	884	1,057	1,644	2,005	14·2	16·5	16·0	17·6	30·2	34·1
Nowgong	347	415	420	416	767	831	20·3	23·3	24·5	22·7	44·8	46·1
Sibságar	1,838	1,596	2,418	2,001	4,256	3,597	16·3	13·5	21·0	16·5	37·3	30·0
Lakhimpur	1,497	1,636	1,895	1,895	3,392	3,531	15·8	16·8	19·8	18·7	35·6	35·5
Total	6,960	8,474	8,845	9,266	15,805	17,740	14·2	16·4	17·7	17·2	31·9	33·6

The death-rate was thus higher than in the previous year ; but in comparing the two, it must be remembered that the death-rate in 1894 was exceptionally low ; it was, in fact, the lowest on record since 1876, with the exception of the year 1881, when the death rate was 31·7.

The following figures compare the death rate reported from tea gardens in Assam during the years 1893—95 with the reported death-rate among the general population in each province in India for the last three years for which complete figures are available. A column has been added showing the estimated death-rate during the ten years 1881—1891 in the larger provinces of India, compiled by Mr, F. S. Hardy, F.I.A., F.S.S., *vide* page 155, Volume II of the Report on the Census of India, 1891 :

	Reported death-rate per mille.			Average.	Estimated average, according to Census Report.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892—94.	1881—1891.
Madras	22·3	19·3	20·0	20·5	36·0
Bombay	32·50	27·20	32·26	30·65	35·4
Bengal	31·92	28·21	34·83	31·65	44·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	34·11	24·10	42·51	33·57	37·7
Punjab	49·48	28·13	36·52	38·04	36·0
Central Provinces	34·14	27·70	37·22	33·02	...
Assam	34·21	30·28	30·69	31·72	...
Hyderabad	28·8	32·6	42·0	34·4	...

	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average. 1893—95.	
Assam tea gardens	33·2	31·9	33·6	32·9	...

The comparison is by no means unfavourable to the tea gardens of Assam ; for, whatever defects there may be in the registration of deaths of children, there is no reason to suppose that deaths of adults are not accurately recorded. On the contrary, it is very probable that they are more fully reported than is the case among the general population, either in Assam or in other provinces. Allowance, too, must be made for the fact that the tea-garden population contains a large number of new immigrants, who are unaccustomed to the climate of Assam, who in many cases arrive in the province in a physically weak state, and who are, in addition, exposed to all the risks to health attendant on a change of diet and habits. As the year 1895 was remarkable for an unusually large number of new immigrants, it is a matter for congratulation that the death-rate was not larger than it was, and the year must be considered to have been a healthy one.

417. The following table shows the mortality among both Act and non-Act adult labourers during each of the past two years:

Death-rate amongst adults.

District.	Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and non-Act labourers.		Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.					
			Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	66,641	68,436	443	524	1,721	1,730	2,164	2,254	61·5	76·4	28·9	28·2	32·4	32·9
Sylhet	61,456	71,201	446	665	1,685	2,317	2,131	2,982	48·4	58·4	32·1	33·5	34·6	41·7
Kámrúp	2,250	2,400	47	56	60	57	107	113	62·6	87·8	39·3	32·2	47·4	47·3
Darrang	37,068	40,241	880	1,285	364	331	1,244	1,716	38·1	57·2	25·9	20·5	33·5	42·6
Nowgong	11,102	12,114	278	311	286	333	564	644	71·3	64·9	39·7	45·4	50·8	53·1
Sibságar	69,116	73,219	1,979	1,642	984	927	2,963	2,569	52·9	44·2	31·0	25·5	42·8	35·0
Lakhimpur	63,130	66,689	1,705	1,793	748	931	2,453	2,664	46·6	46·6	28·2	31·5	38·8	39·9
Total	310,766	334,298	5,778	6,316	5,848	6,626	11,626	12,942	48·9	52·8	30·3	31·2	37·4	38·7

418. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths which occurred among Act coolies during each of the past two years:

Causes of deaths among Act labourers.

District.		Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1895.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual rate of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis*.	Respiratory disease.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar ..	1895	6,891	6,821	125	75	115	110	35	50	14	234	290	524	76·4
	1894	*7,283*	*7,123*	*110*	*85*	*83*	*95*	*25*	*15*	*30*	*191*	*252*	*443*	*61·5*
Sylhet ..	1895	10,727	11,725	104	47	138	56	35	57	168	225	440	665	58·4
	1894	*8,954*	*9,461*	*93*	..	*91*	*34*	*59*	..	*169*	*227*	*219*	*446*	*46·4*
Kámrúp ..	1895	658	598	14	1	6	2	10	4	19	38	18	56	87·8
	1894	*781*	*729*	*8*	*1*	*4*	*8*	*12*	*8*	*12*	*20*	*27*	*47*	*62·6*
Darrang ..	1895	23,672	24,631	333	70	288	67	295	152	180	643	742	1,385	57·2
	1894	*23,128*	*22,964*	*175*	*89*	*156*	*38*	*174*	*139*	*109*	*402*	*478*	*880*	*38·1*
Nowgong ..	1895	4,518	5,066	29	10	34	139	18	26	55	154	157	311	64·2
	1894	*3,854*	*3,944*	*21*	*9*	*31*	*77*	*27*	*6*	*107*	*131*	*147*	*278*	*71·3*
Sibságar ..	1895	36,688	37,319	226	117	415	111	174	..	599	740	902	1,642	44·2
	1894	*37,817*	*37,065*	*437*	*160*	*495*	*102*	*114*	..	*671*	*811*	*1,168*	*1,979*	*52·9*
Lakhimpur ..	1895	36,345	37,963	276	151	368	135	222	135	446	832	901	1,733	46·3
	1894	*37,158*	*36,075*	*224*	*101*	*407*	*140*	*216*	*127*	*490*	*774*	*931*	*1,705*	*46·6*
Total ..	1895	119,500	124,124	1,107	471	1,424	620	789	424	1,481	2,366	3,450	6,316	52·8
	1894	*118,976*	*117,352*	*1,068*	*445*	*1,367*	*494*	*627*	*289*	*1,588*	*2,556*	*3,222*	*5,778*	*48·9*
	1893	*121,502*	*122,638*	*1,002*	*564*	*1,324*	*535*	*943*	*250*	*1,706*	*2,559*	*3,765*	*6,324*	*51·7*

Dysentery, fever, and respiratory diseases accounted for more deaths than in either of the two preceding years.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

419. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths among non-Act adult coolies during each of the past two years :

Causes of deaths among non-Act labourers.

District.	Mean strength of non-Act coolies employed in 1895.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis*.	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar .. { 1895	60,356	62,805	350	325	425	396	34	115	85	1,151	579	1,730	28·2
1894	*59,400*	*59,477*	*313*	*315*	*275*	*278*	*18*	*167*	*355*	*796*	*925*	*1,721*	*28·9*
Sylhet .. { 1895	57,493	62,452	209	195	586	290	126	137	774	1,079	1,238	2,317	38·5
1894	*51,793*	*52,714*	*201*	..	*373*	*215*	*91*	..	*805*	*716*	*969*	*1,685*	*32·2*
Kámrúp .. { 1895	1,671	1,874	7	1	4	25	5	2	13	28	29	57	32·1
1894	*1,445*	*1,544*	*6*	*1*	*5*	*23*	*1*	..	*19*	*22*	*38*	*60*	*39·8*
Darrang .. { 1895	15,652	16,532	43	28	52	33	49	70	56	172	159	331	20·5
1894	*13,330*	*14,714*	*36*	*23*	*45*	*27*	*50*	*71*	*110*	*152*	*183*	*364*	*26·0*
Nówgong .. { 1895	7,318	7,327	21	10	34	163	13	33	59	161	172	333	45·4
1894	*7,192*	*7,215*	*17*	*17*	*33*	*102*	*19*	*4*	*94*	*127*	*159*	*286*	*39·7*
Sibságar .. { 1895	35,409	37,004	118	82	173	94	51	..	409	430	497	927	25·5
1894	*30,607*	*32,743*	*227*	*62*	*183*	*78*	*80*	..	*404*	*466*	*518*	*984*	*31·0*
Lakhimpur .. { 1895	28,651	30,420	136	65	196	73	69	93	299	448	483	931	31·5
1894	*25,577*	*27,450*	*79*	*58*	*150*	*72*	*81*	*33*	*370*	*319*	*429*	*748*	*28·0*
Total .. { 1895	206,556	218,416	884	706	1,470	1,074	347	450	1,695	3,469	3,157	6,626	31·2
1894	*189,347*	*195,859*	*879*	*478*	*1,064*	*800*	*290*	*280*	*2,057*	*2,628*	*3,220*	*5,848*	*30·3*
1893	*178,778*	*182,209*	*949*	*425*	*709*	*636*	*243*	*272*	*1,952*	*2,108*	*3,078*	*5,186*	*28·5*

As in the case of Act adults, there was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from dysentery, fever, and respiratory diseases.

420. The following statement shows the causes of deaths and the death-rate among children (*i.e.*, from birth to sixteen years of age) during each of the past two years :

Death-rate amongst children.

District.	Mean strength of children in 1895.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Total of 1894.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis*.	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		1895.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cachar	42,252	42,278	275	252	215	215	5	95	141	542	686	1,228	501	29·0	12·1
Sylhet	44,979	47,946	87	85	272	301	40	36	333	554	600	1,154	807	24·8	19·2
Kámrúp	1,130	1,116	5	..	1	8	2	..	29	28	17	45	36	39·9	32·0
Darrang	17,914	18,685	27	28	74	23	43	36	58	133	156	289	400	15·7	23·0
Nowgong	5,903	5,872	7	6	21	80	7	11	55	100	87	187	203	31·7	33·9
Sibságar	45,565	46,648	60	69	254	207	25	..	413	426	602	1,028	1,293	22·2	28·9
Lakhimpur	32,199	32,579	67	70	218	190	49	52	221	356	511	867	939	26·6	29·5
Total of 1895	189,944	195,125	528	510	1,085	1,024	171	230	1,250	2,139	2,659	4,798	4,179	24·9	..
„ *1894*	*182,037*	*185,051*	*441*	*230*	*898*	*845*	*135*	*104*	*1,526*	*1,776*	*2,403*	*4,179*	..	..	*22·7*

Mortality according to country of origin.

421. The following statement illustrates the mortality among adult tea-garden coolies distributed according to nationality :

Nationality.	Sex.	Annual strength of adults of both Act and Non-Act labourers.		Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Rate per mille of deaths to annual strength.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Bengal—Chota Nagpur and Sonthal Parganas.	Men ...	148,361	153,738	2,722	2,847	36·1	37·0
	Women ...			2,647	2,849		
Bengal—Behar ...	Men ...	23,100	24,252	206	782	46·6	55·0
	Women ...			459	552		
Bengal—Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ...	63,881	66,206	941	770	31·2	25·4
	Women ..			1,056	910		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	49,572	56,637	1,351	1,716	46·2	51·1
	Women ...			941	1,174		
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	3,802	7,925	181	423	72·5	85·9
	Women ...			97	271		
Madras	Men ...	8,861	9,061	198	174	46·7	41·6
	Women ...			216	202		
Bombay	Men ...	62	110	...	3	.....	116·9
	Women ...			...	6		
Nepal	Men ...	246	256	6	4	28·5	22·7
	Women ...			1	2		
Assam	Men ...	12,878	16,104	102	172	14·8	16·0
	Wemen ...			88	85		
Total	Men ...	160,028	174,226	6,121	6,891	38·2	40·7
	Women ...	150,738	160,072	5,505	6,051	36·4	37·7
Grand total	.....	310,766	334,298	11,626	12,942	37·4	38·7

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

422. The following statement shows the number and proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district during the last two years. Gardens are now classed as unhealthy, on which the average mortality, either for the garden population as a whole, or for the Act or non-Act population taken separately, exceeds 7 per cent., and the number of deaths from which the average is struck is not less than 10 :

District.	Number of gardens.			Number of unhealthy gardens.			Percentage of unhealthy gardens.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cachar	187	187	190	22	18	18	11·7	9·5	9·4
Sylhet	119	125	130*	2	9	8	1·6	7·2	6·1
Kámrúp	32	32	29	3	2	2	9·3	6·2	6·9
Darrang	88	88	85	17	9	16	19·3	10·2	18·8
Nowgong	55	55	54	8	9	8	14·5	16·3	14·8
Sibságar	181	177	177	15	28	9	8·2	15·8	5·0
Lakhimpur	143	143	141	8	11	9	5·5	7·6	6·3
Total	805	807	806	75	86	70	9·3	10·6	8·7

* Exclusive of two gardens, which do not submit Returns Nos. 50 and 51.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Number of gardens submitting returns and liable to inspection.

423. There were 824 gardens borne on the inspection register at the end of the year, against 826 in 1894; the number submitting returns (returns are required from all gardens on which any Act coolies, or more than 50 other persons, are employed) decreased from 747 to 743. The latter figures, however, include 3 gardens with less than 50 persons, and which, therefore, need not have submitted returns.

Of the 740 gardens liable to inspection, 737 were inspected. Three gardens not liable to inspection were also inspected. The three gardens which remained uninspected were in the Lakhimpur district, and they were inspected immediately after the close of the year. No improvement took place in the number of second and third inspections. Only 74 gardens were inspected more than once (68 twice, 6 three times), as compared with 76 in 1894 (62 twice, 14 three times). As there were 75 gardens on the unhealthy list for 1893, and 86 on that for 1894, of which 61 in each year were unhealthy on the Act population alone, the number of second and third inspections reported was inadequate. The unsatisfactory results were due largely to the practice which obtained, in the Surma Valley districts at least, of postponing the greater part of the garden inspection work until the last two or three months of the year, a practice which made it impossible to carry out very many second and third inspections. The practice was, moreover, held to be open to other objections, and the Chief Commissioner accordingly laid down the general principle that the rains were to be considered the proper time for carrying out the bulk of the garden inspection work of a district.

The following table shows the number of gardens inspected, respectively, by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other inspecting agency:

District.	Deputy Commissioners.		Assistant Commissioners.		Civil Surgeons.		Other inspecting agency.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cachar	60	56	71	79	35	30	28	30
Sylhet	9	19	101	85	3	9	15	26
Kámrúp	7	14	...	...	3	4	...	...
Darrang	25	12	28	27	29	49	...	7
Nowgong	24	31	10	...	18	22	...	...
Sibságar	23	22	40	71	23	64	78	27
Lakhimpur	35	34	39	46	52	13	41	30

Relations between employers and labourers.

424. The relations between employers and labourers continued to be generally satisfactory. As usual, there were a few cases of friction, but they were all of a petty nature. Serious disputes between employers and labourers are happily very rare, and are yearly becoming rarer.

Relations between the garden population and the villagers.

425. In all districts the relations between the garden population and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages continued to be satisfactory.

General condition of the labourers.

426. Nothing occurred to necessitate any detailed comment on the general condition of the labourers. It will suffice here to notice that the proportion borne by the adult labour force to the total acreage under tea, which increased very considerably between 1881 and 1894, but which declined slightly in the latter year, again showed a considerable advance, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Area under tea cultivation. Acres.	Total adult labour force (annual mean), Act and non-Act.
1882	178,851	131,405
1883	189,453	153,739
1884	189,852	177,622
1885	197,510	188,262
1886	203,993	192,076
1887	211,079	203,023
1888	216,676	219,861
1889	227,249	241,297
1890	231,038	250,113
1891	241,823	265,315
1892	247,192	283,819
1893	254,126	302,558
1894	268,796	310,767
1895	276,014	334,298

In 1881, there were only 78 adult persons to every 100 acres of tea ; in 1895 there were 121.

Settlement of time-expired labourers on the land.

427. The following figures show the amount of land held direct under Government by time-expired immigrant coolies in the various districts in the province :

District.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	10,438	11,122
Sylhet	239*	386
Kámrúp	94	130
Darrang	9,571*	11,319
Nowgong	2,800	3,831
Sibságar	13,131	14,240
Lakhimpur	10,675	12,590
Total	46,948	53,618

* Revised figures.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

428. The statement below shows the receipts and disbursements of the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal and Assam during the year 1895-96 :

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.	Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical	..	..	..	Salaries of depôt establishments (including Native Doctors, Hospital Assistants, compounders, dressers, clerks, and menials, etc.)	9,462 15 6	1,401 14 5	10,864 13 11
Contractors' license fees under section 13	3,466 0 0	300 0 0	3,766 0 0				
Recruiters' license fees under section 24	..	136 0 0	136 0 0	Supplies and services (including diet of patients, value of medical stores, purchase of country medicines, expenses during the prevalence of epidemics, petty construction and repairs) ..	11,336 6 6	0 7 0	11,336 13 6
Registration fees under sections 35 and 68	..	20,098 2 0	20,098 2 0				
Fees for license of inland steamers and native boats under section 90	..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	Contingent charges	1,525 6 6	158 8 9	1,683 15 3
Rates under section 109 ...	58,573 11 0	..	58,573 11 0	Grants to dispensaries.. ..	4,470 0 0	..	4,470 0 0
Fees for use of debarkation depôts	4,469 1 3	..	4,469 1 3	Inspector, embarkation agent, and other officers	4,800 0 0	12,441 2 8	17,241 2 8
„ labour contracts under sections 112 and 112A	8,776 0 0	..	8,776 0 0	Clerks and servants .. .	9,541 7 1	5,128 2 10	14,669 9 11
Medical examination fees ..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	Travelling allowance	8,432 8 10	1,260 6 4	9,692 15 2
Recoveries for sick coolies treated in hospitals	317 4 6	..	317 4 6	Fees to Civil Surgeons for inspecting tea gardens	8,093 15 6	..	8,093 15 6
Fines and miscellaneous ..	981 1 2	..	981 1 2	Miscellaneous (including rents, percentage of treasury and audit establishment, refunds, pensions)	3,465 7 0	4,229 4 11	7,694 11 11
Diet, etc., charges recovered ..	2,362 9 3	..	2,362 9 3				
				Repatriation charges	1,321 13 1	..	1,321 13 1
				Deficiency, *i.e.*, excess of payments over receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund	607 11 11*	..	607 11 11
				Deficit in the Bengal portion of the funds	2,885 12 11	—2,885 12 11	..
Grand total	78,947 11 2	21,734 2 0	1,00,681 13 2	Grand total	65,943 8 10	21,734 2 0	87,677 10 10

* This is on account of the year 1894-95, but adjusted in the accounts for 1895-96.

SECTION 3.
MEDICAL RELIEF.

SECTION 4. *Lunatic Asylum.*

429. There were 97 dispensaries open on the last day of the year, or four more than at the end of 1894 ; 11 of the dispensaries belonged to the first, 85 to the second, and 1 to the third class, that is, State, local, and private dispensaries, respectively. An abstract of the work done in the dispensaries open during 1894 and 1895 is given below :

Dispensaries.

Year.	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of major operations performed.	Number of minor operations performed.
1894	498,409	5,575	896	10,357
1895	538,951	5,987	1,126	11,223

There was an increase of 412 in the number of in-patients and of 40,542 in the number of out-patients treated, as compared with 1894, and an increase of 230 major and 866 minor operations performed. Of the increase of in-patients, 107 were indigenous inhabitants and 305 were foreigners. The number of out-patients treated in the four newly opened dispensaries was 9,401. On an average there were 1·10 fewer in-patients and 242·38 more out-patients treated daily than in the previous year. The popularity of these institutions is increasing yearly. The percentage of patients of both classes treated throughout the province to the total population increased from 9·2 to 9·95, but the amount of aid afforded varied greatly in different districts. In Nowgong it amounted to 36·2 per cent., Darrang 13·3, Cachar 11·8, Sylhet 8·5, Goálpára 7·7, Lakhimpur 7·1, the Nága Hills 7·4, Sibságar 7·1, the Khási and Jaintia Hills 7·0, the Gáro Hills 4·6, and in Kámrúp to 4·5 per cent. The high percentage in the Nowgong district was due chiefly to the presence of *kála-azár*. A selected medical officer was deputed during the year to enquire into the causation and history of this disease. Of the patients who attended at dispensaries, 120,255 were treated for malarial fevers, including 8,814 cases of *kála-azár*, 127,836 for skin diseases, 78,722 for worms, 26,524 for other diseases of the digestive system, 21,685 for rheumatic affections, 19,396 for diseases of the respiratory system, 16,843 for ulcers, 16,074 for dysentery, 15,428 for dyspepsia, 14,921 for diseases of the spleen, and 12,388 for diarrhœa. Of the 544,938 patients treated, 345,676 were men, 68,752 were women, and 130,510 were children. Of those treated, 206 were Europeans, 530 were Eurasians, 348,343 were Hindus, 156,726 were Muhammadans, and 39,133 belonged to "other classes."

Including a balance in hand, on the 1st of January, of Rs. 3,162, the total income for the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,97,025, against Rs. 1,86,109 in 1894. Subscriptions from Europeans fell from Rs. 7,359 in 1894 to Rs. 7,126 in 1895, and subscriptions from Natives rose from Rs. 10,348 to Rs. 11,572. The receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 2,742 in 1894 to Rs. 3,486 in 1895. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,93,902, as against Rs. 1,83,146 in 1894, and the cash balance in hand on the last day of the year was Rs. 3,122. On the 1st of January the invested capital amounted to Rs. 42,054, and during the year Rs. 44,705 were invested and Rs. 41,761 were withdrawn. The balance in hand on the 31st of December amounted to Rs. 44,998.

430. The progress made within the past decade in the extension of the system of bringing medical relief to the poor by means of dispensaries, may be gathered from the following figures. Since 1886 the number of dispensaries has increased from 46 to 97, and the total number of patients treated from 149,051 to 544,938, or by more than 265 per cent. The receipts from all sources have risen from Rs. 77,199 to Rs. 1,97,025 and the expenditure from Rs. 75,875 to Rs. 1,93,903. The subscriptions from private sources have increased from Rs. 13,416 to Rs. 18,570 and the contributions from Government from Rs. 28,271 to Rs. 46,752. On the other hand, the percentage of the total cost borne by Government has fallen from 40·59 in 1886 to 31·33 in 1895.

Retrospect of past ten years.

SECTION 4.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

431. On the 1st of January 1895, there were 105 inmates in the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum, which is the only Asylum in the province. Thirty-seven persons were admitted and 2 were re-admitted into the Asylum during 1895 ; 26 patients were discharged and 7 died. The number of inmates on the last day of the year was 111, and the average population for the year was 106·1. The total number of inmates was 144, of whom 24 were criminal and 120 non-criminal lunatics. There were 31 admissions into hospital ; the

Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.

admissions and the death-rate, calculated on the average population, were 29·2 and 6·6 per cent., respectively, as against 40·6 and 26·4 per cent., in 1894. The total expenditure for 1895 amounted to Rs. 9,925-4-11, against Rs. 10,250-13-3 in 1894, and the cost per head of average strength was Rs. 93-8-3, as compared with Rs. 96-13-2. The decrease in the expenditure was due principally to the smaller cost of clothing and bedding. The special features of the year's administration were the small death-rate and the reduction in the cost of maintenance. The Surgeon General with the Government of India, who visited the Asylum shortly after the close of the year, recorded his opinion that the inmates were in good physical health and appeared to be well nourished. The question of abolishing the Asylum is under the consideration of the Government of India.

SECTION 5.
SANITATION.

432. The income of the municipalities, stations, unions, and towns of the province, and the sums which were expended by each municipal body on sanitary works, are given in the following statement:

Expenditure on sanitary works in municipalities, etc.

No.	Name of locality.	Whether Municipality, Station, Union, or Town.	Actual income.	Expenditure—Sanitary Works, Civil.									Total.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works to actual income.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works, exclusive of column 10 to actual income.
				Vaccination.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Disposal of dead.	Roads and bridges.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Village sites.	Other sanitary improvements.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Silchar	Municipality	21,825	39	1,666	135	6,273	...	3,221	2,220	...	120	13,674	62·65	47·89
2	Sylhet	,, ...	25,836	125	349	8,248	4,990	...	3,317	...	...	...	17,029	65·91	53·07
3	Dhubri	,, ...	18,961	...	286	1,325	2,809	44	2,000	1,515	...	...	7,979	42·08	31·53
4	Goálpára	,, ...	6,713	...	329	439	1,306	...	1,548	...	...	27	3,640	54·22	31·16
5	Gauháti	,, ...	41,560	180	755	16,299	8,715	...	9,095	167	...	...	35,211	84·72	62·84
6	Barpeta	,, ...	22,169	...	...	2	2,598	...	4,620	1,185	...	...	8,405	37·91	17·07
7	Tezpur *	,, ...	15,330	...	476	1,436	4,874	...	3,286	101	...	...	10,173	66·36	44·92
8	Nowgong	,, ...	11,420	...	967	1,826	2,723	...	2,912	191	...	...	8,619	75·48	49·97
9	Dibrugarh	,, ...	30,902	144	2,050	1,364	9,603	28	10,120	398	...	...	23,707	76·72	43·97
10	Sibságar	Station ...	8,738	60	98	1,015	2,232	22	2,379	213	...	...	6,019	68·88	41·66
11	Shillong	,, ...	22,296	150	27	1,840	6,053	...	4,180	101	...	...	12,351	55·40	36·65
12	Habiganj	Union ...	6,118	53	315	368	1,609	...	671	...	...	...	3,016	49·29	38·33
13	Jorhát	,, ...	7,847	60	535	973	1,050	...	745	209	...	...	3,572	45·52	36·02
14	Golághát	,, ...	8,069	60	154	168	1,206	...	945	1,582	...	553	4,668	57·85	46·14
15	Hailákándi	Town ...	6,924	389	762	476	256	15	499	1,826	...	...	4,233	61·16	53·93
16	Sunámganj	,, ...	Not known	8	96	651	822	22	1,142	...	678	1,832	5,251	...	...
17	Karimgánj	,, ...	,,	...	135	474	883	53	1,061	2,291	...	...	4,897	...	...
18	Maulvi Bázár	,, ...	,,	...	50	798	3,355	33	1,035	...	...	25	5,296	...	...
19	Mangaldai	,, ...	3,360	...	...	4	1,001	...	...	...	...	974	1,979	58·72	58·72
20	North Lakhimpur	,, ...	2,926	...	177	27	138	...	1,962	96	...	...	2,400	82·02	14·97
	Total	...	2,60,994	1,268	9,227	37,859	62,506	217	54,738	12,095	678	3,531	1,82,119	63·86*	44·13*

* Exclusive of Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár, which are not under Municipal law.

Excluding Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár, which towns do not furnish particulars of their incomes, the aggregate income amounted to Rs. 2,60,994, as against Rs. 1,96,147 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,66,675, or 63·86 per cent., were spent on sanitary works. Deducting the amount spent on roads and bridges, the sum of Rs. 1,15,175, or 44·13 per cent. of the total income, was spent on sanitary improvements. In 1894, Rs. 1,24,109, or 63·27 per cent. of the total income, were spent on sanitary works, and, excluding the sum spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 92,121, or 46·97 per cent. The expenditure on drainage, water-supply, conservancy, and roads and bridges was Rs. 1,810, Rs. 13,496, Rs. 10,357, and Rs. 18,409, respectively, greater than it was in 1894. The percentages of total income, excluding the expenditure on roads and bridges, spent on sanitary improvements in North Lakhimpur (14·97) and Barpeta (17·07) were very

SECTION 6. *Vaccination.*

small. The method of disposing of night-soil by means of incinerators was under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioners were requested to suggest to the Chairmen of Municipal Committees the desirability of constructing incinerators in those places in which the water-logged nature of the soil makes trenching operations undesirable during the rains. A drainage scheme was prepared by the Gauháti Municipality, and several masonry drains were made towards the end of the year, in accordance with it, in the streets of the bázár. This municipality spent Rs. 16,299 on its water-supply during the year. The settling tanks and filtering beds were put into good working order, and at the end of the year, arrangements were being made for improving the pumping arrangements. A small tank provided with taps was built beside the masonry well in the Graham Bázár in Dibrugarh, and it was proposed to cover the well, and pump water from it into the tank. Arrangements were made for extending the pipes carrying the Shillong water-supply. When the work is completed, water will be carried in a pipe from the source of supply to the settling tanks. The Habiganj Union made arrangements for building an incinerator on Young's pattern. Two masonry wells were sunk in Golághát and a third was still under construction at the end of the year. A small reservoir with taps was built in connection with one of the wells, and arrangements were made for providing reservoirs for the other two wells.

Sanitary Board.

433. Two meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year. At these meetings a Village Sanitary Regulation was under consideration. A draft Regulation was prepared by the Board on the lines of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Sanitation Act, No. II of 1895, and the draft is now under the separate consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

Village sanitation.

434. Steady improvement was made in works for improving the sanitation of villages, especially in the way of providing a pure water-supply. The attention of Local Boards was particularly drawn to the importance of sinking masonry wells in suitable sites, and, with the exception of Sunámganj and Goálpára, wells were sunk in all areas under the jurisdiction of all Local Boards. The question of introducing village sanitary inspection books was under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and orders have since been issued bringing these books into use in selected villages from the 1st of August 1896.

SECTION 6.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination staff.

435. The average strength of the vaccination establishment was 231. There were 18 native inspectors, 158 paid and 48 licensed vaccinators, and 7 apprentices, as against 17 inspectors, 162 paid and 46 licensed vaccinators, and 5 apprentices in 1894-95.

In the following table, the number of vaccinations performed by all agencies is compared with the results of the previous four years:

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of vaccinations done in				
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cachar	367,542	9,941	10,695	9,541	7,926	10,045
Sylhet	2,154,593	53,150	61,047	63,585	51,530	75,712
Goálpára	452,304	19,709	18,153	13,496	13,591	14,307
Kámrup	634,249	11,916	25,273	19,710	26,313	29,818
Darrang	307,761	19,482	22,522	14,314	10,771	14,201
Nowgong	344,141	14,966	16,399	10,525	10,091	12,776
Sibságar	457,274	20,334	19,048	16,120	21,889	33,312
Lakhimpur	254,053	14,967	13,827	14,515	14,390	16,280
Nága Hills	122,869	14,275	7,110	13,386	14,138	10,889
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	4,631	3,987	4,227	4,845	3,899
Gáro Hills	121,570	6,250	6,324	5,705	6,150	5,286
Manipur	220,000	7,481	9,771	11,547	11,686	17,319
North Lushai Hills	...	...	246	219	459	424
Total of all districts	5,634,258	197,102	214,402	196,890	193,779	244,268
Tea gardens by garden agency ...	...	9,229	10,541	9,282	6,358	16,422
Total for the province	5,634,258	206,331	224,943	206,172	200,137	260,690

Of the 260,690 vaccinations, 233,812 were performed by paid and licensed vaccinators, 10,456 by dispensary establishments, and 16,422 by tea-garden agency. During 1894-95, 181,477 vaccinations were performed by paid and licensed vaccinators, 12,302 by dispensary establishments, and 6,358 by tea-garden agency—a total of 200,137 operations. There were thus 60,553 vaccinations

in excess of the number performed in the previous year, the largest increases occurring in the Sylhet and Sibságar districts and in the Manipur State ; there was a large falling-off in the Nága Hills district.

Percentage of successful cases.

436. Of the 227,114 primary vaccinations by the regular vaccination staff, 221,992, or 97·74 per cent., were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 177,492 primary operations, of which 155,837, or 87·80 per cent., were successful. There were 6,698 re-vaccinations, of which 5,893, or 87·98 per cent., were successful. In 1894-95, there were 3,985 re-vaccinations, of which 2,441, or 61·25 per cent., were successful.

Dispensary vaccinations.

437. Dispensary establishments performed 10,456 vaccinations, of which 10,005 were primary and 451 were cases of re-vaccination. Of the primary vaccinations 9,513 and of the re-vaccinations 371 were successful, the percentages of successful cases having been 95·08 and 82·26, respectively. Last year dispensary establishments did 11,842 primary vaccinations and 460 re-vaccinations, and 81·72 per cent. of the primary operations and 64·57 per cent. of the re-vaccinations were successful.

Vaccinations in tea gardens.

438. There were 17,725 vaccinations performed in tea gardens, *viz.*, 16,422 by tea-garden agency and 1,303 by Government vaccinators. The percentages of successful cases by garden agencies and by Government vaccinators were 86·74 and 96·55, respectively. In 1894-95, 6,358 operations were performed by tea-garden agency and 849 by Government vaccinators, and the percentages of cases done successfully were, respectively, 70·02 and 52·77.

Percentage according to age.

439. There were 47,176 infants under one year of age, 131,507 children between the ages of one and six years, and 52,822 persons over six years of age, successfully vaccinated for the first time ; the corresponding figures for 1894-95 were 40,082, 90,464, and 34,968.

Vaccinations inspected.

440. Civil Surgeons inspected 29,886 and native inspectors 158,915 operations. Civil Surgeons found that 97·19 and native inspectors that 97·95 per cent. of the vaccinations inspected by them, were successful. During 1894-95, Civil Surgeons inspected 13,541 and native inspectors 120,796 cases, and the percentages found successful were 80·56 and 87·22, respectively.

Vaccination in compulsory areas.

441. The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was extended to the Station of Shillong on the 21st of June 1895, and at the same time Act XIII of 1880 was brought into force in the Shillong Cantonment. In the following table the vaccination work done in municipalities, stations, and unions in which these Acts are in force, is compared with the results of the previous three years :

Name of Municipality.	Population according to the census, 1891.	Number of children on the register since the Act has been in force.	Number of vaccinations.								1895-96.			Mortality from small-pox during five years, 1891-95.		Date on which the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into force.
			1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.							
			Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Number of notices issued.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of punishments.	Average number of deaths from small-pox.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Silchar Municipality.	7,523	447	191	175	133	123	159	86	181	181	7	1	..	5·4	0·72	21st January 1892.
Sylhet „ ..	14,027	5,863	405	378	425	314	326	236	478	442	435	..	..	1·6	0·11	1st October 1882.
Dhubri „ ..	4,825	311	248	174	131	114	573	375	146	134	..	..	..	2·2	0·46	13th February 1891.
Goálpára „ ..	5,440	723	83	74	56	53	217	120	174	169	87	6	1	7·2	1·32	12th November 1890.
Gauháti „ ..	10,817	2,693	790	774	503	407	650	364	587	572	..	..	..	9·0	0·92	10th August 1882.
Dibrugarh „ ..	8,362	3,632	771	683	1,121	803	1,107	824	1,462	1,269	250	66	9	23·8	2·41	6th October 1882.
„ Cantonment.	1,514	..	14	9	15	12	11	5	19	18	..	..	..			30th January 1883.
Sibságar Station ..	5,249	612	196	187	170	49	350	303	404	394	..	..	..	1·8	0·4	21st January 1892.
Shillong „ ..	4,730	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	316	..	..	..	..	..	21st June 1895.
„ Cantonment..	1,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	71	..	..	..	..	..	
Golághát Union..	2,211	231	170	156	149	114	103	95	104	104	..	..	..	0·4	0·18	24th March 1892.
Jorhát „ ..	2,159	210	116	111	172	135	141	115	168	158	..	..	..	..	..	12th April 1892.
Total ..	68,847	14,865	2,984	2,721	2,878	2,154	3,637	2,523	4,161	3,828	779	73	10	51·4	0·75	

SECTION 6. *Vaccination.*

There were 4,161 persons vaccinated in these areas, the operations having been successful in 3,828 cases. In 1894-95, 2,523 persons were successfully vaccinated of 3,637 operated on. There were 779 notices issued under the Acts, 73 persons were prosecuted, and 10 were punished. In 1894-95, 673 notices were issued and 47 persons were prosecuted, but no one was punished. One hundred and thirty-two deaths occurred from small-pox in these towns, of which 115 were in Dibrugarh. The death-rate from small-pox in the ten towns in which one or other of the compulsory Acts is in force was 1·92 per 1,000 of population, compared with a death-rate of 0·77 per 1,000 for the province. No generalisations can be made in comparing areas under compulsory vaccination with the rest of the province; the total population in the areas where vaccination is compulsory is less than 69,000, and local conditions differ greatly between the towns in which this population is found and the rural areas where vaccination is not enforced by law.

Cost of the Vaccination Department.

442. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 19,942-1-10, as against Rs. 18,833-1-4 in 1894-95—an increase of Rs. 1,109-0-6. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 8,305-1 were met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 9,660-14 from Local Funds, Rs. 841-12-10 from Municipalities, and Rs. 1,134-6 were contributed by the Manipur State. The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna and seven pies, as against two annas and four pies in 1894-95.

Lymph depôt at Shillong.

443. There were 239,386 tubes loaded at the Shillong lymph depôt, as against 250,249 in the previous year. The lymph supplied by the depôt throughout the season was of excellent quality. Including the amount debited to the Manipur State, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,217-3-11, as against Rs. 7,104-2-0 in 1894-95—an increase of Rs. 113-1-11.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[*See* Section 3, Chapter III, Part IIA of the Report for 1892-93.]

SECTION 2.

EDUCATION.

General results.

444. Public institutions increased by 152, or 5·1 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 3,839, or 4·2 per cent., the number having been 3,091 public institutions, with 93,682 pupils, compared with 2,939 public institutions, with 89,843 pupils, in 1894-95. There was an increase of schools in all districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and the Nága Hills, and a gain of pupils in all districts, except Goálpára and Kámrúp, where the decline was due to the decrease in the number of schools and to outbreaks of epidemics. The number of pupils in the Murari Chand College rose from 19 to 22. The number of high schools fell from 22 to 21 and the pupils attending them from 3,769 to 3,741, or by 28. There were 62 middle English schools with 4,322 pupils, against 55 schools with 4,084 pupils for the previous year, showing a gain of 7 schools and 238 pupils. Middle Vernacular schools advanced from 49 to 51 and the pupils from 2,998 to 3,041, showing an increase of 43 pupils. Boys' primary schools increased by 106 and the pupils by 3,283, the figures being 2,681 schools with 77,922 pupils, compared with 2,575 schools with 74,639 pupils in 1894-95. Girls' primary schools rose from 210 schools with 3,761 pupils to 240 schools with 4,005 pupils, showing an increase of 30 schools and 244 pupils. There were 25 training schools and classes with a roll number of 356 pupils, against 18 schools and classes with 359 pupils in the preceding year, showing a gain of 7 schools or classes, but a loss of 3 pupils, and under other special schools, there was a gain of 1 school and 59 pupils, the figures being 10 schools with 273 pupils, against 9 schools with 214 pupils in 1894-95. Under private institutions, there was an increase of 4 schools, but a loss of 102 pupils, the figures being 325 schools with 6,800 pupils, against 321 schools with 6,902 pupils in 1894-95. To sum up, for all classes of institutions taken together, there was a gain of 156 institutions and of 3,737 pupils.

Proportion of children attending school according to race or creed.

445. The changes in the number of pupils attending public institutions according to different races or creeds, and the percentages on the total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896 and in the four preceding years were as follow :

Race or creed.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	64,208	65·59	56,506	68·92	58,723	69·18	61,625	63·59	63,854	63·17
Muhammadans	12,800	16·43	13,366	16·30	13,746	16·19	14,984	16·68	15,882	16·95
Others	10,893	13·98	12,113	14·77	12,412	14·62	13,234	14·73	13,923	14·86

There was thus an increase in the number of pupils under the three heads, and the percentages rose in the case of Muhammadans and those of other denominations, while it fell off in the case of Hindus. Taking the total number of children of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, and excluding Manipur and the Lushai Hills, there were 419,523 males of a school-going age, of whom 85,295, or 20·33 per cent., against 82,148, or 19·58 per cent., attended public institutions. There were also 395,446 females of a school-going age, of whom 7,959, or 2·01

SECTION 2. *Education.*

per cent., against 7,562, or 1·91 per cent., attended public institutions. Reckoning both sexes together, the percentage of children attending schools and the Murari Chand College to the number of children of a school-going age rose from 11 to 11·44.

Expenditure.

446. The expenditure on education during the past two years was as follows :

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Provincial (net)	1,98,004	1,92,444
Local Board	1,85,945	1,98,074
Municipal	5,022	5,835
Other sources	2,28,582	2,47,644
Total	6,17,553	6,43,997

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 26,444, of which 38·4 per cent. was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, against 37 per cent. in 1894-95. The amount shown as Provincial expenditure was the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn, less the receipts under the head for which the expenditure was incurred. It included a sum of Rs. 19,808 spent on buildings by the Department of Public Works and paid from its budget, as compared with Rs. 32,477 spent in the previous year. An increase of expenditure took place under each head, except Provincial, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 5,560, which was due chiefly to the smaller expenditure from the Public Works Department budget on buildings. The increase of Rs. 12,129 in Local Board expenditure was due chiefly to an extension and development of primary education, and under Municipal expenditure the increase of Rs. 813 was due to extra grants made to primary schools. Under "Other sources" the expenditure rose by Rs. 19,062, made up of Rs. 9,864 under fees and Rs. 9,198 from all other sources; the increase under the latter was due chiefly to contributions made by missionary bodies.

Omitting indirect expenditure on "Scholarships," "Direction," "Inspection," "Buildings," etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,73,665, the direct expenditure on each class of schools from Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal Funds taken together came to Rs. 2,49,419, against Rs. 2,36,840 in the previous year, of which sum 26·6 per cent., against 27·7 per cent., was devoted to secondary education; 65, against 64 per cent., to primary education; and 8 per cent., as in the preceding year, to special education. Taking Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal expenditure separately, the proportion of direct expenditure incurred by each during the past two years on secondary, primary, and special education was as follows :

	Proportion of direct expenditure on					
	Secondary education.		Primary education.		Special education.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Provincial	62·7	60·8	15·9	16·4	21·4	22·8
Local Boards	14·1.	14·6	83·0	82·5	2·9	3·0
Municipalities	18·0	15·6	75·4	76·3	6·5	8·1

These figures show a decrease in the proportion of Provincial and Municipal Funds devoted to secondary education, and a small increase in the expenditure on special education. The changes in the other heads were unimportant, and were due to the usual fluctuations. For Local Boards taken together, the expenditure on education came to 17·41 per cent. of their total expenditure, against 17·08 per cent. in 1894-95, varying from 9·71 per cent. in Mangaldai to 32·55 per cent. in Habiganj. For Municipalities taken together, the gross expenditure on education came to 2·69 per cent. of their total expenditure, against 3·02 per cent. in the year preceding. The following statement shows in greater detail the expenditure for the last two years :

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rs.	Percentage.	Rs.	Percentage.
Provincial (net)	1,98,004	32·06	1,92,444	29·88
Local	1,85,945	30·11	1,98,074	30·76
Municipal (net)	5,022	·81	5,835	·91
Fees	1,20,773	19·56	1,30,637	20·28
Subscriptions	27,958	4·53	28,086	4·36
Endowments and other sources	79,851	12·93	88,921	13·81
Total	6,17,553	100·00	6,43,997	100·00

Conference.

447. A conference of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of and some of the Head Masters of Government high schools was held at Shillong during the summer of 1895, at which the representatives of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission and of the Sylhet Union were present to discuss educational matters. Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of

schools also held 10 and 74 meetings, respectively, of *gurus* during the year, in order to instruct them in subjects in which they were found deficient, and to give directions about general school matters and the art of teaching.

A conference was held at Gauháti in January 1896, consisting of Sir Edward Buck, Mr. Gait, the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and Mr. Willson, the Director of Public Instruction, to examine the Resolutions recorded at the fifth meeting of the Agricultural Conference of 1893, which considered Dr. Voelcker's report on the improvement of Indian agriculture. In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 19—98-1, dated the 20th September 1895, it was suggested that the first move towards agricultural education should be made on the principle that the development of faculty should be the chief object of primary education rather than the inculcation of knowledge, and that this should be the foundation upon which hereafter the construction of any system of technical or professional education, including instruction in agriculture, should be raised. This principle was accepted by the members of the local Conference, who recorded their views in separate notes, and proposals for giving effect to it were submitted to the Government of India. Subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, it has been decided to remodel the system of education, with a view to making it more practical by the introduction of object lessons, which will encourage habits of observation, and by giving elementary instruction in science, which will prepare the minds of pupils to assimilate any form of technical instruction that may follow. The immediate introduction of any direct course of instruction in agriculture as a separate subject in primary schools, does not commend itself to the Chief Commissioner, as, owing to the backward condition of the people generally and the easy terms on which land may be taken up, there is at present no demand for such instruction. This will not, however, prevent the science of agriculture being taught incidentally in all primary schools.

448. The number of high schools of all classes, Government, aided, and unaided, was 21, against 22 in 1894-95. The loss of one school was due to the amalgamation of the Sylhet unaided National Institution with the Murari Chand Collegiate School. The number of pupils on the rolls of the 21 schools on 31st March 1896 was 3,741, against 3,769 in 22 schools on the same date of the preceding year. The number of Government and aided schools was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 10 and 4, respectively, and the number of unaided schools fell by one. In Government schools the number of pupils fell from 1,904 to 1,898, or by 6 ; in aided schools from 738 to 726, or by 12, and in unaided schools from 1,127 to 1,117, or by 10. The total direct expenditure on Government schools, including the expenditure on repairs to school buildings spent by the Public Works Department, but not that on original works, came to Rs. 61,985, against Rs. 62,365 in 1894-95, and the receipts from fees rose from Rs. 37,736 to Rs. 39,255 ; thus the proportion which Government bore of the direct cost of these schools was 35·4 per cent., against 37·9 per cent. in the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 32-14-11, against Rs. 34-2-5, and the cost to Government Rs. 11-10-11, against Rs. 12-15-7. In aided schools the total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 21-7-10 to Rs. 24-4-0, and the cost to Government from Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-6-11. The share which Government has contributed to Government and aided high schools in the past five years is shown below :

High schools.

	Government schools.	Aided schools.
1891-92	43·44	33·56
1892-93	46·13	31·23
1893-94	39·99	29·83
1894-95	37·99	32·00
1895-96	35·47	30·65

At the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of 150 candidates who appeared, 103, or 68·66 per cent., passed, against 163 candidates, of whom 92, or 56·44 per cent., passed in 1894-95. From the Assam Valley schools 28 candidates (from Government schools 25 and from unaided schools 3) passed the examination, as compared with 33 (from Government schools 27 and from unaided schools 6) in 1894-95. In the Surma Valley 63 candidates (from Government schools 22, from aided schools 24, and from unaided schools 17) passed, against 51 (from Government schools 25, from aided schools 16, and from unaided schools 10) passed in the preceding year. Taking both valleys and the Khási and Jaintia Hills together, Government schools passed 69·5 per cent. of their candidates, aided schools 82·7 per cent., and unaided schools 56·4 per cent., against 64·8, 57·1, and 38·6 per cent., respectively, for the previous year. The total number of candidates from Bengal and Assam was 5,350, of whom 2,696, or 50·39 per cent., were successful.

SECTION 2. *Education.*

Middle English schools for boys.

449. There were 62 middle English schools with 4,322 pupils, against 55 schools with 4,084 pupils in the preceding year, or an increase of 7 schools and 238 pupils. The number of Government schools was, as in the previous year, 3, but the number of pupils rose from 193 to 222. The total direct cost of these schools fell from Rs. 4,195 to Rs. 4,125. The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 23-2-9 to Rs. 20-1-11, and that to Government from Rs. 17-11-10 to Rs. 14-11-9. The number of aided schools advanced from 40 to 46, and the pupils from 3,018 to 3,114. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 44,868, against Rs. 41,861, and the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 15-0-3, against Rs. 14-14-6, and that to Government Rs. 6-0-6, against Rs. 6-0-5 in 1894-95. There were 13 unaided schools with 986 pupils, which were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,177, as compared with 12 schools with 873 pupils supported at a cost of Rs. 8,037 in the previous year. For all middle English schools taken together, the total direct expenditure came to Rs. 59,170, against Rs. 54,093 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 5,077. Of the increase, Rs. 902 were borne by Government and Rs. 4,175 were met from private sources. Of the total expenditure, 63·8 per cent., against 62·1 per cent. in the previous year, was covered by receipts. From middle English schools 168 candidates competed at the Middle English and the Middle Vernacular Examinations, and of these, 72 passed the Middle English test and 61 the Middle Vernacular test, as compared with 179 candidates in the preceding year, of whom 74 and 84 passed the Middle English and Middle Vernacular tests, respectively. For both tests taken together, 79·2 per cent. of the candidates were successful, against 88·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Middle Vernacular schools for boys.

450. Middle Vernacular schools advanced from 47 schools attended by 2,946 pupils to 49 schools attended by 2,980 pupils. The number of Government schools rose from 16 to 17, due to one Local Board school having been started, with the sanction of Government, at Sadiya in the Lakhimpur district. The number of pupils rose from 1,142 to 1,157. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,849, against Rs. 13,535, or an increase of Rs. 314, made up of a decrease of Rs. 215 under the head "other sources" and an increase of Rs. 529 under the head "Government Funds." 30·1 per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by receipts from fees, against 32·4 per cent. in 1894-95. The aided schools remained the same, *viz.*, 30, but the pupils rose from 1,729 to 1,754, or an increase of 25 pupils. The total direct cost came to Rs. 16,657, of which sum Rs. 9,432, or 56·6 per cent., was covered by receipts, against an expenditure of Rs. 16,044, of which sum Rs. 9,328, or 58·1 per cent., was covered by receipts in 1894-95. There were 2 unaided schools with 69 pupils at work on 31st March 1896. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 374. For all middle schools taken together, the total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 30,153 to Rs 30,880, or by Rs. 727, made up as follows: —An increase of Rs. 1,038 from Government Funds, with a decrease of Rs. 311 under the head Receipts; the receipts covered 45·2 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, against 4·74 per cent. in the preceding year. From Middle Vernacular schools 182 candidates, against 167, competed for the Middle Vernacular test, and 130, or 71·4 per cent., were successful, against 133, or 79·6 per cent. in the previous year. Government schools passed 53, or 70·7 per cent., of these candidates, and aided schools 77, or 71·9 per cent.; the corresponding figures for the year 1894-95 were 49, or 72·0 per cent., and 82, or 86·0 per cent., respectively.

Boys' primary schools.

451. The total number of primary schools, upper and lower, of all classes, *i.e.*, Departmental, Local, Municipal, Native State, aided and unaided, was 2,681, attended by 77,922, against 2,575 schools with 74,639 pupils in 1894-95, showing an increase of 106 schools and 3,283 pupils. There was a decrease of 1 school under upper primary, but an increase of 20 pupils. The number of lower primary schools advanced from 2,470 to 2,577, and the number of pupils from 70,738 to 74,001, an increase of 107 schools and 3,263 pupils. The increase in the number of lower primary schools was chiefly under the heads "Local and Municipal" and "Aided," the figures for which were 30 and 87, respectively. The direct expenditure on primary education during the past two years was as follows:

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	275	9,355	274	9,486
Local and Municipal	11,714	1,21,337	11,716	1,29,742
Other sources	11,433	63,797	11,168	64,812
Total	23,422	1,94,489	23,158	2,04,040
	2,17,911		2,27,198	

In the case of upper primary schools, 48·2 per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by receipts, against 48·8 per cent. in the previous year, and for lower primary schools 31·7 per cent., against 32·9 per cent. in 1894-95. The primary schools under the management of the several missionary bodies are intended chiefly for the education of aboriginal and hill tribes; the number of those schools increased by 11 and the pupils by 304. The following statement compares the number of these schools and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March for the past two years:

Mission.	Number of schools at the close of		Number of pupils.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Sonthal Mission, Goálpára	4	5	105	150
American „ „	17	16	291	291
„ „ Gáro Hills	38	37	586	636
„ „ Kámrúp	14	15	282	277
„ „ Nága Hills	9	6	194	122
„ „ Nowgong	7	11	150	257
Welsh „ Khási and Jaintia Hills	208	224	4,201	4,462
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang ...	24	18	289	207
Total	321	332	6,098	6,402

Primary examinations.

452. The results of the primary examinations for the last two years, so far as the boys' primary schools are concerned, are shown in the subjoined statement:

Year.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils who passed.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1894-95	105	2,470	149	1,494
1895-96	104	2,577	162	1,593

Of the candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, 69·5 per cent., against 70·2 per cent. in 1894-95, were successful, and for the Lower Primary Examination 58·4 per cent., against 54·9 per cent. in 1894-95, passed.

Training schools and classes.

453. Excluding the school for mistresses, there were 24 institutions and classes at work with 335 pupils on the rolls, against 17 institutions and classes with 335 pupils in 1894-95. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 20,016, against Rs. 19,726 in 1894-95, towards which Provincial and Local Funds contributed Rs. 13,165 and Rs. 4,851, against Rs. 12,357 and Rs. 4,401, respectively, for the preceding year. The cost to Government of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 51-3-11 to Rs. 54-14-9. For the Certificate Examinations of 130 candidates, 91, or 70·0 per cent., were granted certificates, as compared with 106 candidates in the previous year, of whom 76, or 71·7 per cent., were awarded certificates.

Technical education.

454. At the close of the year there were 16 pupils on the rolls of the Williamson Artizan School, Dibrugarh. There were 5 candidates for the Mechanical Apprentice Scholarships tenable at Sibpur, of whom 2 were granted scholarships at Sibpur and one at the Bayley Govind Lal Technical Institute, Rangpur. Two of the six candidates for the four Medical Scholarships were granted scholarships.

Female education.

455. At the close of the year there were 242 schools of all classes for native girls, with 4,066 pupils, as compared with 212 schools and 3,813 pupils in 1894-95, or an increase of 30 schools and 253 pupils. The total direct expenditure on these schools came to Rs. 16,162, against Rs. 14,800 for the previous year. The details of these figures are given in the following statement:

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Provincial Funds	839	871
Local „	8,159	9,533
Municipal „	1,300	1,420
Other sources	4,502	4,338
Total	14,800	16,162

SECTION 3. *Literature and the Press.*

The total number of native girls under instruction was 7,949 (in girls' schools 3,737 and in boys' schools 4,212), against 7,544 (in girls' schools 3,541 and in boys' schools 4,003), showing an increase of 405 girls. For the Lower Primary Examination 11 girls' lower primary schools passed 16 girls, as compared with 13 girls' lower primary schools, from which 17 girls passed in the preceding year. For the Upper Primary Examination the girls' schools passed 8 girls, and for the Middle Vernacular Examination 2 girls passed, and both obtained scholarships. For the three tests taken together, girls' schools passed 41 girls and boys' schools 11 girls, against 30 and 12, respectively, in the previous year.

European and Eurasian education

456. The aided school at Shillong is the only institution of this class in the province. On the 31st March, there were 18 names (10 girls and 8 boys) on the rolls, with an average strength of 28, against 26 and 24, respectively, for the preceding year. The full Government grant of Rs. 1,680 was drawn, and Rs. 6,270 were realised from fees and other sources.

Private institutions.

457. The number of private institutions which submitted returns at the close of the year was 325, with 6,800 pupils, against 321 institutions with 6,902 pupils in 1894-95. For the first examination of Sanskrit *tols*, 51 *tols* sent up 164 candidates, of whom 56 passed, and 11 were awarded scholarships, and to teachers of *tols* 15 stipends were granted. For the second examination 14 *tols* sent up 28 candidates ; 7 passed, and all were awarded scholarships ; 4 stipends were also granted to the teachers of those *tols*.

Inspection.

458. The inspecting staff was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 4 Deputy Inspectors and 24 Sub-Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors were on an average 212 days on tour and paid 212 visits to schools, against 225 days and 207 visits in the preceding year. Sub-Inspectors spent on an average 242 days on tour and paid 261 visits to schools, as compared with 239 days and 258 visits during the preceding year.

SECTION 3.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary Works.

459. During the year 1895-96, 21 works were registered in the province under the provision of Act XXV of 1867, as compared with 9 in 1894-95. Of these, 13 were original works and 8 were new editions or republications, the majority, *viz.*, 12, being on educational subjects. The number of copies of educational works printed increased from 4,125 to 12,000, while of non-educational works, 6,700 copies were printed, as compared with 800 copies in the preceding year.

The publications registered during the year may be classed under the following heads:

I. Religion. | III. Fiction.
II. Poetry. | IV. Language.
V. Miscellaneous.

I. Religion.—Six works were published under this head, *viz.* :—

(1) Sanir Pánchâli, which treats of the worship of Sani (Saturn).
(2) Dípiká Chhanda, or religious prophecies.
(3) Kán Khoa Puthi, a nursery tale about a fabulous monster.
(4) Bargit, or songs on important subjects, *i.e.*, sacred songs or hymns.
(5) Srí Srí Sankar Devar Baikuntha Prayán, or the ascension of Sankar Deva to heaven.
(6) Gunamalá, an enumeration of the virtues of Krishna.

II. Poetry.—Two works were published under this head—Kabitá Kusum, Pratham Bhág (Flower of poetry, Part I), and another edition of the same work.

III. Fiction.—One work only of this class was published, *viz.*, Miri Jíyarí, or the Miri maid, a tale of love and adventure of Miri life.

IV. Language.—Nine works of the nature of keys or dictionaries were published, *viz.*,—

(1) Pratham Bhág Nítigáthár Artha, or key to Nítigáthá (string of morals), Part I.
(2) Pratham Bhág Nítigáthár Byákhya, or explanation of the Nítigáthá (string of morals), Part I.
(3) Dvítiya Bhág Barna Parichayer Artha Pustak, or key to Barna Parichaya (Primer), Part II.

(4) Pratham Bhág Nabapáther Artha, or key to Nabapáth (new reader), Part I.
(5) Pratham Bhág Padya Pustaker Artha, or key to Padya Pustak (poetical reader), Part I.
(6) Shishushikshya Tritíya Bháger Artha Pustak, or key to Shishushikshya (infant reader), Part III.
(7) Sáhitya Prakásh Byákhya, or key to Sáhitya Prakásh (literary exponent).
(8) Áshu Bodh Byákhya, or key to Áshu Bodh (rapid teacher), Part I.
(9) Áshu Bodh Byákhya, or key to Áshu Bodh (rapid teacher), Parts I and II.

V. Miscellaneous.—Under this head three works were published, as compared with four in 1894-95 :

(1) Dulálí Gupta Bangsher Kula Panjiká, *i.e.*, a brief sketch of the family of the late Káshi Náth Gupta.
(2) Prospectus of Bhárat Samiti, or the Indian union.
(3) Upadesh Laharí, or a collection of moral lessons.

The copyright of one work, the Miri Jíyarí, was registered during the year.

Newspapers.

460. The two Bengali newspapers, the *Paridarshak* and the *Srihattabási*, in the district of Sylhet, were amalgamated during the year, and the combined paper, which is issued fortnightly, was published under the title of "*Paridarshako Srihattabási.*" In the Assam Valley districts, two weekly newspapers were published, *viz.*, the "*Assam,*" a vernacular newspaper with occasional articles in English, published at Gauháti, and the "*Times of Assam,*" a newspaper in English published at Dibrugarh.

SECTION 4.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION 5.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

461. The year was barren of any new discoveries of archæological remains. The temples in the Kámrúp district were, as in previous years, for the most part, neglected by the managers. The Doloi, however, of the Mádhab temple at Hajo spent about Rs. 1,500 on repairs, and it was reported that subscriptions amounting to Rs. 4,000 had been collected for the purpose of repairing the Kamaksha temple near Gauháti. In Darrang, the carved slabs of stone round the Tezpur kutcherry building were kept clear of jungle by the municipality, and the ruins of the Hindu temple on the Bamuni hill in mauza Mahabhairab were kept clear of jungle by the Public Works Department. The jungle round the two temples and three out-houses at Jaisagar in the Sibságar district was cleared, and the two temples at Gaurisagar, and the Áhōm Rájas' old palace (Karinghar) and its approaches, were also cleared of jungle by the Public Works Department at an aggregate cost of Rs. 197. All the temples on the bank of the Sibságar tank were cleared of jungle as usual. The old plaster on the portico of the Debi temple was removed, and a coating of Portland cement substituted. The Temple Committee proposed to complete the work in the following year.

The large cannon dating from the Áhōm Rájas' time, which was sunk in the bed of the Dikhu, in an attempt to bring it across the river, was removed to the front of the kutcherry at Sibságar, where it has been mounted on masonry supports. No repairs were done to the temple at Nigriting.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

SECTION 3. *Printing.*

462. The ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or in part by Government consisted of one Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment stationed at Shillong, with Gauháti and Dhubri as outstations, one clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society stationed at Dibrugarh, one of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel with headquarters at Tezpur, and two Planters' Chaplains stationed at Sibságar and Silchar, respectively. The four clergymen last mentioned receive grants-in-aid from Government varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 a month, and minister to the European Congregations at their headquarters and outlying stations. The Revd. P. G. Bruce-Austin, B.A., was succeeded at Shillong, in February 1896, by the Revd. J. O'F. Willcocks, M.A. The only other change was the appointment of the Revd. F. M. Hadow as Planters' Chaplain for the Sibságar district.

SECTION 2.

STATIONERY.

463. The value of the articles of stationery supplied during the year to officers of the Assam Administration amounted to Rs. 19,115-9, as compared with Rs. 25,673-13 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 22,087 for the five years ending 31st March 1895.

SECTION 3.

PRINTING.

464. The total cash receipts of the Assam Secretariat Press, the only Government Printing Press in the Province, amounted to Rs. 1,059, and the expenditure to Rs. 63,279. The total value of the work done was Rs. 1,03,089. After making an allowance of 10% for wear and tear of materials, for value of broken type returned to the foundry, inter-departmental services rendered, and house-rent, the profit and loss account of the Press showed a net gain of Rs. 33,196. The total outturn of printed matter amounted to 31,175 pages, of which 19,847 pages were first productions and 3,395 pages were tabular and other statements kept standing for periodical publications which required only minor modifications. The balance consisted of reproduction from standing matter. Of the total amount of work done, 26,416 pages represented the printing work of the Civil Secretariat and 2,574 pages of the Public Works Secretariat ; the balance was work done for the following Heads of Departments :

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.	Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner.
Director of Public Instruction.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
Inspector General of Police and Jails.	The Comptroller, Assam.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1895-96.

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1895-96.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[1]

PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Agricultural Statistics.

Showing total Acreage, Classification of Areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current Fallows, and Stock in each district of the Province during the financial year ending 31st March 1896.

Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
1.—*Total Acreage.*												
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	2,688,000	3,443,200	2,530,265	2,342,598	2,186,122	2,086,504	1,806,188	2,383,078	3,675,207	3,884,800	2,015,744	29,041,706
2. *Deduct* (*a*) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558,080	...	2,558,080
2. *Deduct* (*b*) Area for which no returns exist	1,272,684	2,864,968	1,519,469	...	2,095	61	3,510	138,710	3,195,449	1,293,653	1,905,275	12,195,874
3. Net area by professional survey	1,415,316	578,232	1,010,796	2,342,598	2,184,027	2,086,443	1,802,678	2,244,368	479,758	33,067	110,469	14,287,752
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,415,316	578,232	1,010,796	2,342,598	2,184,027	2,086,443	1,802,678	2,244,368	479,758	33,067	110,469	14,287,752
2.—*Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A-1.*												
1. Forests	460,672	108,800	459,661	94,704	194,850	91,797	81,512	274,376	478,387	32,967	85,969	2,363,695
2. Not available for cultivation*	539,578	42,528	68,234	220,058	184,190	215,662	99,445	143,639	...	...	...	1,513,334
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	134,824	90,062	415,696	1,347,283	1,428,334	1,450,300	947,964	1,601,784	...	...	...	7,416,317
4. Current fallows ...	221,956	128,794	1,553	127,395	112,501	71,516	239,681	40,889	...	70	2,301	946,656
5. Net area cropped during the year	58,216	208,048	65,652	553,158	264,152	257,168	434,076	183,680	1,371	30	22,199	2,047,750
Total	1,415,316	578,232	1,010,796	2,342,598	2,184,027	2,086,443	1,802,678	2,244,368	479,758	33,067	110,469	14,287,752

* Village sites are included under head 5 instead of under head 2, *vide* foot-note to Form A-3.

[1]

A.—Agricultural Statistics.

3.—*Acreage under Crops.*

Presidency or Province.		Districts.											
	Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice ...	...	138,087	57,445	464,110	187,412	192,896	268,861	111,615	946	...	17,457	1,438,829
	2. Wheat ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	318
	3. Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Cholum or jowar (millet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Cumbu or bajra (millet) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Ragi or mandua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Gram (pulse).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses ...	...	221	748	20,545	9,894	17,990	9,491	3,564	23	...	501	62,977
Oil-seeds...	10. Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Til or gingelly	...	...	12	...	...	817	...	...	...	...	402	1,231
	12. Others ...	...	4,784	8,064	97,269	7,780	49,936	13,480	1,259	12	...	1,522	184,106
	13. Condiments and spices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Sugar ...	14. Sugarcane ...	...	469	22	3,810	1,951	1,928	6,879	1,859	16	...	3	16,937
	15. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ...	16. Cotton ...	...	...	17	104	2	2,473	6	53	...	...	3	2,658
	17. Jute ...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,364	3,491
	18. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes ...	19. Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22. Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23. Tea ...	58,216*	62,979	400	4,953	28,750	12,239	63,264	45,183	277	30*	...	276,291
	24. Tobacco ...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	230
	25. Cinchona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Orchard and garden produce†	...	18,346	6,057	57,102	27,109	26,805	52,394	16,445	97	...	1,700	206,055
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food ...	...	4,184	...	3,516	...	3,216	16,711	...	...	...	25	25,317
{ Non-food...	...	4,184	471	4,772	8,865	426	15,336	5,561	...	...	22	39,637
31. Total	58,216	233,254	73,406	656,181	271,763	308,726	446,422	185,539	1,371	30	25,564	2,260,472
32. Area cropped more than once	...	25,206	7,754	103,023	7,611	51,558	12,346	1,859	...	...	3,365	212,722
33. (31—32) Net area cropped during the year ...	58,216	208,048	65,652	553,158	264,152	257,168	434,076	183,680	1,371	30	22,199	2,047,750

[1]

4.—*Stock, etc.* (1895-96).

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	Statistics not available.	Statistics not collected during the year.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...	39,161	492,456	29,764	225,726	86,753	101,175	89,443	52,352	317			1,117,147
2. Cows	54,008	372,444	25,291	227,493	83,027	106,458	78,655	45,659	249			993,284
3. Male buffaloes ...	13,445	14,350	406	2,698	12,752	10,270	22,512	6,326	103			82,862
4. Cow „ ...	24,025	29,005	521	8,307	7,696	14,750	30,546	15,663	147			130,660
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	63,635	225,205	13,154	105,834	51,301	27,560	65,750	33,750	501			586,690
6. Sheep	898	14,873	41	12	17	36	495	719	...			17,091
7. Goats	27,336	136,972	9,367	55,034	38,043	21,950	43,195	13,154	257			345,308
8. Horses and ponies ...	3,746	3,600	173	1,363	798	1,003	1,547	1,185	10			13,425
9. Mules and donkeys ...	5	17	...	40	5	...	...	...	...			67
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
11. Ploughs	40,516	260,659	12,636	95,208	46,526	54,115	57,074	28,690	222			595,646
12. Carts	611	266	221	536	4,273	650	1,841	950	2			9,350

* Statistics for other crops not available.

† The area under Orchards and garden produce includes the area occupied by village sites, as this cannot be separated from the area of *basti* lands.

[2]

A.—Agricultural Statistics.

5.—*Character of the Surface.*

(For details of this Table, see Chapter I of Part II of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

[3]

6.—*Climate* (1895).—*Assam Stations.*

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Average cloud proportion, 1 to 10.		
					May 1895.				July 1895.				December 1895.						
	January to May 1895.	June to September 1895.	October to December 1895.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1895.	June to September 1895.	October to December 1895.
Dhubri	19·23	95·60	1·01	115·84	86·7	74·7	94·2	69·3	84·7	77·1	92·2	73·8	75·1	54·4	77·7	50·4	3·9	7·6	2·4
Sibságar	29·58	81·03	3·60	114·21	88·3	73·2	95·2	63·0	88·0	76·9	94·2	75·0	72·6	48·8	75·9	41·9	5·2	8·5	?
Silchar	39·48	67·54	10·58	117·60	89·0	73·5	96·1	67·3	88·8	76·7	95·6	73·3	79·3	54·5	86·5	48·7	4·9	8·5	5·1
Tezpur	Not available.																		
Tura	Ditto.																		

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1895-96.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal productions, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
	Rs.	By census of 1881,						
Manipur ..	50,000 in cash annually.	221,070 ..	Rs. 3,62,409	A Military Police force of 400 men is entertained to control the hill tribes and do escort duty, etc.	No transit duties.	Rice, dhal, and vegetables of various kinds, India-rubber, wax, tea-seed and other forest products, cattle, ponies, and buffaloes.	Cotton cloth, fine and coarse, silk cloth, fine and coarse, brass and other metal utensils, a few articles of ivory and ordinary native jewellery, some leather work, a coarse kind of salt.	Iron ore, limestone, copper, and salt, of which only salt and limestone are now worked.
KHÁSI HILLS.								
			Rs. a. p.					
Bhowal ..	None..	620	Market dues .. 10 0 0 *Malikana* on lime quarries .. .. 497 5 1 Total.. .. 507 5 1	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, bay-leaves, black-pepper, pepper-nigram.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto	9,902	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zamindári land holding in Sylhet 1,300 0 0 Total 8,450 0 0	....	....	Cotton, millet, betel-nuts, pán, oranges, black-pepper, pepper-nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, and potatoes.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	6,358 .. .	Half royalty on limestone .. 4,736 6 6 Market dues .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 5,586 6 6	....	....	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	.....	Lime and coal. (Coal is not worked).
Khairim ..	Ditto	30,127	Share of forest revenue .. 362 4 10 Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Elephant *mahdi* share .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 8,612 4 10	....	....	Rice, cotton, millet, job's-tear, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nuts, pán, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potatoes, black-pepper, pepper-nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eria silk cloth, daos, kodalis, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, and bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron (not worked).
Myllim ..	Ditto	17,040	Market dues .. 500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 300 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Forest revenue .. .... Share of excise revenue .. 3,055 0 0 Pension as ex-mauzadár of Kharija Damuria 340 0 0 Total .. 5,395 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, potatoes, job's-tear, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugar-cane, ginger, and millet.	Daos and basket.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto	1,330	Market dues .. 150 0 0 *Malikana* on lime quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 *Malikana* on coal-mines .. .. 120 0 0 Total .. 1,820 0 0	....	....	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, and ginger.	None	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked).
Maharam ..	Ditto	8,947	Contribution levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total 640 0 0	....	....	Job's-tear, black-pepper, pepper-nigram, chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potatoes, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Daos, kodalis, and hammers.	Lime and iron (not worked).
Maolang ..	Ditto	1,933	House-tax .. .. 9 0 0 Rent of fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total 249 0 0	None ..	*None* ..	Potatoe, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, and ginger.	....	Lime (not worked).
Maosanram ..	Ditto	1,286	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total.. .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoe, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, and ginger.	None	Lime, coal, and iron (not worked).
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto	403	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes.. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nuts, and oranges.	Ditto	Lime (not worked .

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1895-96—continued.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
Myr-law ..	None	1,070	Market dues ..	25 0 0	....	....	Rice, millet, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sohphlang, Indian-corn, and sugar-cane.	None ..	None.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	125 0 0					
Nongsohphoh..	Ditto	1,483	Market dues ..	100 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, and potatoe.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
			Judicial fines ..	30 0 0					
			Total ..	130 0 0					
Nongkhlao ..	Ditto	8,926	Market dues ..	600 0 0	....	....	Potatoe, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Kodalis, daos, and crow-bars.	Ditto.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	800 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	50 0 0					
			Pension as ex-mauzadár ..	502 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	369 0 0					
			Total ..	2,321 0 0					
Nongspung ..	Ditto	1,641	Share of forest revenue ..	136 12 0	....	....	Rice, potatoe, honey, and bees' wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
Nongstoin ..	Ditto	9,210	Market dues ..	1,000 0 0	....	....	Lac, honey, bees' wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, and sohphlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloth, daos, and spades.	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked.)
			Malikana on lime quarries ..	750 0 0					
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	1,500 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	1,000 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	36 0 0					
			Total ..	4,286 0 0					
Rambrai ..	Ditto	2,154	Market dues ..	40 0 0	....	....	Rice, job's-tear, ginger, chillies, millet, and Indian corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
			Judicial fines ..	150 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	191 0 0					
			Share of elephant *mahál* ..	....					
			Total ..	381 0 0					
Jirang ..	Ditto	749	Forest revenue ..	8,082 1 0	....	....	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, and cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
Duara Nong-tyrmen.	Ditto	372	*Nil* ..		....	....	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, job's-tears, cotton, and caoutchouc.	Net bags ..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto	257	Ditto ..		....	....	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, and bay-leaves.	None	Lime and coal. (Coal not worked.)
Maolong ..	Ditto	1,569	Ditto ..		....	....	Oranges, millet, jack-fruit, betel-nuts, pine-apples, and chillies.	.. ..	Lime (not worked).
Pamsaungut ..	Ditto	212	Ditto ..		....	....	Millet, job's-tears, and potatoes.	.. ..	None.
Langiong ..	Ditto	542	Ditto ..		....	....	Potatoe and millet.	.. ..	..
Mauphlang ..	Ditto	903	Ditto ..		....	....	Millet, job's-tears, rice, and potatoes.	.. ..	..
Nonglywai ..	Ditto	136	Ditto ..		....	....	Ditto ditto ..	.. ..	..
Sohiong ..	Ditto	2,528	Ditto ..		....	....	Ditto ditto ..	.. ..	..

[5.] B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male Members of their Families for the year* 1895-96.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.
MANIPUR STATE.								
Chura Chand	Rája	Khetri, Hindu	10 years..	At the Mayo College, Ajmere.	Minor, under the care of the Principal.	Blank	Follows primogeniture.	No.
Ramananda Singh ..	Moirang Ningthao.	Ditto ..	68 „ ..	Can read and write Manipuri a little.	Guardian of Rája.	Ditto ..	Blank ..	Blank.
Dumbra Singh ..	Rája's eldest brother.	Ditto ..	24 „ ..	Ditto ditto ..	Is a Lakpa of a Pannah, *i.e.*, a revenue official like a tahsildár.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Dimbha Singh.. ..	Rája's second brother.	Ditto ..	22 „ ..	Uneducated ..	*Nil* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chandra Hash	Rája's third brother.	Ditto ..	20 „ ..	Ditto ..	*Nil* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Degandra Singh ..	Rája's step-brother.	Ditto ..	11 „ ..	At the Mayo College, Ajmere.	*Nil* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Ram Singh, State Bhawal	Seim ..	Khási ..	31 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Darbar. The Seim's or Chief's mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, *i.e.*, sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's sons, or brother's sons, are not deemed relatives. Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognised. Heir-apparent, U Jid Singh (disputed).
U Hajon Manik, State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	62 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparents, Seim's nephew U Kumbeer Singh and U Chandro Singh.
U Joidon ..	State Shella Wahdars ..	Ditto ..	28 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Wáhádádárs	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wáhádádárs are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subjected to reconsideration every three years.
U Wandop ..			46 „ ..	Uneducated ..				
U Shloin ..			36 „ ..	Ditto ..				
U Klorkha .			60 „ ..	Can read and write Bengali.				
U Klur Singh, State Khairim.	Seim ..	Ditto ..	52 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	The same as against Bhawal.	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal. Heir-apparent, U Mana Singh.
U Raban, State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	....	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Hain Manik, State Myllim.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	52 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Mur Manik.
U Bor Singh, State Langrin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, Tirot Singh, and Sangot.
U Kison Singh, State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	36 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Rabon Singh.
U Symburai, State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18 „	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Sordorai.
U Jit Singh, State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	53 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin brother, U Bi.
U Juba Singh, State Malaisohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Burom, State Myr-iaw ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Tap.
U Duwan, State Nongsohphoh.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Bor Singh.
U Pyrba, State Nongspung..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Shabat Singh.
U Kine Singh, State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Christian ..	52 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Rumar Singh and U Kumbeer Singh.
U Sngi, State Rambrai ..	Ditto ..	Khási ..	34 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Duba Singh.
U Bang, State Jirang ..	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	35 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Sardár ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In Sardárship, succession is almost in every case elective.
U Jantrai, State Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Jirmuiuk, State Maodon	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Bin- / U Ising } State Maolong..	Ditto ..	Ditto	39 „ .. / 30 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Ram Singh, State Pamsanngut.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	37 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
U Bna, State Langiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	43 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Dor Singh, State Maophlang.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Dor Singh, State Nonglywai.	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kir, State Sohiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto

[6]

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (1895-96).

The chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, who is appointed under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and 2344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Personal Assistant; one District and Sessions Judge in Sylhet, who is also Sessions Judge of Cachar; one Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts; the Conservator of Forests; the Principal Medical Officer, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction; the Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is also Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture; and thirteen Deputy Commissioners.

Name of Chief Commissionership.		Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance, in miles, of villages from nearest court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
														Land.	Gross.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
										Miles.	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Assam.	Surma Valley Districts.	Cachar.. ..	3	4,200	386,483	Silchar (including cantonment) .. 7,523	639	8	8	30*	9	528	49,51,505	59,76,707	1,23,78,448	
		Sylhet	5	5,380	2,154,598	Sylhet Town..14,027 Kasba Baniachang .. 24,061 Karimganj.. 3,349 Habiganj .. 4,161 South Sylhet 2,629 Sunámganj.. 3,139	9,644	12	31	36	15	546				
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goálpára ..	2	3,953·54	452,304	Dhubri .. 4,826 Goálpára .. 5,440	1,098	4	4	70	50	255				
		Kámrúp ..	2	3,660·31	634,249	Gauháti .. 10,817 Barpeta .. 9,342	1,567	10	10	43	15	303				
		Darrang ..	2	3,415·31	307,440	Tezpur .. 4,011 Mangaldai.. 699	1,794	5	6	70	25	191				
		Nowgong ..	1	3,260·16	344,462	Nowgong 4,815	911	3	6	62	22	159				
		Sibságar ..	3	2,822·17	457,274	Sibságar .. 5,249 Jorhát .. 2,159 Golághát .. 2,211	1,306	13	10	50	33	270				
		Lakhimpur ..	2	3,723·56	254,053	Dibrugarh.. 9,876 North Lakhimpur.. 1,244	783	4	9	50	15	986				
	Hill Districts.	Nága Hills ..	3	5,742·51	122,867	Kohima .. 1,781	640	5	5	90	50	691				
		Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070	197,904	Shillong .. 6,720 Jowai .. 3,491 Cherra (including Cherrapunji) .. 2,382 Shella .. 3,979	1,330	3	3	65	25	178				
		Gáro Hills ..	1	3,149·60	121,570	Tura .. 1,045	1,005	2	2	110	..	266				
		Total	26	45,377·60	5,433,199	....	20,717	69	94	..	..	4,373	49,51,505	59,76,707	1,23,78,448	

* Excluding the North Cachar Hills.

D.—Population (1895-96).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.											Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration.	Remarks.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus and Jains.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Bhuddhists.	Hill tribes.	Brahmos.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
						Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Total.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cachar, plains	..	82,338	82,338	117,208	100,206	77,165	72,963	367,542	148·68	273	48	488	809	239,944	112,846	..	2	13,899	37	5	314,535	53,007		..	
Sylhet	..	433,492	433,492	628,084	603,924	472,854	449,731	2,154,593	400·41	277	110	256	643	1,016,134	1,123,984	..	8	13,818	6	..	1,450,441	704,152		..	
Total Surma Valley	..	515,830	515,830	745,292	704,130	550,019	522,694	2,522,135	321·17	550	158	744	1,452	1,256,078	1,236,830	..	10	27,717	43	5	1,764,976	757,159		..	
Goálpára	..	82,228	82,228	139,883	123,310	96,746	92,365	452,304	114·10	51	34	1,547	1,632	209,925	124,455	20	112	116,112	45	3	367,949	84,355		..	
Kámrúp	..	126,568	126,568	181,886	180,185	139,143	133,035	634,249	174·68	42	27	878	948	445,377	55,350	..	813	131,759	2	..	503,307	30,942		..	
Darrang	..	63,760	63,760	98,530	86,936	62,851	59,394	307,761*	90·10	183	24	642	849	196,037	18,454	..	519	91,870	26	6	275,003	32,758		..	
Nowgong	..	66,405	66,405	103,314	95,071	74,477	71,279	344,141*	105·56	63	....	354	417	214,425	14,137	63	40	115,044	15	..	310,930	33,211		..	
Sibságar	..	97,853	97,853	145,216	124,493	95,779	91,786	457,274	160·03	274	43	1,048	1,365	418,863	19,805	..	987	16,243*	6	5	401,280	55,994		..	
Lakhimpur..	..	55,970	55,970	84,956	69,401	51,448	48,248	254,053	68·23	305	58	1,243	1,606	227,350	8,036	..	4,462	12,546	2	1	222,640	31,413		..	
Total Brahmaputra Valley ..	..	492,784	492,784	753,785	679,446	520,444	496,107	2,449,782	117·55	918	186	5,713	6,817	1,711,977	240,287	83	6,933	483,574	96	15	2,081,109	368,673		..	
North Cachar	..	3,767	3,767	5,348	5,672	3,958	3,963	18,941	10·96	1	..	..	1	8,221	15	..	..	10,704	..	..	18,435	506		..	
Nága Hills	..	34,719	34,719	38,629	38,121	23,570	22,547	122,867	21·26	20	..	211	231	4,458	209	..	360	117,607	..	2	113,067	9,800		..	
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	..	39,261	39,261	53,859	62,208	40,747	41,090	197,904	32·60	164	39	6,941	7,144	4,472	820	..	2	185,364	95	7	142,522	55,382		..	
Gáro Hills	..	23,948	23,948	34,965	35,009	26,248	25,348	121,570	38·61	21	9	1,154	1,184	11,388	5,597	..	392	103,004	5	..	107,304	14,266		..	
North Lushai (Civil and Military)	..	258	258	2,038	..	6	..	2,044	12·47	13	..	2	15	1,607	216	..	..	205	..	1	369	1,675		..	
„ „ (estimated)	..	8,318	8,318	20,795†	20,795†	Details not available		41,590		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,590	..	..	41,590	..		..	
Total Hill districts	..	110,271	110,271	155,634	161,805	94,529	92,948	504,916	24·96	219	48	8,308	8,575	30,146	6,857	..	754	458,474	100	10	423,287	81,629	*Languages, dialects*—Abor, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Kachari, Dafla, Gáro, Hajong, Khampti, Khási, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Mech, Miklr, Miri, Mishmi, Shan Nága dialect, Rabha, Singpho, Tippera, Urdu or Hindustani, English.	..	
Total for the province ..	..	1,118,885	1,118,885	1,654,711	1,545,381†	1,164,992	1,111,749	5,476,833	111·95	1,687	392	14,765	16,844	2,998,201	1,483,974	83	7,697	969,765	239	30	4,269,372	1,207,461		..	

* An area containing a population of 321 was transferred from Darrang to Nowgong during the year 1892-93; but, as the distribution of the population is not known, the transfer has not been shown in this statement.

† Children included under men and women.

[8] 1.—*Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending the 31st March 1896.*

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories [Table A-1 (1) minus table A-1 (2a)].	Deduct: Area not fully assessed.	Deduct: Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Cachar...	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,361,082	2,077,544	...	283,538	226,830	2,55,440									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	326,918	326,918	...	...	...	1,11,942									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	2,688,000	2,404,462	...	283,538	226,830	3,67,382	386,483	0 15 3	2,37,060	0 13 4	1 0 9	243,680	0 15 6	...	
Sylhet...	1. Raiyatwári ...	1,010,509	664,436	...	346,073	201,409	3,02,944									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	159,923	159,923	...	...	...	69,722									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled) ...	2,272,768	...	...	2,272,768	Not known.	3,66,288									
	Total ...	3,443,200	824,359	...	2,618,841	201,409°	7,38,954	2,154,593	0 5 5	6,06,201	0 3 8	†	1,784,838	0 5 5	1	Sylhet, 14,027

Goálpára	1. Raiyatwári ...	1,010,923	943,591	...	67,332	66,231	99,762										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	360	360	...	...	...	180										
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	1,518,982	...	...	1,518,982	Not known	12,429										
	Total ...	2,530,265	943,951	...	1,586,314	66,231*	1,12,371	452,304	0 4 0	1,04,979	0 1 1	†	452,036	0 3 9	...		
Kámrúp	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,135,675	1,659,358	...	476,317	442,143	12,24,120										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled)	206,923	206,923	...	...	...	1,54,075										
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,342,598	1,866,281	...	476,317	442,143	13,78,195	634,249	2 2 9	11,99,216	2 8 3	2 11 5	503,128	2 6 1	1	Gauháti, 10,817	
Darrang	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,045,027	1,807,286	...	237,741	125,152	6,57,487										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	141,095	141,095	...	...	...	36,334										
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,186,122	1,948,381	...	237,741	125,152	6,93,821	307,440‡	2 4 1	6,28,521	2 10 3	5 0 4	252,998	2 7 8	...		
Nowgong	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,023,807	1,774,254	...	249,553	221,784	6,60,122										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	62,697	62,697	...	...	...	21,072										
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	2,086,504	1,836,951	...	249,553	221,784	6,81,194	344,462‡	1 15 8	6,33,201	2 8 3	2 13 7	317,098	1 15 11	...		

* Exclusive of the permanently-settled zamindári portion.
† As the cultivated area in the permanently-settled zamindári estates in Sylhet and Goálpára is not known, the figures for this column cannot be correctly worked out.
‡ The difference between the figures given here and those published in the Census Report of 1891, is due to the transfer during 1892-93 from Darrang to Nowgong of an area containing a population of 321 persons.

1.—*Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending the 31st March 1896*—contd.

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories [Table A-1 (1) *minus* Table A-1 (2*a*)].	Deduct: Area not fully assessed.	Deduct: Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully-assessed area for which returns are available: Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1		2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Sibságar	1. Raiyatwári ...	1,569,406	1,133,615	...	435,791	384,656	12,27,357									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ..	236,782	236,782	...	...	...	37,767									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	1,806,188	1,370,397	...	435,791	384,656	12,65,124	457,274	2 12 3	11,78,575	2 11 3	3 1 0	357,712	3 4 9	...	
Lakhimpur.	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,211,391	2,014,475	...	196,916	180,694	4,69,794									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	171,687	171,687	...	...	...	28,950									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	2,383,078	2,186,162	...	196,916	180,694	4,98,744	254,053	1 15 5	392,661	1 15 11	2 2 9	182,416	2 2 5	...	
Nága Hills.	1. Raiyatwári ...	3,675,207	3,673,836	...	1,371	1,371	68,625									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	...	...	..	...	...	...									
	Total ...	3,675,207	3,673,836	...	1,371	1,371	68,625	122,867	0 8 11	1,709	1 3 11	1 3 11	1,300	1 5 0	...	

Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1. Raiyatwári ...	1,326,620	1,322,400	...	4,220	4,148	58,294									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	100	100	...	...	...	48									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Total ...	1,326,720	1,322,500	...	4,220	4,148	58,342	197,904	0 4 9	8,310	1 15 6	2 0 1	Not known	Not known	...	
Gáro Hills.	1. Raiyatwári ...	2,015,316	1,990,388	...	24,928	22,199	61,813									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	428	...	...	428	428	12									
	Total ...	2,015,744	1,990,388	...	25,356	22,627	61,825	121,570	0 8 1	22,024	0 13 11	0 15 10	27,239	0 12 11	...	
Total of each class of tenure for the province.	1. Raiyatwári ...	21,384,963	19,061,183	...	2,323,780	1,876,617	50,85,758									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled)	1,306,485	1,306,485	...	...	...	4,60,090									
	3. Zamindári (permanently settled)	3,792,178	...	...	3,792,178	428*	3,78,729									
	Total ...	26,483,626	20,367,668	...	6,115,958	1,877,045*	59,24,577	5,433,199	1 1 5	50,12,457	0 13 1	†	Not known	Not known	...	...

* Exclusive of the permanently-settled zamindári portion of Sylhet and Goálpára, the figures for which are not known.
† As the cultivated area in the permanently-settled zamindári estates in Sylhet and Goálpára is not known, the figures for this column cannot be correctly worked out.

E.—FISCAL.

[9] 2.—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the financial year ending the 31st March 1896.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...		...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	...		...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...		...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...		...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	...		...	...	...	...
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...			...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	480			2,152,615	4,484·61	335·48
(c) Village communities	...			...	...	...
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	...			...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	49,456			1,639,563	33·15	4·38
(c) Village communities	...			...	...	...
5 Peasant proprietors paying separately	721,161	17,113*		2,413,962	3·35	6·42
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	7,612			129,101	16·96	4·82
For life or lives	2,346			191,754	81·74	65·60
7. Landowners who have redeemed revenue	2,915			441,952	151·61	...
8. Purchasers of waste lands	2,469			543,685	220·20	109·16
9. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

Information not available.

* Accurate and complete information as to the number of villages falling under each class of tenures is not available. The figures have, therefore, been taken from the census of 1891 and shown in a lump.

[10] E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1896.*

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	2	2,844	4	10,713
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2,844	4	10,713
Sylhet.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,809	18,434	*	*
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	69	...	*	*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	260	...	*	*
Total	2,138	18,434	*	*
Goálpára.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	35	266	*	*
Total	35	266	*	*
Kámrúp.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	77	1,433	1,373	5,266
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	116	36	5,419	1,614
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	193	1,469	6,792	6,880
Darrang.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	9	485	492	1,499
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	2	...	702
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	9	487	492	2,201
Nowgong.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	1	...	129	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	113	648	180	1,109
Total	114	648	309	1,109

* Information not available.

[10] E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1896*—contd.

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Sibságar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	5	3,506	2	14,005
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	30	...	10,225
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	5	3,536	2	24,230
Lakhimpur.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	4	...	507
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	5	...	3,796
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	10	487	21	1,625
Total	10	496	21	5,928
Nága Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	4	...	288	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	288	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Total of the Province.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,906	26,706	2,159	31,990
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	186	73	5,548	16,337
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	418	1,401	201	2,734
Total	2,510	28,180	7,908	51,061

E.—Fiscal.

[11] 4.—*Land Revenue* (1895-96).

Description of revenue.	Revenue, last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years	6,60,515	11,423	6,76,998	11,423	..	11,423	..	..	..	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year	29,774	..	13,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year	13,291	..	3,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6,76,998	6,69,951*	6,86,675	6,79,497†	..	11,423	7,072‡	..	..	* This includes Rs. 6,58,528 not shown in details. † This includes Rs. 6,68,074 not shown in details. ‡ Excludes Rs. 106 remitted in Sylhet.
Collections from Government estates	47,32,357	44,85,322	47,84,268	45,55,503	1,36,439	44,18,600	2,27,575	95	3,509	Column 8 excludes Rs. 520 remitted in Kámrúp, Rs. 148 in Darrang, and Rs. 822 in Nowgong.
Income from sale of Government estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ..	4,52,889	4,43,439	4,53,634	4,45,395	17,020	3,68,797	8,086§	..	..	§ Exclusive of Rs. 138 remitted in Sylhet and Rs. 15 remitted in Lakhimpur.
Total	58,62,244	55,98,712	59,24,577	56,80,395	1,73,738	55,06,657	2,42,733	470	6,352	

NOTE.—The totals of columns 6, 7, 9 and 10 include Rs. 20,279, Rs. 7,07,837, No. 375 and Rs. 2,843, respectively, for the district of Sylhet, which could not be distributed under the different heads of revenue shown in colum 1.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

[12, 13, & 14.] A.—LEGISLATIVE, 1, 2, & 3.

[Blank.]

[15] B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

1.—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1895, *with the cost of the Tribunals.*

Name of province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Courts of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Court.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		Europeans.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
															Rs.	Rs.				
Province of Assam. — Territory subject to the High Court. — Civil ..	28,678·55	4,971,917	..	..	(a)19	..	..	(1)3	(2)7	(3)32	29,610	2,311	892	57	3,95,303	2,43,724	Grades of Judicial Officers.			
Criminal			(b)3	8	(c)19	..	..		(d)8	(e)60	15,454	(f)848	1,074	(g)462	1,50,981	2,19,414				
Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Territory not subject to the High Court. — Civil ..	16,699·11	461,282	..	3	7	..	..	..	5	10	(h)268	383	21	..	8,292	17,817	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges.	..	..
Criminal											655	832	12	1	12,133	26,071		District Judges (i).	3	..
Revenue											..	..	..	..	..	..		Additional Judges.	..	..
																		Subordinate Judges (2).	6	1
																	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..
																		Munsifs (3)	6	26
Total	45,377·66	5,433,199	3	11	45	..	..	(1)3	18	122	45,987	4,374	1,999	520	5,61,709	5,07,026				

(a) Munsifs.

(b) Sessions Judge's Division and District Judgeship.

(c) Executive Divisions.

(d) District Magistrates.

(e) 60 Stipendiary, 18 Special and Honorary Magistrates, and two Benches of Magistrates.

(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(g) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

(h) Besides these, 37 civil cases were disposed of by Dollois in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.

(i) Ditto, 70 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

[16] B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.								Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported in, and pending from, the previous year.	Offences reported during the year.	Complaint dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases found to be false.	Cases found to be true of offences reported in		Pending at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
					Previous year.	1895.							
	I.—Offences under the Penal Code.												
Offences against the State.													
Chapter VI, sections 121 to 130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against the Army and Navy.													
Chapter VII, sections 131 to 140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.													
Chapter VIII, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158.—Unlawful assembly	18	286	55	10	17	196	26	174	727	208	485	6	28
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156.—Rioting, etc. ..	37	394	35	21	35	287	53	297	1,471	352	978	4	137
" " section 160.—Affray	1	39	..	..	1	36	3	26	38	11	27	..	..
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.													
Chapter IX, sections 161 to 169.—By public servants	2	12	4	4	..	5	1	7	14	6	2	..	6
" " " 161, 170 and 171.—Relating to public servants ..	1	7	4	..	..	3	1	3	3	1	2	..	..
Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.													
Chapter X, sections 172 to 190	17	313	7	2	16	235	20	283	453	145	297	..	11
False Evidence and Offences against Public Officers.													
Chapter XI, sections 193 to 200.—False evidence, subornation, etc., of public servants	9	48	1	..	9	44	3	43	55	26	27	..	2
" " " 201 to 229.—Offences against public justice.. ..	24	260	18	6	22	214	14	195	249	81	161	3	4
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.													
Chapter XII, sections 231 to 254.—Offences relating to coin	..	28	1	1	..	26	..	22	23	9	14	..	..
" " " 255 to 263.—Offences relating to stamps	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.													
Chapter XIII, sections 264 to 267	2	33	1	..	2	32	..	29	35	20	15	..	..
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.													
Chapter XIV, sections 269 to 278.—Offences affecting public health ..	1	114	4	..	..	108	3	98	126	13	109	..	4
" " " 279 to 289.— " safety	4	85	30	..	1	51	2	46	52	16	35	..	1
" " " 290 and 291.— " convenience ..	..	64	4	1	..	59	..	59	80	29	51	..	..
" " " 292 to 294.— " decency and morals ..	..	12	2	..	..	10	..	8	14	8	6	..	..
" " section 294A.—Keeping lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Religion.													
Chapter XV, sections 295 to 298	2	5	3	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	1
Offences affecting the Human Body.													
Chapter XVI, sections 302 and 303.—Murder..	8	56	..	..	1	50	13	43	79	21	23	1	32
" " section 307.—Attempt at murder	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	7	10	8	2	..	..
" " " 304.—Culpable homicide	6	32	1	3	3	26	5	27	58	16	26	..	16
" " " 304A.—Causing death by rash or negligent act ..	1	12	1	..	..	10	2	8	8	5	1	..	2
" " " 308.—Attempt at culpable homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " sections 305 and 306.—Abetment of suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " section 309.—Attempted suicide	2	40	2	..	1	36	3	25	28	4	2	..	..
" " " 311.—Thuggee, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " sections 312 to 315.—Causing miscarriage	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
" " section 316.—Injury to unborn children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " 317.—Exposure of infants	..	6	1	1	..	4	..	2	3	3	..	..	..
" " " 318.—Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " sections 325 to 331 and 333.—Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	16	126	3	4	16	104	21	103	185	31	128	..	25
" " " 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338.—Other cases ..	71	1,216	198	11	64	952	62	575	928	483	421	3	19
" " section 341.—Wrongful restraint	12	142	60	7	7	82	8	60	105	49	51	..	3
" " sections 342 to 348.—Wrongful confinement	23	631	274	46	14	277	43	167	373	246	105	..	22
" " " 352 to 358.—Criminal force or assault	276	6,386	2,139	105	193	4,099	226	2,315	3,469	1,887	1,540	3	39
" " " 364, 366, and 367.—Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	1	11	5	1	1	5	..	1	6	6	..	..	..
" " " 363, 365, 368, and 369.—Other cases	5	237	124	17	4	86	11	31	62	26	29	1	6
" " " 370 and 371.—Slavery	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " 372 and 373.—Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " section 374.—Forced labour	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	..
" " " 376.—Rape	..	20	5	6	..	7	2	6	7	5	1	..	1
" " " 377.—Unnatural offence	..	17	..	4	..	12	1	7	10	6	3	..	1
Offences against Property.													
Chapter XVII, section 382.—Theft, with aggravating circumstances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " sections 379 to 381 and 401.—Other cases ..	276	4,378	900	384	177	2,902	29.	1,412	2,077	779	1,191	5	102
" " " 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
" " " 384 and 385.—Other cases	10	103	47	6	7	41	12	30	49	41	8	..	..
" " section 394 —Robbery: With hurt	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
" " " 392 —Robbery: Other cases.. ..	..	23	1	7	..	12	3	8	17	2	12	..	3
" " " 393 —Robbery: Attempts	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " 396 —Dacoity: With murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " 397 —Dacoity: With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " 398 —Dacoity: Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	..	1
" " sections 395, 399, 400, and 402. —Dacoity: Other cases ..	1	12	..	5	1	6	1	4	26	13	10	..	3
" " " 403 and 404.—Criminal misappropriation of property	19	379	212	3	14	130	9	106	141	84	54	..	3
" " " 406 to 409.—Criminal breach of trust ..	34	316	127	8	29	174	12	131	165	76	87	..	2
" " " 411 to 414.—Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property..	19	304	5	1	19	284	14	279	449	119	313	2	15
" " " 417 to 420.—Cheating	16	344	234	5	12	102	17	86	102	66	29	..	7

[16] B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895—contd.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.								Number of Persons				
	Offences reported in, and pending from, the previous year.	Offences reported during the year.	Complaint dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases found to be false.	Cases found to be true of offences reported in		Pending at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
					Previous year.	1895.							
Offences against Property—continued.					I.—Offences under the Penal Code—*contd.*								
Chapter XVII, sections 421 to 444.—Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	..	14	1	..	..	11	2	10	11	10	1	..	..
„ „ „ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440 — Mischief — With aggravating circumstances	13	408	64	23	9	301	24	147	250	131	93	..	26
„ „ 426 to 428 and 434 — Mischief — Other cases	99	1,634	857	16	61	745	54	537	798	496	290	1	11
„ „ 459 and 460 — Criminal trespass — Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, and 458. — Criminal trespass — For commission of serious offences.	28	1,399	21	133	23	1,204	46	187	309	101	179	2	27
„ „ „ 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462. — Criminal trespass — Other cases	78	1,583	707	41	51	780	82	579	1,005	557	393	6	20
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Mark.													
Chapter XVIII, sections 465 to 471, and 474.—Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	1	16	7	..	1	8	1	9	17	12	4	..	1
„ „ „ 472 to 476.—Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, etc., for purposes of forgery	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ section 477.—Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
„ „ sections 482, 486, 487, and 488.—Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ 483 to 485.—Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property mark	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
„ „ section 489.—Removing, destroying, etc., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Breach of Contracts and Service.													
Chapter XIX, sections 490 to 492	1	11	5	..	1	6	..	3	4	1	3	..	..
Offences relating to Marriage.													
Chapter XX, sections 493 to 498	42	597	411	5	22	165	36	122	148	126	..	..	..
Defamation.													
Chapter XXI, sections 500 to 502	7	215	121	3	6	77	15	69	97	55	27	..	15
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.													
Chapter XXII, section 506.—The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	3	39	17	..	..	24	1	17	28	18	10	..	..
„ „ sections 504 to 510.—Other cases	12	342	164	1	5	161	23	110	164	95	68	..	1
Total of Offences under the Penal Code	1,200	22,772	6,891	894	848	14,176	1,168	8,524	14,545	6,546	7,362	37	600
Code of Criminal Procedure.					II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.								
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, 119.—Security for keeping the peace	26	459	115	5	23	322	20	209	745	574	163	1	7
„ „ „ 109, 110.—Security for good behaviour	32	167	3	..	31	151	14	149	165	52	104	1	8
Other Laws relating to—													
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI of 1878	8	576	..	..	8	569	7	565	607	31	571	..	2
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1877	52	1,579	366	35	41	1,112	77	672	1,227	724	497	..	6
Contract (Workmen) Act, XIII of 1859	59	960	71	..	59	841	48	387	423	139	278	..	6
Cruelty to Animals Act, I of 1869	1	23	3	..	1	19	1	19	24	8	16	..	..
Elephant Preservation Act	..	5	1	..	..	3	1	4	8	5	..	..	3
Emigration (Inland) Act, I of 1882	77	1,428	22	..	77	1,136	170	816	1,005	91	910	1	3
Excise Act, VII of 1878	22	472	3	2	22	463	4	463	525	76	445	..	4
Explosives Act, IV of 1884	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	..
Factory Act, XV of 1881, amended by Act XI of 1891	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	11	210	28	1	10	270	12	86	140	80	58	..	2
Fisheries Act, VII of 1889	17	306	33	5	15	253	17	115	509	317	192	..	3
Forests Act, VII of 1878	6	149	3	..	5	135	3	127	410	134	273	..	..
Frontier District Regulation, No. V of 1873	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	2	20	2	18	..	..
Gambling Act, II of 1867	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	26	9	17	..	..
Jail Act, II of 1864, V of 1865, XXVI of 1870	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	8	..	8	..	..
Land Revenue Regulation (Assam)	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	1	2	..	..
Municipalities Act, III of 1884	16	1,447	..	2	16	1,442	3	1,373	1,497	148	1,349	..	..
Opium Act, I of 1878	8	109	2	..	7	101	7	105	126	25	92	1	8
Police (District) Act, V of 1861	2	1,221	..	1	2	1,218	2	1,183	1,267	134	1,132	..	1
Police (Rural) Act, I of 1883	10	333	..	1	10	321	11	309	318	31	287	..	..
Post Offices Act, XIV of 1866	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	4	5	2	3	..	..
Printing Act, XXV of 1867	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	5	..	..
Prisons Acts, II of 1882 and XXVI of 1870	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..
Railway Act, IV of 1879	..	7	1	..	..	6	..	6	7	..	7	..	..
Registration of Births and Deaths Act, II of 1873	2	100	..	1	2	99	..	95	130	32	98	..	..
Registration of Documents Act, III of 1877	1	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	5	4	1	..	..
Stamp Act, I of 1879	3	47	..	..	3	45	2	41	59	24	35	..	..
Telegraph Act, I of 1876	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	3	..	..	1
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	8	5	3	..	..
Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	11	1	10	..	..
Total of Offences under Local and Special Laws	357	9,637	653	54	335	8,551	401	6,769	9,299	2,660	6,631	4	54
Grand total of all Offences	1,557	32,409	7,544	948	1,178	22,727	1,569	15,293	23,844	9,206	13,993	41	654

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during* 1894.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	260	928	258	574	346
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	159	165	155	52	104
4. Ditto against local nuisances—Chapter X	39	89	39	25	64
5. Possession—Chapter XII	12	...	12	...	...
6. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII, section 332	10	10	10	8	2
7. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	79	79	79	47	32
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	200	309	200	97	212
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560 ...	95	95	95	...	95
Total	854	1,675	848	803	855

B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

4.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.								Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases			Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.							Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.		Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.			
		Under arrest.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.	Total.			On regular trial.		On summary trial.										
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.									
I.—MAGISTRATES.																							
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under section 14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	1·0	7
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly)	3	72	75	1,135	4	..	..	1,289	..	557	709	..	..	..	..	1,266	23	633	619	17	..	7·1	2,356
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly)	109	1,810	614	3,051	120	..	..	5,714	9	2,508	3,064	..	..	..	28	5,600	105	3,685	3,690	52	..	12·0	12,049
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly.)	514	6,818	1,848	5,892	698	..	1	15,771	25	5,701	1,537	2,940	46	4,857	200	15,281	465	10,341	10,358	270	5,060	9·3	29,801
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates	2	1	9	77	..	..	..	89	..	62	22	..	..	..	..	84	5	54	53	3	..	11·2	173
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49	..	14	17	16	..	..	2	49	..	32	32	..	..	10·7	56
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	43	516	110	154	9	..	..	832	6	256	84	37	3	416	13	809	17	512	511	18	325	9·1	1,143
Chief Magistrates of Districts. „ special powers under section 34	1	72	17	38	..	5	..	133	..	53	38	14	..	15	12	132	1	68	68	1	9	21·2	379
Total	672	9,289	2,673	10,350	841	54	1	23,880	40	9,152	5,473	3,007	49	5,288	255	23,224	616	15,328	15,334	361	5,394	10·3	45,964
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	18	..	..	..	..	187	..	205	1	54	78	30	..	..	8	170	34	104	105	16	..	44·8	727
Judges: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	2	11	9	2	..	19·4	..
Judges: Cases referred by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	..	..	..	..	201	..	219	1	54	90	30	..	..	8	182	36	115	114	18	..	43·6	727
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
High Court: Cases under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	48·0	..
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 374, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	6	4	2	..	36·2	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	2	8	6	2	..	40·1	..
Grand total	690	9,289	2,673	10,350	841	263	1	24,107	41	9,206	5,563	3,043	49	5,288	263	23,412	654	15,451	15,454	381	5,934	10·5	46,691

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1895.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Three years and under.	Details of Punishments. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. 15 days and under. Rigorous.	15 days and under. Simple.	6 months and under. Rigorous.	6 months and under. Simple.	2 years and under. Rigorous.	2 years and under. Simple.	7 years and under. Rigorous.	7 years and under. Simple.	Above 7 years. Rigorous.	Above 7 years. Simple.	Whipped. 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
Village Officers under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly: 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	7	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651	39	2	1	..	..	3,749	3,373	273	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly: 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly: 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	794	14	..	255	2,249	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	1,848	639	12	5	..	..	24,509	22,734	3,137	209	9	585	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly: 1st class	..	..	..	..	107	2,187	75	..	445	6,269	16	238	233	112	95	63	..	5,256	1,348	79	30	1	..	65,477	59,361	9,425	588	61	1,329	12	431	2	9	..	..	..	70	132	52	..
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	192	142	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	2	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	4	10	1	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts: Under ordinary powers	..	..	..	..	5	263	8	..	20	234	1	14	1	..	2	2	..	175	56	9	14	..	..	6,605	5,211	493	162	4	68	4	39	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	4	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts: „ special powers under section 34	..	..	..	..	1	26	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	200	200	50	..	..	4	1	13	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Total	..	..	..	..	116	3,312	99	..	732	9,459	19	277	234	112	97	65	..	7,946	2,090	104	50	1	..	1,00,738	91,021	13,399	966	74	2,011	23	490	2	26	..	..	..	80	156	60	..
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	..	16	2	..	11	70	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	150	87	..	1	..	1	1	29	..	43	..	14	..	..	..	1	..
Judges: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	1	..	4	7	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Judges: Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	16	3	..	15	77	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	7	1	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	215	87	..	1	..	1	1	29	..	54	..	14	..	..	..	2	..
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																																							
High Court: Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	1	21	3	..	131	3,389	100	..	737	9,459	20	278	234*	112*	104	66	6	7,946	2,094	105	50	1	..	1,00,953	91,108	13,399	967	74	2,012	24	519	2	80	..	14	..	80	156	62	..

N. B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, 294 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882.

* Of these, 183 persons were required to give recognisance under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

5a.—(*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1895.

PART I.—Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other Punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	4	...	25	...	27	1	21	...	10	..	2	3	93
„ 380 „ ...	3	...	26	1	22	...	24	...	6	...	4	1	87
„ 381 „ ...	...	...	7	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	18
„ 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... „ 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 411 „ ...	1	...	5	...	11	...	13	1	9	...	7	1	48
„ 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in „ 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	...	...	1	...	6	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	13
7. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	...	65	1	75	2	64	1	32	...	15	5	269

B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

5a.—(*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1895.—continued.

PART II.—Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT. (SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
" 380 "	...	1	1	3	3	3	11
" 381 "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... " 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411 "	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 444 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 446 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in ... ... Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 211 " and " 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... ... " 354 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... ... " 375 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... " 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... ... " 390 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... ... " 391 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... " 393 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... " 394 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 413 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 463 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... ... " 467 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 444 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 446 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	2	7	6	4	20

B.—Judicial.—(Civil and Criminal Courts.)

[19a] 5a.—(*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1895—concluded.

Part III.—Showing Whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 323, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 324 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 326 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 338 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 377 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 426 „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 500 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9

Part IV.—Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	298	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1,392	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 3).	1,690	
4. Percentage of whippings	17·6	

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons.												Number of cases.		
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.															
To — **From**															
District Magistrate ... ... — Subordinate Magistrates .	907	1	85	494	...	98	188	...	9	...	874	32	469	512	18
Courts of Session ... ... — Magistrates ...	949	...	52	471	...	97	262	...	6	...	888	61	526	514	32
Courts of Session ... ... — Assistant Judges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... — Presidency Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... — Deputy Commissioners acting under section 34, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... — Sessions Judges ...	92	...	39	19	...	13	4	...	...	...	75	17	57	48	12
Superior Courts ... by Government from judgments of acquittal, section 417. — All Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,948	1	176	984	...	208	454	...	15	...	1,337	110	1,052	1,074	62
REVISION.															
By — **Of order of**															
District Magistrates ... ... — Subordinate Magistrates	144	...	87	322	...	4	17	...	209	12	651	29	227	226	13
Courts of Session ... ... — Magistrates ...	208	...	406	...	...	...	1	...	245	17	669	62	187	179	17
High Court (cases referred for orders under sections 432, 438). — Magistrates ...	29	...	...	11	...	1	13	...	1	...	26	3	16	15	1
High Court (cases dealt with under section 435). — Magistrates	115	...	69	9	...	7	19	...	6	...	110	5	40	41	3
High Court (cases dealt with under section 435). — Courts of Session ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Total	497*	...	562	343	...	12	50	...	461	29	1,457	99	471	462	34
Grand total	2,445	1	738	1,327	...	220	504	...	476	29	3,294	209	1,523	1,536	96

* Besides these, there were 1,059 accused persons against whom applications for revision were made. These persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns exhibiting the results of such applications.

7.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, C. P. Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. — Jurors ...	5	45	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... — Jurors ...	5	27	25	2	2	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley districts. Other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Session ... — Assessors ...	2	...	...	...	...	130	73	30	27	
	Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.									
Total	...	72	68	4	2	130	73	30	27	

8.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British subjects in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of															Number of cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of these entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.	
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other first-class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session.					By High Court.			Total for all Courts.								
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed: To Court of Session.	Committed: To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	Of the total number of persons shown in: Column 16: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	(1)	..
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Column 16: Number who did not so claim.	(2)	36
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Column 16: Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 of the Code.	(3)	..
Hurt	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	Column 21: Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	(4)	..
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	Column 21: Number who did not so claim.	(5)	..
Criminal force and assault. ..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	4	11	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	Columns 21 and 24: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	(6)	..
Kidnapping and forced labour ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Columns 21 and 24: Number who did not so claim.	(7)	..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. .. Mischief ..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	Of cases shown in column 30: Disposed of by Magistrates: Being European British subjects.	(8)	35
Offences under Special and Local Laws ..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	Disposed of by Magistrates: Other than European British subjects.	(9)	1
Total	..	31	3	2	..	36	..	36	..	10	26	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	26	36	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	Disposed of by Sessions Judges: Being European British subjects.	(10)	..
																																	Other than European British subjects.	(11)	..

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Cases of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other suits.									
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, damages, or compensation for unlawful acts on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	7,602	3,712	14	4	36	6	3,772	1,223	1,006	27	886	2	168	5	116	3,433	14,807
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	13,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure.	60	2	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	49	111
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Chief Courts of Districts	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	13	...	18	33
Total	21,672	3,714	14	4	36	6	3,774	1,242	1,006	27	919	2	168	18	118	3,500	28,946

B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.																			Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.			Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.								
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	596	1,344	483	1,474	2,048	1,464	2,341	268	740	2,961	107	589	289	..	..	..	..	103	14,807	13,00,268
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	2,322	..	..	9,447	..	..	1,931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,700	4,23,218
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	8	6	..	1	111	4,20,188
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	59,515
Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	8	33	46,165
Total	2,918	1,344	483	10,921	2,048	1,464	4,272	268	741	3,256	107	589	289	120	8	6	..	112	28,946	22,49,084

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits before the Courts.							Number of suits disposed of														Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the suits were pending.	
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.							
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1895.	Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562 of Act XIV of 1882.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.			Contested.	Uncontested.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																									
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	2,737	14,807	33	35	50	191	17,853	34	21	2,501	479	1,615	946	4,942	43	46	27	3,234	1,423	15,279	2,540	730	112	56
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers..	961	13,700	..	1	25	150	14,837	..	13	3,435	135	911	845	5,989	39	4	5	1,803	704	13,883	954	9	39	31
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	104	111	1	..	..	1	217	1	1	11	3	21	5	31	2	1	..	30	21	126	90	71	384	330
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	26	295	..	..	..	2	323	..	..	82	1	7	20	208	..	..	..	23	1	292	31	2	52	33
Chief Courts of Districts	21	33	2	..	..	1	57	..	..	6	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	10	3	30	27	22	202	168
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits for money or moveables	2,027	21,672	6	28	51	282	24,066	5	22	4,742	234	1,535	1,550	9,044	70	32	25	3,374	1,322	21,950	2,111	257	62	35
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits under the Rent Law	571	3,774	..	2	10	37	4,394	..	2	759	207	564	194	1,305	4	1	..	745	144	3,925	469	102	113	62
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Title and other suits	1,251	3,500	30	6	14	26	4,827	30	11	484	177	547	73	829	10	20	7	981	686	3,735	1,062	475	154	94
Total	3,849	28,946	36	36	75	345	33,287	35	35	5,985	618	2,556	1,817	11,178	84	53	32	5,100	2,152	29,610	3,642	834	89	44

11a.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1895.	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of												Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562, Act XIV of 1882.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108.			Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																								
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																								
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals... ...	200	1,644	27	3	5	7	1,886	...	90	227	12	64	23	424	36	5	1	478	311	1,671	215	28	40
Small Cause Courts. As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	61	243	...	...	...	4	308	...	5	38	2	9	2	146	3	...	...	32	23	260	48	12	75
Chief Courts of Districts	88	385	6	...	...	1	480	33	2	40	3	8	1	245	9	...	...	45	27	380	67	16	86
Total	349	2,272	33	3	5	12	2,674	33	97	305	17	81	26	815	48	5	1	555	361	2,311	330	56	51

NOTE.—Four cases of contempt of court under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1895.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default, sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviews under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Revivals under sections 558, 590.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	192	227	70	...	6	4	499	3	5	15	4	1	7	5	244	19	90	15	405	91	52	334	21
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	855	634	3	...	7	2	1,501	80	7	16	32	3	11	...	319	42	55	2	487	934	808	450	52
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	315	345	25	...	1	2	688	22	11	9	19	3	14	5	239	32	63	11	406	260	191	304	25
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. In suits under the Rent Law	211	156	...	...	3	2	372	1	...	5	12	1	2	...	117	15	20	2	174	197	165	414	29
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. In Title and other Suits ...	521	360	48	...	9	2	940	60	1	17	5	...	2	...	207	14	62	4	312	568	504	510	19
Total	1,047	861	73	...	13	6	2,000	83	12	31	36	4	18	5	563	61	145	17	892	1,025	860	397	73
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	15	8	10	...	...	...	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	26	25	423	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	68	56	...	...	...	...	124	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	3	15	50	74	52	340	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on Appeal in the Chief Court .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	83	64	10	...	...	...	157	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	25	3	5	15	57	100	77	...	...

12a.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1895.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Appeals summarily rejected, section 551.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviews under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Restored to file under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 552.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	3	12	...	1	...	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	13	2	1	71	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	14	51	1	...	...	...	66	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	26	2	7	1	44	22	5	98	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	63	1	1	...	...	82	1	...	2	5	...	3	...	28	2	15	2	57	24	6	169	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	8	6	380	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	8	6	380	...
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	5	2	403	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	5	2	403	...

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B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

13.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.								
	Pending at the end of 1894.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred		Decrees wholly satisfied.	Decrees partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	Pending at the end of 1895.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.
		The decrees being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decrees being those of other Courts transferred for execution.			To another Court under section 228.	To the Collector under section 320.							
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—CIVIL COURTS.														Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ..	2,207	13,921	294	14	16,436	160	..	2,729	3,393	7,778	14,060	2,376	323	2,85,680
Small Cause Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	163	418	11	1	593	18	..	74	99	266	457	136	55	1,08,521
Chief Courts of Districts.. ..	10	10	25	..	45	14	..	7	5	10	36	9	5	7,367
Total	2,380	14,349	330	15	17,074	192	..	2,810	3,497	8,054	14,553	2,521	383	4,01,568

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B.—JUDICIAL.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.)

13.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895—contd.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications.												
	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under section 336, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property		On which his immoveable property			On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given		On which partition was effected, section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
			Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.		Of moveables, section 260.	Of immoveables, sections 263 and 264.		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	54	123	1,066	347	932	4	321	6	17	974	..	1,085
Small Cause Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	1	4	19	3	47	..	6	..	..	3	..	32
Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	55	127	1,086	352	981	5	327	6	17	977	..	1,117

14.—(*Civil*).—*Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

PART I.—Showing the number and result of Applications under section 344, and the number of Insolvents before the Court.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.															Persons declared to be insolvents.							
	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.										Number before the Court.				Disposed of.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year				Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.					Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Died.	Discharged	
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.	Received by transfer.			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Total.								Under section 361.	Under section 355.	Remaining at the close of the year.
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																				
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	11	19	13	..	..	43	..	10	1	15	10	..	..	36	7	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	9	12	4	1	..	26	..	14	3	..	3	..	..	20	6	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	31	17	1	..	69	..	24	4	15	13	..	..	56	13	2	18	..	20	..	..	15	..	5

PART II.—Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.

Class of Courts.	Number of Insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of Insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the previous year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	..	1	..	1	..	399	..	..	399	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	15	3	1	17	41,003	558	5,797	..	36,764	263	14	..	277
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	4	1	18	41,003	957	5,797	..	36,163	263	14	..	277

B.—*Registration.*— *Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the year* 1895-96.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable Property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 7, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause d, section 18).	Obligation for payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs.						Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar ..	2	13	1,577	1,408	583	232	..	200	3,983	3,695 0	..	297	76	212	..	..	..	585	367 8	8,01,786	2	27	186	247	462	537 4	..	3	..	4	14	98	64	282	4,611 12	1,168 4	2,624 9 11
Sylhet ..	8	242	6,258	9,727	1,460	1,617	188	2,570	22,062	18,137 8	..	953	329	2,123	11	..	..	3,456	2,035 12	32,71,562	15	77	47	3,060	3,199	3,554 8	..	16	2	8	63	457	221	878	23,799 12	11,822 12	19,441 1 9
Total Surma Valley districts ..	10	255	7,835	11,135	2,043	1,849	188	2,770	26,045	21,832 8	..	1,250	405	2,335	11	..	..	4,041	2,403 4	40,73,348	17	104	233	3,307	3,661	4,091 12	..	19	2	12	77	555	285	1,167	28,411 8	12,791 0	22,065 11 8
Goálpára ..	2	4	217	95	146	13	2	178	655	666 12	..	35	..	11	..	..	1	47	34 0	1,86,324	4	5	27	42	79	115 4	..	4	..	..	..	3	26	42	832 0	435 10	840 5 2
Kámrúp ..	2	24	148	186	107	1	20	12	498	493 4	..	26	..	..	..	16	..	42	42 12	1,30,771	5	6	45	175	231	285 12	1	20	..	..	..	1	20	29	906 12	454 8	1,025 10 6
Darrang ..	2	12	39	78	29	2	4	..	164	149 8	..	22	..	..	..	..	4	26	16 12	1,02,390	3	4	82	62	151	177 8	..	10	..	..	..	2	7	18	383 12	60 1	512 9 11
Nowgong ..	1	10	10	24	1	..	..	1	46	56 4	..	4	1	..	..	13	..	18	9 0	79,540	4	2	18	141	165	123 8	..	8	..	..	..	2	25	11	220 12	132 1	325 11 9
Sibságar ..	3	13	178	691	76	100	..	44	1,102	923 0	..	114	..	..	..	1	..	115	70 12	4,82,268	2	13	80	320	415	389 12	..	18	2	..	..	18	57	53	1,468 8	344 3	1,261 7 10
Lakhimpur..	2	..	92	56	92	..	..	15	255	313 8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	5 4	3,13,640	..	8	17	260	285	307 8	1	1	..	..	..	4	42	28	630 4	249 8	561 11 7
Total Assam Valley districts ..	12	63	684	1,130	451	116	26	250	2,720	2,607 4	..	210	1	11	..	30	5	257	178 8	12,94,993	18	38	269	1,001	1,326	1,399 4	2	61	2	..	..	30	177	181	4,437 0	1,675 15	4,527 8 9
Nága Hills..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Khási „ ..	1	3	12	1	19	4	..	..	39	158 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,990	..	..	1	21	22	33 12	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	1	195 12	62 4	99 1 8
Gáro „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	28 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	32 0	12 0	44 8 0
Total Hill districts ..	3	3	12	1	19	4	..	..	39	158 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,990	..	..	21	21	42	61 12	..	2	..	..	..	..	22	1	227 12	74 4	143 9 8
Grand total..	25	321	8,581	12,266	2,513	1,939	214	3,020	28,804	24,597 12	..	1,500	406	2,346	11	30	5	4,298	2,581 12	54,67,271	35	142	523	4,329	5,029	5,552 12	2	82	4	12	77	585	484	1,349	33,076 4	14,541 8	26,736 14 1

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C.—Prisons.—General Summary.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cachar ..	Silchar ..	Convicts..	57	1	58	395	15	410	452	16	468	388	15	403	64	1	65	62·60	1·00	63·60	76·61	1·10	77·71
		Under-trial	15	..	15	234	5	239	249	5	254	233	5	238	16	..	16	13·06	·10	13·16			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	10	..	10	1	..	1	·95	..	·95			
	Hailákándi	Convicts..	8	..	8	74	3	77	82	3	85	79	3	82	3	..	3	4·90	·02	4·92	8·39	·05	8·44
		Under-trial	3	..	3	71	1	72	74	1	75	73	1	74	1	..	1	3·49	·03	3·52			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sylhet ..	Sylhet ..	Convicts..	460	12	472	782	13	795	1,242	25	1,267	766	16	782	476	9	485	468·67	10·04	478·71	488·90	10·65	499·55
		Under-trial	21	1	22	276	12	288	297	13	310	276	13	289	21	..	21	19·88	·61	20·49			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	·35	..	·35			
	Sunámganj	Convicts..	16	..	16	335	..	335	351	..	351	338	..	338	13	..	13	23·03	..	23·03	30·27	..	30·27
		Under-trial	2	..	2	154	..	154	156	..	156	149	..	149	7	..	7	6·80	..	6·80			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	·44	..	·44			
	Karimganj.	Convicts..	13	..	13	191	5	196	204	5	209	185	5	190	19	..	19	15·95	·20	16·15	21·24	·42	21·66
		Under-trial	1	..	1	143	12	155	144	12	156	139	12	151	5	..	5	5·18	·22	5·40			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·11	..	·11			
	Habiganj .	Convicts..	42	..	42	428	6	434	470	6	476	437	4	441	33	2	35	26·39	·16	26·55	38·61	·35	38·96
		Under-trial	3	..	3	246	8	254	249	8	257	235	7	242	14	1	15	11·93	·19	12·12			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	·29	..	·29			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts..	20	1	21	205	2	207	225	3	228	214	3	217	11	..	11	15·78	·09	15·87	19·06	·16	19·22
		Under-trial	..	..	..	111	6	117	111	6	117	107	6	113	4	..	4	3·17	·07	3·24			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	·11	..	·11			
Goálpára	Goálpára ..	Convicts..	9	..	9	48	3	51	57	3	60	48	3	51	9	..	9	6·74	·21	6·95	9·32	·32	9·64
		Under-trial	4	..	4	49	2	51	53	2	55	53	2	55	..	..	..	1·88	·11	1·99			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	·70	..	·70			
	Dhubri ..	Convicts..	10	..	10	110	2	112	120	2	122	113	2	115	7	..	7	10·03	..	10·03	13·29	·03	13·32
		Under-trial	1	..	1	188	11	199	189	11	200	173	11	184	16	..	16	3·26	·03	3·29			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Kámrúp	Gauháti ..	Convicts..	139	1	140	288	8	296	427	9	436	208	9	217	219	..	219	192·94	·35	193·29	197·47	·65	198·12
		Under-trial	1	..	1	183	14	197	184	14	198	181	14	195	3	..	3	4·53	·30	4·83			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Barpeta ..	Convicts..	12	..	12	117	1	118	129	1	130	116	1	117	13	..	13	14·02	·01	14·03	16·26	·04	16·30
		Under-trial	4	..	4	65	2	67	69	2	71	67	2	69	2	..	2	1·22	·03	1·25			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	·32	..	·32			
Darrang	Tezpur ..	Convicts..	232	12	244	242	39	281	474	51	525	301	37	338	173	14	187	172·41	13·26	185·67	177·02	13·95	190·97
		Under-trial	3	..	3	201	36	237	204	36	240	203	33	236	1	3	4	4·60	·69	5·29			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·01	..	·01			
	Mangaldai	Convicts..	16	1	17	100	9	109	116	10	126	101	9	110	15	1	16	9·05	·42	9·47	10·60	·56	11·16
		Under-trial	4	..	4	63	5	68	67	5	72	65	5	70	2	..	2	1·50	·14	1·64			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·05	..	·05			
Nowgong	Nowgong..	Convicts..	38	1	39	229	16	245	267	17	284	215	16	231	52	1	53	41·92	1·25	43·17	49·16	1·61	50·77
		Under-trial	3	..	3	219	14	233	222	14	236	213	14	227	9	..	9	7·24	·36	7·60			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sibságar	Sibságar ..	Convicts..	78	5	83	353	48	401	431	53	484	375	53	428	56	..	56	57·62	1·90	59·52	61·84	2·24	64·08
		Under-trial	..	..	..	238	25	263	238	25	263	235	24	259	3	1	4	4·12	·34	4·46			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·10	..	·10			
	Jorhát ..	Convicts..	20	1	21	184	13	197	204	14	218	189	14	203	15	..	15	14·07	·38	14·45	19·63	·62	20·25
		Under-trial	1	..	1	175	9	184	176	9	185	170	9	179	6	..	6	5·52	·24	5·76			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·04	..	·04			
	Golághát..	Convicts..	21	1	22	146	20	166	167	21	188	150	20	170	17	1	18	16·29	·75	17·04	18·60	·84	19·44
		Under-trial	1	..	1	101	9	110	102	9	111	100	9	109	2	..	2	2·15	·09	2·24			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	1	·16	..	·16			
Lakhimpur.	Dibrugarh	Convicts..	48	3	51	407	46	453	457	49	504	411	49	460	44	..	44	51·14	1·12	52·26	57·63	1·33	58·96
		Under-trial	1	..	1	265	30	295	266	30	296	262	30	292	4	..	4	6·33	·21	6·54			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	·16	..	·16			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts..	8	..	8	66	6	72	74	6	80	69	6	75	5	..	5	7·19	·17	7·36	8·74	·27	9·01
		Under-trial	..	..	..	65	10	75	65	10	75	64	10	74	1	..	1	1·41	·10	1·51			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	·14	..	·14			
Nága Hills	Kohima ..	Convicts..	6	..	6	81	2	83	87	2	89	68	2	70	19	..	19	18·26	·41	18·67	21·29	·41	21·70
		Under-trial	3	..	3	50	..	50	53	..	53	41	..	41	12	..	12	3·03	..	3·03			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
Khási Hills.	Shillong ..	Convicts..	52	1	53	35	4	39	87	5	92	52	3	55	35	2	37	42·27	1·52	43·79	44·69	1·63	46·32
		Under-trial	1	..	1	33	3	36	34	3	37	32	1	33	2	2	4	2·42	·11	2·53			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
Garo Hills	Tura ..	Convicts..	8	..	8	26	..	26	34	..	34	27	..	27	7	..	7	8·60	..	8·60	9·60	..	9·60
		Under-trial	..	..	..	48	1	49	48	1	49	39	1	40	9	..	9	1·00	..	1·00			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
	Total of Jails.	Convicts..	1,114	36	1,150	2,841	191	3,032	3,955	227	4,182	2,829	200	3,029	1,126	27	1,153	1,099·63	30·44	1,130·04	1,166·61	33·19	1,199·80
		Under-trial	46	1	47	1,837	150	1,987	1,883	151	2,034	1,808	145	1,953	75	6	81	65·44	2·75	68·19			
		Civil ..	2	..	2	28	..	28	30	..	30	29	..	29	1	..	1	1·57	..	1·57			
		Total ..	1,162	37	1,199	4,706	341	5,047	5,868	378	6,246	4,666	345	5,011	1,202	33	1,235	1,166·61	33·19	1,199·80	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts..	199	4	203	2,001	70	2,071	2,200	74	2,274	2,021	70	2,091	179	4	183	180·27	2·82	183·09	231·61	4·04	235·65
		Under-trial	26	..	26	1,341	65	1,406	1,367	65	1,432	1,302	64	1,366	65	1	66	48·98	1·22	50·20			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	41	..	41	42	..	42	41	..	41	1	..	1	2·36	..	2·36			
		Total ..	226	4	230	3,383	135	3,518	3,609	139	3,748	3,364	134	3,498	245	5	250	231·61	4·04	235·65	..	..	..
	Grand total	Convicts..	1,313	40	1,353	4,842	261	5,103	6,155	301	6,456	4,850	270	5,120	1,305	31	1,336	1,279·87	33·26	1,313·13	1,398·22	37·23	1,435·45
		Under-trial	72	1	73	3,178	215	3,393	3,250	216	3,466	3,110	209	3,319	140	7	147	114·42	3·97	118·39			
		Civil ..	3	..	3	69	..	69	72	..	72	70	..	70	2	..	2	3·93	..	3·93			
		Total ..	1,388	41	1,429	8,089	476	8,565	9,477	517	9,994	8,030	479	8,509	1,447	38	1,485	1,398·22	37·23	1,435·45	..	..	..

[31] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year.		5 Total.		6 Received by transfer: A To undergo sentence: From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		B In transit for transportation or to other jails: From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		7 Grand total.			8 Transferred to other jails: A To undergo sentence.		B For transportation beyond seas.		9 Released during the year: A On appeal.		B On expiry of sentence.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar ..	57	1	348	13	405	14	12	..	32	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	452	16	468	55	1	..	..	120	..	197	14
2	Sylhet ..	460	12	306	11	766	23	48	1	428	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242	25	1,267	44	..	3	..	109	2	393	8
3	Dhubri ..	10	..	105	2	115	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	2	122	52	1	2	..	3	..	53	1
4	Gauháti ..	139	1	118	7	257	8	136	1	30	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	427	9	436	12	3	3	..	14	..	115	6
5	Tezpur ..	232	12	125	21	357	33	73	11	43	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	474	51	525	94	1	5	..	4	..	129	31
6	Nowgong ..	38	1	225	16	263	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	17	284	22	..	..	..	20	..	164	16
7	Sibságar ..	78	5	293	42	371	47	1	..	59	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	53	484	47	8	..	..	3	..	308	45
8	Dibrugarh ..	48	3	395	46	443	49	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	49	504	7	..	2	..	11	..	374	49
9	Shillong ..	52	1	35	4	87	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	5	92	..	..	..	..	10	..	20	2
	Total of Jails.	1,114	36	1,950	162	3,064	198	284	13	599	16	1	..	7	..	..	..	3,955	227	4,182	333	14	20	..	294	2	1,753	172
1	Hailákándi ..	8	..	74	3	82	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	3	85	29	2	..	..	14	..	35	1
2	Sunámganj ..	16	..	326	..	342	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	..	351	129	..	..	..	68	..	139	..
3	Karimganj ..	13	..	187	5	200	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	5	209	82	..	..	..	29	..	74	5
4	Habiganj ..	42	..	419	6	461	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	6	476	137	1	..	..	73	..	225	3
5	South Sylhet.	20	1	200	2	220	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	3	228	71	..	..	..	28	..	114	3
6	Goálpára ..	9	..	47	3	56	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	3	60	3	..	..	..	7	..	37	3
7	Barpeta ..	12	..	115	1	127	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	1	130	20	..	..	..	8	..	87	1
8	Mangaldai ..	16	1	99	9	115	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	10	126	10	..	..	..	5	..	85	8
9	Jorhát ..	20	1	163	10	183	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	204	14	218	64	5	..	..	..	..	120	9
10	Golághát ..	21	1	133	18	154	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	167	21	188	44	2	1	1	1	..	103	17
11	Lakhimpur..	8	..	66	6	74	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	6	80	6	2	..	..	..	..	63	4
12	Kohima ..	6	..	81	2	87	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	2	89	11	1	..	..	..	..	53	1
13	Tura ..	8	..	25	..	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	9	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
	Total of Lock-ups.	199	4	1,935	65	2,134	69	35	1	..	..	..	..	31	4	..	..	2,200	74	2,274	615	13	1	1	283	..	1,152	55
	Grand total..	1,313	40	2,885	227	5,198	267	319	14	599	16	1	..	38	4	..	..	6,155	301	6,456	948	27	21	1	527	2	2,905	227

[31] *Statement No. I*—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	9—*contd.* Released during the year—*contd.* C Under remission rules.		D By order of Government (a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to lunatic asylum.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of the present year.		16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	64	1	62·60	1·00	63·60
2	Sylhet ..	166	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	39	..	476	9	468·67	10·04	478·71
3	Dhubri ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	10·03	..	10·03
4	Gauháti ..	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	219	..	192·94	·35	193·29
5	Tezpur ..	50	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	173	14	172·41	13·26	185·67
6	Newgong ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	1	41·92	1·25	43·17
7	Sibságar ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	56	..	57·62	1·90	59·52
8	Dibrugarh ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	44	..	51·14	1·12	52·26
9	Shillong ..	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	2	42·27	1·52	43·79
	Total of Jails.	325	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	2	..	78	..	1,126	27	1,099·60	30·44	1,130·04
1	Hailákándi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4·90	·02	4·92
2	Sunámganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	23·03	..	23·03
3	Karimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	15·95	·20	16·15
4	Habiganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	26·39	·16	26·55
5	South Sylhet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	15·78	·09	15·87
6	Goálpára ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	6·74	·21	6·95
7	Barpeta ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14·02	·01	14·03
8	Mangaldai ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	9·05	·42	9·47
9	Jorhát ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	14·07	·38	14·45
10	Golághát ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	16·29	·75	17·04
11	Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7·19	·17	7·36
12	Kohima ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	18·26	·41	18·67
13	Tura ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8·60	..	8·60
	Total of Lock-ups,	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	179	4	180·27	2·82	183·09
	Grand total..	341	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	80	1	1,305	31	1,279·87	33·26	1,313·13

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. II.—Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3														4							
		Religion.														Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurásians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.		Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	1	123	10	..	..	10	2	..	..	246	12	45	1	6	..
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	4	86	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	234	11	57	..	12	..
3	Dhubri	..	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	27	..	..	..	40	2	..	..	75	..	30	2	..	..
4	Gauháti	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	81	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	97	7	16	..	..	..
5	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	81	14	..	..	39	4	..	..	114	20	10	1	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	146	10	..	..	56	6	..	..	196	13	24	3	2	..
7	Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	262	42	..	..	5	..	1	..	247	40	38	2	3	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	1	374	45	1	..	3	..	1	..	348	45	45	1	..	..
9	Shillong	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	24	4	..	1	29	2	4	1	2	..
	Total of Jails	..	..	1	..	3	1	503	8	1,188	135	2	..	186	18	3	1	1,586	150	269	11	25	..
1	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	2	11	1	2	..
2	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	94	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	226	..	68	..	17	..
3	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	1	64	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	132	4	38	1	1	..
4	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	2	85	3	..	..	12	1	..	..	322	4	61	2	5	..
5	South Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	63	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	141	2	34	..	6	..
6	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	13	3	..	..	22	..	..	..	37	1	7	1	..	1
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	93	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	78	..	35	1	1	..
8	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	65	6	..	..	11	2	..	..	85	8	8	1	3	..
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	66	1	..	..	93	9	..	..	138	9	21	1	4	..
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	32	1	..	..	93	17	..	..	119	17	13	1	..	..
11	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	2	..	..	8	4	..	..	56	6	6	..	2	1
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	70	2	..	..	61	2	20	..	..	..
13	Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	1	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792	4	683	26	..	..	363	35	..	..	1,466	54	330	9	42	2
	Grand total ..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1,295	12	1,871	161	2	..	549	53	3	1	3,052	204	599	20	67	2

[32] *Statement No. II*—continued.

5							6													7		
Education.							Previous occupation.													Total.		
A		B		C			Males.							Females.							
							A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.			Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.					
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	31	..	9	..	257	13	8	5	83	195	3	..	3	9	1	3	..		297	13	310
2	Sylhet	3	..	..	..	301	11	1	5	19	272	..	..	7	8	1	1	1		304	11	315
3	Dhubri	15	..	..	..	90	2	1	2	14	83	..	..	5	1	..	..	1		105	2	107
4	Gauháti	19	..	3	..	91	7	5	2	26	71	3	..	6	7	..	..	..		113	7	120
5	Tezpur	10	..	..	..	114	21	5	5	29	82	2	..	1	18	..	3	..		124	21	145
6	Nowgong	17	..	4	..	201	16	4	..	81	123	14	..	..	9	..	7	..		222	16	238
7	Sibságar	14	..	4	..	271	42	6	1	214	59	6	..	3	36	..	5	1		239	42	331
8	Dibrugarh	25	..	15	..	354	46	8	4	319	45	12	..	6	39	3	4	..		394	46	440
9	Shillong	1	..	..	..	34	4	8	..	8	18	..	..	1	3	1	..	..		35	4	39
	Total of Jails ..	135	..	35	..	1,713	162	46	24	793	948	40	..	32	130	6	23	3		1,883	162	2,045
1	Hailákándi ..	13	..	6	..	47	3	1	..	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		66	3	69
2	Sunámganj ..	7	..	16	..	288	..	1	2	5	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		311	..	311
3	Karimganj ..	2	..	8	..	161	5	3	..	42	113	3	..	10	2	..	3	..		171	5	176
4	Habiganj ..	6	..	21	..	361	6	1	..	19	364	..	..	4	2	..	3	1		388	6	394
5	South Sylhet ..	4	..	23	..	154	2	..	..	54	120	..	..	7	2	..	..	..		181	2	183
6	Goálpára ..	8	..	..	..	36	3	1	2	8	30	1	..	2	1	..	2	..		44	3	47
7	Barpeta	21	..	3	..	90	1	3	1	..	85	7	12	6	..	..	1	..		114	1	115
8	Mangaldai ..	8	..	3	..	85	9	5	4	3	59	..	12	13	4	2	3	..		96	9	105
9	Jorhát	6	..	..	..	157	10	1	6	25	56	3	3	69	8	..	2	..		163	10	173
10	Golághát ..	3	..	2	..	127	18	5	1	89	32	5	..	..	15	2	1	..		132	18	150
11	Lakhimpur ..	5	..	..	..	61	6	3	1	4	26	1	..	31	5	..	1	..		66	6	72
12	Kohima	3	..	2	..	76	2	9	..	..	70	..	..	2	1	..	..	1		81	2	83
13	Tura	6	..	..	..	19	..	8	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		25	..	25
	Total of Lock-ups ..	92	..	84	..	1,662	65	41	17	270	1,318	20	27	145	40	4	19	2		1,838	65	1,903
	Grand total ..	227	..	119	..	3,375	227	87	41	1,063	2,266	60	27	177	170	10	42	5		3,721	227	3,948

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1895, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of Sentence.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																			a		b					
																			For life.		For a term.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	A	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
		B	115	10	54	2	50	..	48	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	276	13	289
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	117	10	57	2	50	..	56	1	9	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	297	13	310
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	14	1	30	..	6	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	65
2	Sylhet	A	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
		B	54	6	61	..	39	2	50	1	35	..	26	..	22	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	296	11	307
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	55	6	63	..	40	2	53	1	36	..	26	..	22	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	304	11	315
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	3	..	44	1	49	2	159	3	96	1	63	1	37	1	16	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	476	9	485
3	Dhubri	A	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
		B	19	1	43	..	7	..	6	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	2	89
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	21	1	45	..	7	..	14	..	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	105	2	107
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
4	Gauhâti	A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		B	47	4	24	3	10	..	10	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	106	7	113
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	48	4	25	3	10	..	11	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	113	7	120
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	6	..	18	..	7	..	28	..	64	..	53	..	32	..	2	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	219	..	219
5	Tezpur	A	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
		B	63	16	12	3	12	1	11	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	114	20	134
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Total of admissions.	.....	68	17	13	3	12	1	11	..	10	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	124	21	145
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	2	6	2	5	..	20	4	51	4	29	1	18	..	20	..	12	1	10	..	..	..	173	14	187
6	Nowgong	A	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	95	10	50	5	16	..	11	..	15	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	194	15	209
		C	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	97	11	55	5	17	..	15	..	28	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	222	16	238
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	..	7	1	9	..	11	..	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	53
7	Sibsâgar	A	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		B	178	40	57	..	14	..	7	1	19	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	285	42	327
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	178	40	57	..	15	..	9	1	20	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	289	42	331
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	9	..	16	..	29	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56
8	Dibrugarh	A	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
		B	278	43	67	1	18	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	379	44	423
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	284	44	68	2	20	..	9	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	394	46	440
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	10	..	5	..	8	..	8	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	44	..	44
9	Shillong	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		B	..	..	8	..	9	3	5	1	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	37
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	..	..	8	..	9	3	5	1	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	39
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	10	..	13	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	37
	Total of Jails	A	19	3	10	1	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	40
		B	849	130	376	14	175	6	155	4	100	2	58	..	30	2	..	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	1,770	158	1,928
		C	..	..	5	..	2	..	25	..	31	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Total of admissions.	.....	868	133	391	15	180	6	183	4	136	2	65	..	32	2	1	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	1,883	162	2,045
	total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	37	2	111	5	131	3	240	3	254	5	181	2	96	1	39	..	20	1	15	..	2	..	1,126	27	1,153

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																			a		b						
																			For life.		For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hailákándi	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	35	3	14	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	3	67
		C	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	35	3	15	..	7	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	3	69
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
2	Sunámganj	A	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
		B	74	..	128	..	67	..	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	..	304
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	80	..	129	..	67	..	30	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	311
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
3	Karimganj	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		B	40	5	39	..	48	..	18	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	5	165
		C	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	41	5	40	..	54	..	21	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	5	176
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	6	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
4	Habiganj	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	172	3	104	..	67	1	23	1	16	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	6	392
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	172	3	104	..	68	1	23	1	17	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	6	394
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	7	..	5	..	13	1	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	35
5	South Sylhet	A	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
		B	57	2	51	..	24	..	28	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	2	175
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	60	2	52	..	24	..	29	..	12	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	2	183
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
6	Goálpára	A	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
		B	16	2	12	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	40
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	20	3	12	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	3	47
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
7	Barpeta	A	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
		B	56	1	15	..	13	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	1	96
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	64	1	16	..	13	..	8	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	1	115
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
8	Mangaldai	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	68	6	17	3	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	9	105
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	68	6	17	3	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	9	105
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	12	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16
9	Jorhát	A	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
		B	85	7	26	1	15	1	17	1	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	10	163
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Total of admissions.	.....	89	7	26	1	15	1	18	1	11	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	10	173
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15

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C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Golághát	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	73	16	29	1	21	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	18	150
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	73	16	29	1	21	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	18	150
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	1	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
11	Lakhimpur	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	48	4	6	1	6	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6	71
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	48	4	6	1	6	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6	72
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
12	Kohima	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	20	..	24	..	30	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2	83
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	20	..	24	..	30	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2	83
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	8	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
13	Tura..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	4	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of admissions.	.....	4	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	27	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	33
		B	747	49	474	6	313	6	153	2	61	1	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,772	64	1,836
		C	..	..	2	..	6	..	4	..	13	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Total of admissions.	.....	774	50	479	6	320	6	160	2	76	1	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,838	65	1,903
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	55	1	35	1	40	1	23	1	13	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	4	183
	Grand total	A	46	4	13	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	5	73
		B	1,596	179	850	20	488	12	308	6	161	3	81	..	31	2	..	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	3,542	222	3,764
		C	..	..	7	..	8	..	29	..	44	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
		D	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
	Total of admissions.	.....	1,642	183	870	21	500	12	343	6	212	3	91	..	35	2	1	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	3,721	227	3,948
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	92	3	146	6	171	4	263	9	267	5	191	2	99	1	39	..	20	1	15	..	2	..	1,305	31	1,336

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
B— Ditto ditto rigorous ditto. D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto, with whipping.

Statement No. IV.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1895 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
		Number admitted direct during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	297	13	310	15	...	1	...	2	...	18	...	18	6·06	...	5·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sylhet	304	11	315	49	...	3	...	1	...	53	...	53	17·43	...	16·82	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	Dhubri	105	2	107	15	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	17	16·19	...	15·88	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	113	7	120	11	...	2	...	1	...	14	...	14	12·38	...	11·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tezpur	124	21	145	12	2	3	...	2	...	17	2	19	13·71	9·52	13·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nowgong	222	16	238	13	...	2	...	2	...	17	...	17	7·65	...	7·14	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sibságar	289	42	331	23	1	5	...	2	...	30	1	31	10·31	2·38	9·36	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	394	46	440	32	2	2	...	3	...	37	2	39	9·31	4·56	8·86	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Shillong	35	4	39	8	1	2	...	...	...	10	1	11	28·57	25·00	28·21	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total of Jails	1,883	162	2,045	178	6	20	...	15	...	213	6	219	11·63	3·70	10·71	3	1	4	1	...	1
1	Hailákándi	66	3	69	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	9·09	...	8·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj	311	...	311	19	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	22	7·07	...	7·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj	171	5	176	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	4·67	...	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Habiganj	388	6	394	38	1	4	...	...	...	42	1	43	10·82	16·66	10·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet	181	2	183	18	...	2	...	3	...	23	...	23	12·70	...	12·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	44	3	47	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	11·36	...	10·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	114	1	115	13	...	2	...	1	...	16	...	16	14·03	...	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	96	9	105	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	5·20	...	4·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	163	10	173	14	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	16	9·81	...	9·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Golághát	132	18	150	8	4	1	...	...	...	9	4	13	6·52	22·22	8·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	66	6	72	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	7·57	...	6·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	81	2	83	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2·47	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	25	...	25	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	8·00	...	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	1,838	65	1,903	138	5	18	...	5	...	161	5	166	8·76	7·84	8·72	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total	3,721	227	3,948	316	11	38	...	20	...	374	11	385	10·05	4·84	9·75	3	1	4	1	...	1

[35] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. V.—Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1894 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year			Recaptured during the year			Remained uncaptured			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jails.	From outside the jails.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Silchar ...	1	...	6	6	...	4	4	1	2	3	4	2	...
2	Sylhet ...	19	2	8	10	2	7	9	17	3	20	6	2	2
3	Dhubri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauháti ...	9	2	1	3	1	2	3	8	1	9	1	1	1
5	Tezpur ...	8	...	6	6	...	2	2	8	4	12	2	3	1
6	Nowgong ...	3	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	3	2	...	...
7	Sibságar ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8	1	...	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
9	Shillong ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	54	6	23	29	4	18	22	50	11	61	17	8	4
1	Hailákándi ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	3	1	2	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	2	1	...
9	Jorhát ...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	...	...
10	Golághát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	6	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	...	5	1	...	...
12	Kohima ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	24	2	7	9	3	7	10	21	2	23	7	2	...
	Grand total ...	78	8	30	38	7	25	32	71	13	84	24	10	4

[36] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. VI.—Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5					6	7						8						9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					Punishments inflicted																		
										By Superintendents.																
										Minor.						Major.										
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*					
Serial No.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By criminal courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 3.	Ratio of column 8*f* to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8*d* to column 9.
1	Silchar ..	63·60	7	36	7	3	5	51	5	5	2	2	..	38	47	..	..	..	4	..	4	56	73·89	6·28	88·05	7·14
2	Sylhet ..	478·71	15	106	29	..	90	225	13	92	2	1	..	73	168	..	..	..	48	8	56	237	35·09	11·69	49·50	20·25
3	Dhubri ..	10·03	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	....	29·91	29·91	33·33
4	Gauháti ..	193·25	1	45	52	5	33	135	4	10	1	7	..	58	116	..	..	1	11	4	16	136	60·01	8·26	70·48	8·08
5	Tezpur ..	185·67	6	91	22	2	48	163	6	54	4	3	..	73	134	..	..	1	9	19	29	169	72·17	15·61	91·02	5·32
6	Nowgong ..	43·17	..	13	11	5	10	39	..	9	2	1	..	9	21	1	..	1	12	4	18	39	48·64	41·69	90·34	30·76
7	Sibságar ..	59·52	3	106	11	1	7	125	3	26	..	2	..	87	115	..	..	1	9	..	10	128	193·32	16·80	215·05	7·03
8	Dibrugarh ..	52·26	1	48	6	2	19	75	2	51	..	2	..	15	68	..	..	..	4	2	6	76	130·11	11·48	145·42	5·26
9	Shillong ..	43·79	1	3	1	..	4	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	3	9	11·42	6·85	20·55	22·22
	Total of Jails	1,130·04	34	448	142	18	216	824	34	292	11	18	..	353	674	1	..	5	100	39	145	852	69·61	12·88	75·48	11·73
1	Hailákándi ..	4·92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..
2	Sunámganj ..	23·03	..	11	3	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	3	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	60·79	..	60·79	..
3	Karimganj ..	16·15	1	3	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	24·76	6·19	37·15	16·66
4	Habiganj ..	26·55	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	....	7·53	11·30	..
5	South Sylhet..	15·87	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	25·20	..	25·20	..
6	Goálpára ..	6·95	..	6	..	..	3	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	115·11	14·39	129·50	11·11
7	Barpeta ..	14·03	..	24	2	..	4	30	..	25	1	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	4	..	4	30	185·31	28·51	213·82	13·33
8	Mangaldai ..	9·47	3	1	1	3	..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21·12	..	52·79	..
9	Jorhát ..	14·45	1	3	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	27·67	..	34·70	..
10	Golágnát ..	17·04	..	36	1	1	3	41	..	30	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	1	4	6	11	41	178·05	64·55	240·61	9·76
11	Lakhímpur ..	7·36	1	4	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	54·34	..	81·52	..
12	Kohima ..	18·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..
13	Tura ..	8·60	1	3	1	..	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	46·50	..	58·14	..
	Total of Lock-ups.	183·09	8	94	10	6	13	123	9	73	4	..	4	19	100	..	..	3	10	6	19	128	54·62	10·38	69·91	7·80
	Grand total ..	1,313·13	42	542	152	24	229	947	43	365	15	18	4	372	774	1	..	8	110	45	164	981	58·94	12·49	74·70	11·21

[37] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. VIII.—Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reduction or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar ...	62·60	1·00	3·95	...	6·30	...	15	...	8	...
2	Sylhet ...	468·67	10·04	32·93	...	7·02	...	73	...	11	...
3	Dhubri ...	10·03	...	·77	...	7·67	...	1	...	1	...
4	Gauháti ...	192·94	·35	12·55	...	6·50	...	33	...	21	...
5	Tezpur ...	172·41	13·26	10·62	...	6·16	...	36	...	11	...
6	Nowgong ...	41·92	1·25	2·47	...	5·89	...	8	...	3	...
7	Sibságar ...	57·62	1·90	1·56	...	2·71	...	3	...	1	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	51·14	1·12	2·90	...	5·67	...	6	...	1	...
9	Shillong ...	42·27	1·52	1·04	...	2·46	...	3	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	1,099·60	30·44	68·79	...	6·25	...	178	...	57	...
1	Hailákándi ...	4·90	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	23·03	...	·12	...	·52	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karimganj ...	15·95	·20	1·00	...	6·27	...	1	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	26·39	·16	·86	...	3·25	...	1	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	15·78	·09	·80	...	5·07	...	1	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	6·74	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	14·02	·01	·85	...	6·06	...	1	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	9·05	·42	·84	...	9·28	...	1	...	...	...
9	Jorhát ...	14·07	·38	·86	...	6·11	...	1	...	1	...
10	Golághát ...	16·29	·75	·98	...	6·02	...	1	...	1	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	7·19	·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima ...	18·26	·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	8·60	...	·92	...	10·70	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	180·27	2·82	7·23	...	4·07	...	9	...	2	...
	Grand total ...	1,279·87	33·26	76·02	...	5·94	...	187	...	59	...

Statement No. IX.—Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Uriahs, and Assamese. Convicted and non-labouring prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Uriahs, and Assamese. Convicted and non-labouring prisoners. Evening meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Uriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Uriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	6	..	2	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	4	2	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	4	..	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	6	2	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	4	..	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6

	Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, etc. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.								Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, etc. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.							Punishment diet scale. For natives of all provinces. Labouring and non-labouring. Both meals.
	Rice.	*Dál.*	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments	Firewood.	*Atta.*	*Dál.*	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	..	5	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	One pound of wheaten or rice flour daily in form of porridge and seasoned with salt is given half at each meal, and in some cases half the quantity of regular food.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	6	2	.2	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	5	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	

Statement No. X.—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895 *(excluding the cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs).*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
			—			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	63·60	13·16	·95	77·71	2,835	30 6 8	1,267	16 4 10	889	11 7 0	262	3 5 11	87 0 8	402	5 3 9	278	3 9 2	5,438	69 14 7
2	Sylhet	478·71	20·49	·35	499·55	12,603	25 3 11	6,690	13 6 3	2,342	4 11 0	1,244	2 7 10	27 2 2	1,592	3 3 0	1,817	2 10 2	25,788	51 9 11
3	Dhubri	10·43	3·29	..	13·32	502	37 11 0	457	34 4 11	384	28 13 4	37	2 12 5	44 0 4	5	0 6 0	517	38 13 0	1,902	142 12 9
4	Gauhati	193·29	4·83	..	198·12	6,329	31 15 0	4,139	20 14 3	1,285	6 3 8	432	2 2 10	39 10 0	2,038	10 4 7	1,624	7 11 1	15,896	79 3 6
5	Tezpur	185·67	5·29	·01	190·97	6,313	33 1 0	3,818	19 15 10	1,184	6 3 2	379	1 15 9	78 2 3	388	2 0 6	843	4 6 6	12,925	67 10 10
6	Nowgong	43·17	7·60	..	50·77	1,245	24 8 4	849	16 11 6	396	7 12 10	139	2 11 10	40 0 11	465	9 2 6	178	3 8 1	3,272	64 7 2
7	Sibságar	59·52	4·46	·10	64·08	1,755	27 6 11	1,097	17 1 11	900	14 0 9	70	1 1 6	30 2 9	432	6 12 0	397	6 3 2	4,651	72 9 2
8	Dibrugarh	52·26	6·54	·16	58·96	1,849	31 7 1	1,230	20 13 9	1,118	18 15 4	421	7 2 3	117 4 3	910	15 7 7	519	8 12 10	6,047	102 8 10
9	Shillong	43·79	2·53	..	46·32	2,569	55 7 4	1,079	23 4 10	1,320	28 8 0	171	3 11 1	109 9 11	398	8 9 5	420	9 1 1	5,957	128 9 9
	Total of Jails	1,130·04	68·19	1·57	1,199·80	35,499	29.10 1	20,626	17 8 0	9,768	8 2 3	3,155	2 10 1	41 4 11	6,630	5 8 6	5,993	4 15 10	81,671	68 1 1
1	Hailákándi	4·92	3·52	..	8·44	256	30 5 4	120	14 3 7	495	58 10 4	7	0 13 3	14 4 6	6	0 11 4	27	3 3 2	911	107 15 0
2	Sunámganj	23·63	6·80	·44	30·27	742	24 13 11	204	6 11 9	365	12 0 11	2	0 1 0	3 6 3	104	3 7 9	91	3 0 0	1,508	49 13 1
3	Karimganj	16·15	5·40	·11	21·66	514	25 3 10	204	9 6 6	365	16 13 4	54	2 7 10	71 0 9	46	2 1 11	93	4 4 7	1,306	60 3 10
4	Habiganj	26·55	12·12	·29	38·96	834	22 13 9	221	5 10 9	365	9 5 0	7	0 2 10	5 15 8	131	3 5 9	98	2 8 2	1,706	43 12 7
5	South Sylhet	15·87	3·24	·11	19·22	466	24 6 2	204	10 9 9	365	18 15 10	6	0 4 11	12 8 0	80	4 2 11	117	6 1 4	1,238	64 6 6
6	Goálpára	8·95	1·99	·70	9·64	348	38 11 2	204	21 2 7	667	69 3 0	17	1 12 3	45 15 2	66	7 6 1	153	15 13 11	1,453	150 11 7
7	Barpeta	14·08	1·95	·82	16·30	301	18 13 4	120	7 5 9	662	40 9 9	9	0 8 10	39 2 1	28	1 12 0	72	4 6 8	1,192	73 2 1
8	Mangaldai	9·47	1·64	·05	11·16	395	35 8 10	189	16 14 10	480	43 0 2	167	14 15 6	308 16 2	104	9 5 9	90	8 1 0	1,425	127 11 0
9	Jorhát	14·45	5·76	·04	20·25	627	31 0 4	206	10 2 9	599	29 9 2	4	0 3 2	100 0 0	229	11 5 2	77	3 12 10	1,742	86 0 4
10	Golághát	17·04	2·24	·16	19·44	596	30 14 7	204	10 7 10	599	30 13 0	10	0 8 2	50 0 0	159	8 2 10	91	4 10 11	1,659	85 5 5
11	Lakhimpur	7·26	1·51	·14	9·01	310	34 15 2	212	23 8 5	512	56 13 2	24	2 10 7	85 6 6	24	2 11 3	62	6 14 0	1,144	126 15 6
12	Kohima	18·67	3·03	..	21·70	1,061	48 14 3	120	5 8 5	1,152	53 1 4	6	0 4 5	8 5 4	296	13 10 2	171	7 14 0	2,806	129 4 11
13	Tura	8·60	1·00	..	9·60	305	31 12 4	120	12 8 0	608	63 5 4	22	2 4 8	33 9 0	32	3 5 4	189	19 11 0	1,276	132 14 8
	Total of Lock-ups	185·09	50·20	2·36	235·65	6,833	29 4 8	2,328	9 14 1	7,234	30 11 0	335	1 6 9	51 15 0	1,305	5 9 5	1,331	5 15 5	19,366	82 2 11
	Grand total	1,315·13	118·39	3·93	1,435·45	42,332	29 9 1	22,954	15 15 10	17,002	11 13 5	3,490	2 6 11	42 2 2	7,935	5 8 8	7,324	5 1 7	1,01,037	70 6 8

Statement No. XI.—Showing the Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1895 *(excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs), compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	31 6	38 11	36 9	30 7	27 6	28 13	31 2	27 12	3 0	1 13	1 13	3 6	4 12	6 0	5 6	5 4	8 9	6 8	3 6	3 9	74 7	81 9	78 5	69 14
2	Sylhet	43 11	35 5	28 15	25 4	26 12	19 7	14 12	18 1	2 3	1 12	1 11	2 8	5 14	4 2	4 11	3 3	4 10	3 7	2 1	2 10	83 3	63 15	52 1	51 10
3	Dhubri	47 3	44 7	33 13	37 11	55 15	40 12	61 11	63 2	0 10	0 8	0 13	2 12	9 14	4 6	0 3	0 6	53 1	36 13	35 1	38 13	166 8	126 15	133 9	142 13
4	Gauhati	34 11	38 9	31 13	31 15	31 3	32 14	42 13	27 2	1 11	1 2	1 3	2 3	8 3	8 2	6 11	10 5	7 5	5 7	11 15	7 11	83 1	86 3	94 5	79 3
5	Tezpur	35 1	32 15	35 10	33 1	26 13	25 9	20 3	26 3	1 9	1 4	1 6	2 0	8 8	3 4	7 14	2 0	4 0	2 14	2 9	4 6	75 14	66 1	67 11	67 11
6	Nowgong	35 0	29 11	34 3	24 8	17 13	22 6	32 13	24 8	2 9	4 2	3 12	2 12	9 11	7 1	6 2	9 2	3 0	3 13	5 0	3 8	68 0	66 10	81 14	64 7
7	Sibsagar	38 2	32 1	28 8	27 7	29 3	28 11	27 2	31 3	2 5	1 13	1 9	1 1	6 15	8 14	4 10	6 12	6 3	5 10	6 15	6 3	82 14	76 15	68 13	72 9
8	Dibrugarh	39 3	33 7	29 12	31 7	32 3	36 0	41 8	39 13	3 6	2 10	4 3	7 2	5 13	8 0	6 5	15 7	7 3	7 5	6 9	8 13	87 10	87 6	88 1	102 9
9	Shillong	55 11	60 1	65 1	55 7	59 9	48 2	44 9	51 13	2 2	1 8	5 6	3 11	14 4	5 0	13 3	8 9	8 1	7 12	8 6	9 1	139 12	122 9	136 9	128 10
	Total of Jails	39 2	36 8	32 14	29 10	29 1	26 9	23 10	25 5	2 2	1 12	1 14	2 10	7 5	5 8	6 1	5 8	6 2	4 13	4 5	5 0	83 11	74 12	68 12	68 1
1	Hailákándi	44 12	31 4	27 5	30 5	118 1	77 15	72 3	72 14	2 0	0 4	0 11	0 13	....	....	4 8	0 11	4 0	1 15	1 7	3 3	168 14	111 6	106 2	107 15
2	Sunámganj	29 13	33 4	34 2	24 14	27 12	28 14	21 15	18 12	0 2	0 8	0 3	0 1	3 5	3 2	1 3	3 8	3 14	4 1	2 1	3 0	64 11	69 13	59 5	49 13
3	Karimganj	31 3	40 15	35 0	25 4	47 3	45 8	41 8	26 4	0 9	0 8	0 15	2 8	14 3	2 6	1 9	2 2	3 14	3 9	3 4	4 4	96 15	92 8	82 1	60 4
4	Hailgani	35 9	41 11	32 4	22 14	23 6	19 8	18 11	14 0	0 8	0 5	0 2	0 3	3 15	3 12	3 9	3 6	4 9	6 5	3 13	2 8	67 7	70 15	58 4	43 12
5	South Sylhet	33 0	36 9	32 15	24 6	44 12	37 12	31 3	29 9	0 1	0 5	1 15	0 5	3 12	2 11	1 3	4 3	3 8	5 0	4 11	6 1	85 0	81 11	71 13	64 6
6	Goalpara	36 3	45 9	33 12	38 11	68 15	81 12	85 10	90 5	0 2	0 8	2 6	1 12	1 8	2 10	11 11	7 6	7 15	15 4	10 7	15 14	114 12	144 3	142 2	130 11
7	Barpeta	27 14	31 0	38 0	18 13	103 8	96 9	56 0	47 15	2 10	0 12	0 9	0 9	5 14	1 10	11 0	1 12	9 2	7 13	6 6	4 7	146 9	137 14	111 4	73 2
8	Mangaldai	24 2	18 11	13 13	35 9	57 12	31 8	30 15	59 14	0 13	0 5	0 9	14 15	5 4	10 9	8 14	9 6	7 3	6 4	2 4	8 1	95 1	65 7	66 2	127 11
9	Jorhát	45 5	38 2	27 1	31 0	45 8	62 2	46 2	39 12	0 10	0 4	0 7	0 3	2 13	5 10	4 2	11 5	6 11	5 1	5 15	3 13	100 0	109 4	83 2	86 0
10	Golághát	41 8	31 6	29 13	30 14	46 11	48 1	40 5	41 5	0 15	0 9	0 4	0 8	5 4	15 1	9 6	8 3	3 4	3 11	3 6	4 11	95 15	97 8	82 12	85 5
11	Lakhimpur	26 3	35 9	37 14	34 15	72 4	52 3	68 3	80 5	0 6	0 8	0 12	2 10	6 6	6 7	4 6	2 11	3 13	3 15	4 11	6 14	108 13	98 0	115 11	126 15
12	Kohima	61 4	90 9	70 13	48 14	86 12	128 13	88 14	58 9	1 14	1 9	0 12	0 4	1 2	41 13	1 12	13 10	9 9	11 13	11 3	7 14	160 9	274 9	173 6	129 5
13	Tura	37 12	38 12	50 8	31 12	63 5	40 15	47 2	75 13	0 10	1 5	0 7	2 5	16 4	1 11	4 2	3 5	7 9	5 11	7 12	19 11	124 0	88 7	109 12	132 15
	Total of Lock-ups	36 10	38 5	35 8	29 4	51 8	46 3	42 1	40 9	0 11	0 9	0 10	1 7	5 7	6 10	4 10	5 9	5 7	5 14	4 11	5 10	99 3	96 13	87 4	89 3
	Grand total	38 12	36 9	33 5	29 9	32 10	29 12	26 8	27 13	1 14	1 8	1 11	2 7	7 0	5 10	5 13	5 9	6 0	5 0	4 6	5 1	86 3	78 5	71 10	70 6

Statement No. XII.—Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												9	10		
							Average number employed on working days													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
								On prison duties.					On jail buildings.									
							A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations		New jails		K	L				
													G	H	I	J						
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.*	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8K).
1	Silchar	·74	62·12	2·68	4·28	·36	...	4·64	6·67	7·19	2·81	2·05	·52	...	...	...	3·17	...	27·75	7·46	10·75	5·10
2	Sylhet	3·09	474·54	45·77	49·26	...	...	38·65	38·79	19·62	32·14	3·46	22·54	...	...	...	22·73	49·53	152·05	8·14	8·17	4·78
3	Dhubri	·16	9·87	·67	·41	·08	...	·91	1·94	1·67	·99	·16	·03	...	...	...	·87	...	2·14	9·21	19·65	8·81
4	Gauháti	·23	192·22	10·88	13·89	...	2·19	15·40	12·09	13·81	31·32	14·88	...	...	...	...	4·23	·09	73·44	8·01	6·28	2·20
5	Tezpur	·47	185·31	4·84	11·00	...	...	12·46	19·41	11·94	7·95	2·78	·93	...	...	...	59·60	1·54	52·86	6·73	10·48	32·19
6	Nowgong	·21	42·30	3·06	·89	...	·30	2·89	4·73	7·36	2·99	·80	·16	...	...	...	5·16	...	13·96	6·83	11·17	12·19
7	Sibságar	·18	58·59	2·62	8·02	...	·05	1·92	4·11	8·52	4·75	1·03	...	...	...	...	8·00	6·23	13·34	3·28	7·01	13·65
8	Dibrugarh	·34	50·51	3·64	3·61	·32	...	3·41	6·54	8·68	1·74	2·51	0·29	...	...	...	·05	5·26	14·46	6·75	12·94	·09
9	Shillong	·69	43·00	1·51	1·86	·11	...	1·22	4·00	11·30	3·76	...	3·73	...	...	...	·90	...	14·61	2·84	9·30	2·09
	Total of Jails	6·11	1,118·46	75·67	93·22	·87	2·54	81·50	98·28	90·09	88·45	27·67	28·20	...	...	...	104·71	62·65	364·61	7·28	8·78	9·36
1	Hailákándi	...	4·86	·22	·05	...	...	...	·58	1·08	·20	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·63	...	11·93	...
2	Sunámganj	·12	22·65	·57	...	...	...	·14	3·04	·65	·58	·47	...	...	...	...	...	15·74	1·43	·61	13·42	...
3	Karimganj	·06	16·03	·63	·06	...	...	1·00	2·00	4·30	·71	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·81	6·06	12·12	...
4	Habiganj	·06	25·91	·94	·20	...	2·32	1·02	3·05	2·69	1·10	·88	·13	...	...	...	1·95	1·34	10·29	3·93	11·77	7·52
5	South Sylhet	·28	14·94	·43	·02	...	...	·93	2·96	4·51	1·15	1·83	·83	...	...	...	1·30	·04	·94	6·22	19·81	8·70
6	Goálpára	·11	6·86	·26	·06	...	...	...	1·00	·50	·18	...	...	...	...	...	·21	...	4·65	...	14·57	3·06
7	Barpeta	·23	13·69	·14	·23	...	·46	1·00	1·06	1·26	·22	1·07	...	...	...	...	·31	...	7·94	7·30	7·74	2·26
8	Mangaldai	...	9·55	·58	·36	...	...	·98	2·00	1·18	·89	1·94	...	...	...	...	·12	...	1·50	11·46	23·39	1·40
9	Jorhát	·09	13·87	·04	·52	...	·03	1·01	2·01	1·74	1·36	·65	...	...	...	...	·04	4·34	2·13	7·28	14·49	·29
10	Golághát	...	16·64	·21	·39	...	...	·98	2·00	2·08	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·78	5·89	12·02	...
11	Lakhimpur	·01	7·37	·25	·49	...	...	...	2·01	2·09	·12	·16	...	...	...	...	·21	...	2·04	...	27·27	2·85
12	Kohima	...	18·70	·86	...	...	...	...	2·00	1·32	1·54	·18	...	...	...	...	...	12·80	...	...	10·69	...
13	Tura	...	8·51	·59	·41	·01	...	1·01	1·91	1·26	·05	·15	·05	...	...	...	·01	2·89	·17	11·86	22·44	·11
	Total of Lock-ups	·96	179·58	5·72	2·79	·01	2·81	8·07	25·62	24·66	9·30	8·95	1·01	...	...	...	4·15	37·15	49·34	4·49	14·27	2·31
	Grand total	7·07	1,298·04	81·39	96·01	·88	5·35	89·57	123·90	114·75	97·75	36·62	29·21	...	...	...	108·86	99·80	413·95	6·90	9·54	8·39

* Court attendance.

Statement No. XIII.—Showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1895.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1895.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	62·12	30·92	...	835 5	835 5	3,051 5	...	3,051 5	2,216 0	35 10	71 10
2	Sylhet	474·54	174·78	...	1,016 2	1,016 2	15,375 0	...	15,375 0	14,358 14	30 3	82 2
3	Dhubri	9·87	3·01	...	39 0	39 0	365 0	...	365 0	326 0	33 0	108 5
4	Gauháti	192·22	77·67	...	1,092 0	1,092 0	6,813 15	...	6,813 15	5,721 15	29 12	73 13
5	Tezpur	185·31	112·46	...	2,291 12	2,291 12	10,314 1	...	10,314 1	8,022 5	43 5	71 5
6	Nowgong	42·30	19·12	140 0	221 3	361 3	1,983 2	...	1,983 2	1,621 15	38 5	84 13
7	Sibságar	58·59	21·34	...	241 5	241 5	2,167 13	9 4	2,177 1	1,935 12	33 0	90 11
8	Dibrugarh	50·51	14·51	2 0	166 6	168 6	2,953 10	...	2,953 10	2,785 4	55 2	191 15
9	Shillong	43·00	15·51	...	185 12	185 12	2,063 3	13 2	2,076 5	1,890 9	43 15	121 15
	Total of Jails	1,118·46	469·32	142 0	6,088 13	6,230 13	45,087 1	22 6	45,109 7	38,878 10	34 12	82 13
1	Hailákándi	4·86	2·63	...	7 3	7 3	248 15	...	248 15	241 12	49 12	91 15
2	Sunámganj	22·65	1·46	...	5 14	5 14	263 0	...	263 0	257 2	11 5	176 0
3	Karimganj	16·03	5·81	...	25 1	25 1	417 0	...	417 0	391 15	24 6	67 7
4	Habiganj	25·91	12·24	...	40 8	40 8	1,076 8	103 7	1,179 15	1,139 7	43 15	93 1
5	South Sylhet	14·94	2·24	...	43 11	43 11	105 11	...	105 11	62 0	4 2	27 10
6	Goálpára	6·86	4·86	...	23 6	23 6	482 12	46 3	528 15	505 9	73 10	104 0
7	Barpeta	13·69	8·25	4 8	3 0	7 8	894 15	19 4	914 3	906 11	66 4	109 14
8	Mangaldai	9·55	1·62	...	110 10	110 10	237 2	0 5	237 7	126 13	13 4	78 4
9	Jorhát	13·87	2·17	5 10	23 0	28 10	303 0	14 10	317 10	289 0	20 14	133 3
10	Golághát	16·64	9·78	...	3 0	3 0	1,184 12	...	1,184 12	1,181 12	71 0	120 13
11	Lakhimpur	7·37	2·25	...	68 7	68 7	317 8	...	317 8	249 1	33 13	110 11
12	Kohima	18·70	...	...	61 0	61 0	119 12	...	119 12	58 12	3 2	...
13	Tura	8·51	·18	...	15 11	15 11	269 1	...	269 1	253 6	29 12	82 8*
	Total of Lock-ups	179·58	53·49	10 2	430 7	440 9	5,920 0	183 13	6,103 13	5,663 4	31 8	105 13
	Grand total	1,298·04	522·81	152 2	6,519 4	6,671 6	51,007 1	206 3	51,213 4	44,541 14	34 5	85 3

The amount shown in column 8 of this statement includes the value (amounting to Rs. 50 realised in cash) of labour of convicts hired out to the Public Works Department during the year.

* Divided by 3·07, *i.e.*, ·18 *plus* 2·89 employed under the Public Works Department, whose value of labour was realised in cash.

Statement No. XIV.—Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, *minus* column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	5,433	69 15	2,216 0	28 8	3,217 0	41 7
2	Sylhet	25,788	51 10	14,358 14	28 12	11,429 2	22 14
3	Dhubri	1,902	142 13	326 0	24 8	1,576 0	118 5
4	Gauháti	15,696	79 3	5,721 15	28 14	9,974 1	50 5
5	Tezpur	12,925	67 11	8,022 5	42 0	4,902 11	25 11
6	Nowgong	3,272	64 7	1,621 15	31 15	1,650 1	32 8
7	Sibságar	4,651	72 9	1,935 12	30 3	2,715 4	42 6
8	Dibrugarh	6,047	102 9	2,785 4	47 4	3,261 12	55 5
9	Shillong	5,957	128 10	1,890 9	40 13	4,066 7	87 13
	Total of Jails	81,671	68 1	38,878 10	32 6	42,792 6	35 11
1	Hailákándi	911	107 15	241 12	28 10	669 4	79 5
2	Sunámganj	1,508	49 13	257 2	8 8	1,250 14	41 5
3	Karimganj	1,306	60 4	391 15	18 2	914 1	42 2
4	Habiganj	1,706	43 13	1,139 7	29 4	566 9	14 9
5	South Sylhet	1,238	64 6	62 0	3 4	1,176 0	61 2
6	Goálpára	1,453	150 12	505 9	52 7	947 7	98 5
7	Barpeta	1,192	73 2	906 11	55 10	285 5	17 8
8	Mangaldai	1,425	127 11	126 13	11 6	1,298 3	116 5
9	Jorhát	1,742	86 0	289 0	14 4	1,453 0	71 12
10	Golághát	1,659	85 5	1,181 12	60 13	477 4	24 8
11	Lakhimpur	1,144	126 15	249 1	27 10	894 15	99 5
12	Kohima	2,806	129 5	58 12	2 11	2,747 4	126 10
13	Tura	1,276	132 15	253 6	26 6	1,022 10	106 9
	Total of Lock-ups	19,366	82 3	5,663 4	24 1	13,702 12	58 2
	Grand total	1,01,037	70 6	44,541 14	31 1	56,495 2	39 5

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV.—Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	Convicts ..	49	8	57	62·60	1·00	63·60	90	3	93	66	3	69	2·59	·15	2·74	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	19	..	19	18·06	·10	18·16	30	2	32	8	1	9	·27	..	·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	8	..	8	·95	..	·95	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sylhet ..	Convicts ..	491	20	511	468·67	10·04	478·71	528	13	541	706	6	712	44·21	1·24	45·55	39	..	39	11	..	11
		Under-trials	59	9	68	19·83	·61	20·49	45	3	48	6	1	7	·16	·13	·29	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	13	..	13	·35	..	·35	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	10	2	12	10·03	..	10·03	18	1	19	28	..	28	·73	..	·76	2	..	2	1	..	1
		Under-trials	8	..	8	3·26	·03	3·29	21	2	23	5	..	5	·08	..	·08	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	269	32	301	192·94	·35	193·29	230	4	234	..	..	243	10·90	..	10·90	11	..	11	..	..	..
		Under-trials	22	..	22	4·53	·30	4·83	14	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tezpur ..	Convicts ..	295	24	319	172·41	13·26	185·67	236	18	254	139	10	149	4·65	·16	4·81	14	..	14	..	..	..
		Under-trials	29	..	29	4·60	·69	5·29	19	5	24	1	..	1	·04	..	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	·01	..	·01	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	99	10	109	41·92	1·25	43·17	65	4	69	56	5	61	2·89	·19	3·08	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	9	..	9	7·24	·36	7·60	17	3	20	9	2	11	·37	·02	·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	43	6	49	37·62	1·90	39·52	76	8	84	5	4	55	2·16	·11	2·27	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	15	..	15	4·12	·34	4·46	17	4	21	4	..	4	·05	..	·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	10	..	10	·10	..	·10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44] *Statement No. XV*—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength													
									A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1,054·38	3,000·00	1,084·90	41·37	150·00	43·08	..	..	..	31·94	..	31·44	31·94	..	31·44
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	612·90	10,000·00	683·89	20·67	..	20·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sylhet ..	Convicts ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	1,506·33	597·60	1,487·33	94·54	123·51	95·15	..	..	..	83·21	..	81·47	83·21	..	81·47
		Under-trials	..	..	..	1	..	1	301·80	1,639·34	341·63	8·05	213·11	14·16	50·30	..	48·80	..	..	..	50·30	..	48·80
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,791·67	..	2,791·63	75·77	..	75·77	99·70	..	99·70	99·70	..	99·70	199·40	..	199·40
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,533·75	..	1,515·75	24·53	..	24·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1,259·43	..	1,257·18	56·49	..	56·39	..	..	..	57·01	..	56·91	57·01	..	56·91
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tezpur ..	Convicts ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	806·21	754·14	802·24	26·27	12·06	25·91	..	..	..	81·20	..	75·40	81·20	..	75·40
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	217·39	..	189·15	8·69	..	7·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,335·89	4,000·00	1,413·0	68·94	152·00	71·35	..	..	..	47·71	..	46·33	47·71	..	46·33
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,243·06	5,555·55	1,447·8	51·19	55·55	51·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	885·1	2,105·26	924·06	37·48	57·89	38·11	..	..	..	34·71	..	33·60	34·71	..	33·60
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	976·8	..	896·86	12·14	..	11·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	54	21	75	51·14	1·12	52·26	68	8	76	109	1	110	3·56	·03	3·59	4	..	4	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	11	..	11	6·33	·21	6·54	15	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	11	..	11	·16	..	·16	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	88	7	95	42·27	1·52	43·79	52	4	56	47	1	48	1·48	·03	1·51	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	15	..	15	2·42	·11	2·53	6	2	8	1	1	2	·01	·04	·05	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	5	3	8	4·90	·02	4·92	13	..	13	15	..	15	·21	..	·21	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Under-trials.	2	..	2	3·49	·03	3·52	10	..	10	11	1	12	·25	·03	·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	10	4	14	23·03	..	23·03	50	..	50	28	..	28	·59	..	·59	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	10	..	10	6·80	..	6·80	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	·44	..	·44	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	10	4	14	15·95	·20	16·15	34	3	37	36	2	38	·56	·07	·63	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	10	..	10	5·18	·22	5·40	24	3	27	8	1	9	·12	·01	·13	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	·11	..	·11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	31	4	35	26·39	·16	26·55	51	2	53	61	..	61	·96	..	·96	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	8	..	8	11·93	·19	12·12	27	2	29	16	..	16	·21	..	·21	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	·29	..	·29	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	22	3	25	15·78	·09	15·87	31	3	34	23	..	23	·45	..	·45	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	5	..	5	3·17	·07	3·24	10	2	12	3	..	3	·03	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	3	..	3	·11	..	·11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	21	3	24	6·74	·21	6·95	12	2	14	9	1	10	·22	·03	·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	5	..	5	1·88	·11	1·99	11	2	13	4	..	4	·12	..	·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	3	..	3	·70	..	·70	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	13	4	17	14·02	·01	14·03	22	1	23	10	..	10	·11	..	·11	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials..	4	..	4	1·92	·03	1·95	6	1	7	6	..	6	·12	..	·12	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	3	..	3	·32	..	·22	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44] *Statement No. XV*—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2,131·40	892·85	2,104·86	69·61	26·78	68·69	..	..	..	78·21	..	76·54	78·21	..	76·54
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1,111·90	657·89	1,096·14	35·01	19·74	34·48	..	..	..	47·31	..	45·67	47·31	..	45·67
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412·22	9,090·91	790·51	4·13	363·64	19·76	..	..	..	413·22	..	395·26	413·22	..	395·26
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,061·22	..	3,048·78	42·85	..	42·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	204·08	..	203·25
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,151·86	33,333·33	3,409·09	71·63	1,000·00	79·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,216·81	..	1,215·81	25·62	..	25·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,257·05	10,000·00	2,352·94	35·11	350·00	39·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,544·40	4,545·45	1,666·67	23·16	45·45	24·07	..	..	..	193·05	..	185·18	193·05	..	185·18
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,311·48	..	2,297·55	36·28	..	36·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341·16	..	1,320·13	17·60	..	17·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457·54	..	1,449·27	28·52	..	28·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	946·37	..	925·93	9·46	..	9·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,335·31	4,761·90	1,438·85	32·64	142·86	35·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,127·65	..	2,010·05	63·83	..	60·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	713·26	..	712·76	7·85	..	7·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,125·00	..	3,076·92	62·50	..	61·54	..	..	..	520·83	..	512·82	520·83	..	512·82
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44]

C.—Prisons.—(Vital.)

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai .. Convicts	14	7	21	9·05	·42	9·47	17	1	18	19	2	21	·43	·12	·55	..	1	1	..	1	1
	Under-trials	7	..	7	1·50	·14	1·64	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	·05	..	·05	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jorhát .. Convicts	18	3	21	14·07	·38	14·45	25	2	27	3	..	3	·04	..	·04	1	..	1	1	..	
	Under-trials	4	..	4	5·52	·24	5·76	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	·04	..	·04	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Golághát .. Convicts	13	6	19	16·29	·75	17·04	25	7	32	6	..	6	·20	..	·20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	6	..	6	2·15	·09	2·24	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	·16	..	·16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Lakhimpur .. Convicts	16	4	20	7·19	·17	7·36	17	1	18	18	..	18	·27	..	·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..	1·41	·10	1·51	9	3	12	1	..	1	·01	..	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	·14	..	·14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kohima .. Convicts	20	4	24	18·26	·41	18·67	37	2	39	33	4	37	·67	·05	·72	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	6	..	6	3·03	..	3·03	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tura .. Convicts	28	4	32	8·60	..	8·60	14	..	14	12	..	12	·57	..	·57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	6	..	6	1·00	..	1·00	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44]

Statement No. XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	10			11			12														
		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
								A			B			C			D			E		
								Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,099·45	4,761·90	2,217·53	47·51	285·71	58·08	..	..	..	..	2,380·95	105·60	..	2,380·95	105·60
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jorhát .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	213·22	..	207·61	2·84	..	2·77	..	..	..	71·07	..	69·20	71·07	..	69·20
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Golághát .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	368·32	..	352·11	12·28	..	11·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Lakhimpur .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,503·47	..	2,445·65	37·55	..	36·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	709·22	..	662·25	7·09	..	6·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kohima .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,807·23	9,756·10	1,981·79	36·69	121·95	38·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tura .. Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395·35	..	1,395·35	66·28	..	66·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement No. XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,398	130	1,528	1,099·60	30·44	1,130·04	1,363	63	1,426	1,445	30	1,475	73·30	1·91	75·21	78	..	78	13	..	13
2		Under-trials ..	187	9	196	65·44	2·75	68·19	184	27	211	34	5	39	·98	·19	1·17	2	..	2	..	..	..
3		Civil prisoners.	46	..	46	1·57	..	1·57	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	221	53	274	180·27	2·82	183·09	348	24	372	273	9	282	5·28	·27	5·55	2	1	3	1	1	2
5		Under-trials ..	73	..	73	48·98	1·22	50·20	163	16	179	49	2	51	·86	·04	·90	2	..	2	..	..	..
6		Civil prisoners.	21	..	21	2·36	..	2·36	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,619	183	1,802	1,279·87	33·26	1,313·13	1,711	87	1,798	1,718	39	1,757	78·58	·18	80·76	80	1	81	14	1	15
8		Under-trials ..	260	9	269	114·42	3·97	118·39	347	43	390	83	7	90	1·81	·23	2·07	4	..	4	..	..	..
9		Civil prisoners.	67	..	67	3·93	..	3·93	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[44] *Statement No. XV*—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	36	..	36	1	..	1	1,314·14	985·55	1,305·26	66·66	62·75	66·56	·91	..	·88	70·02	..	68·14	70·93	..	69·20
2		Under-trials..	..	..	..	1	..	1	519·56	1,818·18	571·93	14·98	69·09	17·16	15·28	..	14·66	15·28	..	14·66	30·56	..	29·33
3		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,514·40	3,191·49	1,540·23	29·29	95·74	30·81	..	..	..	11·09	354·61	16·39	11·09	354·61	16·39
5		Under-trials..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,000·41	1,639·34	1,015·94	17·56	32·79	17·93	..	..	..	40·83	..	39·84	40·83	..	39·84
6		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Grand total.	Convicts ..	36	..	36	1	..	1	1,342·32	1,172·58	1,338·02	61·49	65·54	61·50	·78	..	·76	61·71	30·07	60·92	62·51	30·07	61·68
8		Under-trials..	1	..	1	1	..	1	725·40	1,763·22	760·20	16·08	57·93	17·48	8·74	..	8·45	26·22	..	25·34	34·96	..	33·79
9		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement No. XVI.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3																				4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Silchar	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	2	...	...	3	...	408·81	...	...	...	...	...	361·64	31·44
2	Sylhet	...	...	341	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	5	3	186	15	4	1	13	...	712·33	22·97	...	...	...	...	388·54	31·33
3	Dhubri	...	...	11	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,096·71	...	199·40	...	99·70	99·70	997·01	...
4	Gauháti	...	...	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	75	7	...	...	2	...	243·16	...	15·52	...	...	...	388·01	36·21
5	Tezpur	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	6	2	16	5	...	...	9	...	436·26	...	...	...	...	...	86·17	26·92
6	Nowgong	...	...	7	...	3	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	162·15	...	69·49	...	69·49	...	208·48	23·16
7	Sibságar	...	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	1	...	201·61	...	16·80	...	...	...	554·44	16·80
8	Dibrugarh	...	...	34	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	57	3	...	...	...	...	650·59	...	...	...	19·14	...	1,090·70	57·41
9	Shillong	...	...	8	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	182·69	...	...	...	22·84	...	251·20	45·67
	Total of Jails	...	...	567	11	9	...	36	1	6	1	2	3	22	4	26	6	420	36	4	1	29	...	501·75	9·73	7·96	...	5·31	·88	371·67	31·86
1	Hailákándi	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	813·01	...	...	...	...	...	609·76	...
2	Sunámganj	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	738·17	...	...	...	...	...	172·68	...
3	Karimganj	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,486·06	...	...	...	...	...	557·27	...
4	Habiganj	...	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,355·93	...	37·66	...	...	...	527·30	...
5	South Sylhet	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	441·08	...	441·08	...	...	...	441·08	...
6	Goálpára	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	575·54	...	...	...	...	...	719·42	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	285·10	...	...	...	...	...	356·37	...
8	Mangaldai	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,689·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	69·20	...	...	...	...	...	69·20	...
10	Golághát	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	117·37	...	...	...	58·69	...	117·37	...
11	Lakhimpur	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	815·22	...	...	...	...	...	951·09	...
12	Kohima	...	...	15	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	803·43	...	...	...	...	...	428·49	...
13	Tura	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	581·40	...	...	...	...	...	813·95	...
	Total of Lock-ups	...	...	141	...	8	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	72	...	...	...	6	...	770·11	...	43·69	...	5·46	...	393·25	...
	Grand total	...	...	708	11	17	...	51	2	7	1	2	3	25	4	29	6	492	36	4	1	35	...	539·17	8·38	12·95	...	5·33	·76	374·68	27·42

Statement No. XVII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895 according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding seven years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	34·42	1	29·05	10·75	1	93·02	13·91	...	...	5·08	...	...	·50	...	...	64·66	2	30·93
2	Sylhet	165·16	6	36·32	146·91	9	61·26	107·84	18	166·91	42·66	4	93·76	18·25	2	109·58	480·82	39	81·11
3	Dhubri	6·16	2	324·67	1·16	...	...	1·33	...	...	·08	...	...	·16	...	...	8·89	2	224·97
4	Gauháti	11·00	...	...	29·16	2	68·58	88·25	5	56·65	41·17	3	72·86	25·00	1	40·00	194·58	11	56·53
5	Tezpur	11·00	...	...	25·50	5	196·07	57·91	3	51·80	45·25	3	66·30	45·75	3	65·57	185·41	14	75·51
6	Nowgong	20·08	...	...	12·42	...	...	7·00	2	285·71	3·83	...	...	·08	...	...	43·41	2	46·07
7	Sibságar	26·67	...	...	19·58	2	102·15	9·58	...	...	3·17	...	...	·80	...	...	59·80	2	33·44
8	Dibrugarh	34·00	3	88·23	8·50	1	117·64	9·50	...	...	1·75	...	...	·75	...	...	54·50	4	73·39
9	Shillong	6·17	...	...	9·33	1	107·18	14·42	1	69·35	10·66	...	...	3·25	...	...	43·83	2	45·63
	Total of Jails	314·66	12	38·14	263·31	21	79·75	309·74	29	93·63	153·65	10	65·08	94·54	6	63·47	1,135·90	78	68·67
1	Hailákándi	3·91	1	255·75	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·99	1	200·40
2	Sunámganj	53·47	...	...	17·09	...	...	6·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·05	...	...
3	Karimganj	9·76	...	...	2·08	...	...	2·91	...	...	·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	16·25	...	...
4	Habiganj	24·41	...	...	2·05	...	...	1·83	...	...	·33	...	...	...	...	...	28·62	...	...
5	South Sylhet	16·66	...	...	3·41	...	...	·25	...	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	20·40	...	...
6	Goálpára	3·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	...	...
7	Barpeta	10·58	...	...	1·08	...	...	1·50	...	...	·50	...	...	·09	...	...	13·75	...	...
8	Mangaldai	8·25	1	121·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	1	121·21
9	Jorhát	10·41	...	...	1·58	1	632·91	1·08	...	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	14·48	1	69·06
10	Golághát	10·50	...	...	3·83	...	...	·42	...	...	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	16·83	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	6·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	7·30	...	...
12	Kohima	15·67	...	...	1·03	...	...	1·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·66	...	...
13	Tura	5·30	...	...	1·50	...	...	·70	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	178·72	2	11·19	34·65	1	28·86	18·47	...	...	6·90	...	...	1·09	...	...	239·83	3	12·51
	Grand total	493·38	14	28·38	297·96	22	73·84	328·21	29	88·36	160·55	10	62·29	95·63	6	62·29	1,375·73	81	58·88

Statement No. XVIII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895 *according to the length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months in jail.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	51·83	2	38·58	4·25	...	...	5·75	...	...	1·75	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sylhet	173·33	15	86·54	133·00	15	112·78	100·25	6	59·85	37·58	2	53·21	23·33	1	42·86	13·33	...	...
3	Dhubri	6·57	2	304·41	·08	...	...	·58	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	62·67	5	79·78	57·92	2	34·53	43·58	3	68·84	18·75	1	53·33	9·25	...	...	2·41	...	...
5	Tezpur	60·58	2	33·01	30·08	5	166·22	32·75	4	122·13	20·92	3	143·40	34·58	...	...	6·50	...	...
6	Nowgong	32·83	2	60·92	5·67	...	...	...	...	...	4·66	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sibságar	50·25	2	39·80	5·16	...	...	1·66	...	...	1·66	...	...	·25	...	...	·82	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	44·25	3	67·78	4·83	1	207·04	3·75	...	...	1·34	...	...	·33	...	...	...	...	...
9	Shillong	18·33	2	109·11	10·50	...	...	10·08	...	...	2·92	...	...	1·33	...	...	·67	...	...
	Total of Jails	500·64	35	69·91	251·49	23	91·45	198·40	13	65·52	89·58	6	66·98	72·06	1	13·88	23·73	...	...
1	Hailákándi	4·00	1	250·00	...	...	...	·91	...	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj	61·54	...	...	12·21	...	...	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj	13·26	...	...	·16	...	...	1·50	...	...	·33	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...
4	Habiganj	25·55	...	...	1·16	...	...	1·00	...	...	·33	...	...	·58	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet	20·07	...	...	...	...	...	·17	...	...	·08	...	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	3·50	...	...	1·00	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	10·58	...	...	1·08	...	...	·09	...	...	1·50	...	...	·42	...	...	·08	...	...
8	Mangaldai	8·25	1	121·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	12·50	1	80·00	·41	...	...	·16	...	...	·16	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...
10	Golághát	14·58	...	...	·25	...	...	·92	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	6·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	14·75	...	...	2·75	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	5·30	...	...	1·50	...	...	·70	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	200·18	3	14·99	20·52	...	...	10·16	...	...	4·56	...	...	3·33	...	...	1·08	...	...
	Grand total	700·82	38	54·22	272·01	23	84·56	208·56	13	62·33	94·14	6	63·73	75·39	1	13·26	24·81	...	...

Statement No. XIX.—Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the end of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1895.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	15	...	234	5	249	5	254	13·06	·10	13·16	110	2	112	122	3	125	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
2	Sylhet	21	1	276	12	297	13	310	19·88	·61	20·49	80	3	83	178	8	186	17	2	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
3	Dhubri	1	...	188	11	189	11	200	3·26	·03	3·29	39	2	41	62	2	64	72	7	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
4	Gauháti	1	...	183	14	184	14	198	4·53	·30	4·83	102	9	111	71	5	76	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
5	Tezpur	3	...	201	36	204	36	240	4·60	·69	5·29	63	12	75	135	17	152	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
6	Nowgong	3	...	219	14	222	14	236	7·24	·36	7·60	77	3	80	132	11	143	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	9
7	Sibságar	...	...	238	25	238	25	263	4·12	·34	4·46	66	4	70	166	20	186	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
8	Dibrugarh	1	...	265	30	266	30	296	6·33	·21	6·54	99	14	113	156	16	172	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
9	Shillong	1	...	33	3	34	3	37	2·42	·11	2·53	10	...	10	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4
	Total of Jails	46	1	1,837	150	1,883	151	2,034	65·44	2·75	68·19	646	49	695	1,043	83	1,126	113	13	4	...	2	...	75	6	81
1	Hailákándi	3	...	71	1	74	1	75	3·49	·03	3·52	38	1	39	29	...	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Sunámganj	2	...	154	...	156	...	156	6·80	...	6·80	47	...	47	74	...	74	28	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
3	Karimganj	1	...	143	12	144	12	156	5·18	·22	5·40	35	5	40	76	5	81	27	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
4	Habiganj	3	..	246	8	249	8	257	11·93	·19	12·12	78	3	81	133	4	137	24	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
5	South Sylhet	...	...	111	6	111	6	117	3·17	·07	3·24	33	4	37	58	2	60	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	Goálpára	4	...	49	2	53	2	55	1·88	·11	1·99	20	...	20	25	2	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	4	...	65	2	69	2	71	1·92	·03	1·95	31	1	32	30	1	31	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2
8	Mangaldai	4	...	63	5	67	5	72	1·50	·14	1·64	23	...	23	38	5	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
9	Jorhát	1	...	175	9	176	9	185	5·52	·24	5·76	76	4	80	78	4	82	15	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
10	Golághát	1	...	101	9	102	9	111	2·15	·09	2·24	34	2	36	61	6	67	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
11	Lakhimpur	...	...	65	10	65	10	75	1·41	·10	1·51	37	6	43	24	4	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Kohima	3	...	50	...	53	...	53	3·03	...	3·03	26	...	26	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
13	Tura	...	...	48	1	48	1	49	1·00	...	1·00	24	1	25	12	...	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of Lock-ups	26	...	1,341	65	1,367	65	1,432	48·98	1·22	50·20	502	27	529	653	33	686	139	4	6	...	2	...	65	1	66
	Grand total	72	1	3,178	215	3,250	216	3,466	114·42	3·97	118·39	1,148	76	1,224	1,696	116	1,812	252	17	10	...	4	...	140	7	147

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1895 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	16	..	..	..	8	..	19	..	..	..	..	8	49	100	41		
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	16	..	6	..	8	..	19	..	..	..	..	8	49	106		370	831
		Total average population	2·86	..	..	..	·96	..	12·79	..	..	..	..	1·10	60·01	77·71			
2	Sylhet	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	79	..	..	..	13	..	59	9	..	..	..	20	491	671	5		
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	81	..	..	..	13	..	59	9	..	..	..	20	491	673		534	1,065
		Total average population	44·47	..	..	..	·35	..	19·72	·61	..	..	..	10·04	424·36	499·55			
3	Dhubri	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	10	20	4		
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	10	20		..	67
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·26	..	..	..	..	·03	10·03	13·32			
4	Gauhâti	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	32	264	351	716		
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	32	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	32	268	355		1,274	..
		Total average population	10·90	..	..	..	..	..	4·53	..	..	..	..	·65	182·04	198·12			
5	Tezpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	7			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	49	4	..	..	4	..	29	..	..	..	..	23	290	399	7		
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	49	4	1	..	4	..	29	..	1	..	..	24	294	406		682	..
		Total average population	4·69	·16	..	..	·01	..	4·56	..	..	..	..	13·79	167·76	190·97			

6	Nowgong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	10	99	128	4							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	19	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	10	99	130		81	458					
		Total average population	3·26	..	..	..	..	..	6·87	..	..	..	..	1·61	39·03	50·77								
7	Sibságar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	8	..	..	..	10	..	15	..	..	..	..	6	41	80	112							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	8	..	..	..	10	..	15	..	..	..	..	6	43	82		135	369					
		Total average population	2·21	..	..	..	·10	..	4·07	..	..	..	..	2·24	55·46	64·08								
8	Dibrugarh	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	43	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	4	..	..	21	50	140	4							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	43	..	6	..	11	..	11	..	4	..	..	21	50	146		297	982					
		Total average population	3·56	..	..	..	·16	..	6·33	..	..	..	..	1·33	47·58	58·96								
9	Shillong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	9	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	4	7	84	122	13							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	9	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	4	7	84	122		651	..					
		Total average population	1·49	..	..	..	..	..	2·49	..	..	..	..	1·63	40·79	46·32								
	Total of Jails	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	29								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	246	4	3	..	46	..	187	9	5	..	4	129	1,378	2,011								
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	248	4	18	..	46	..	187	9	6	..	4	130	1,388	2,040		4,024	3,772					
		Total average population	74·28	2·10	..	..	1·57	..	64·46	2·56	..	..	..	28·53	1,026·30	1,199·30								
1	Hailákándi	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	10	4							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	10		35	..					
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·49	..	..	..	..	·05	4·90	8·44								
2	Sunámganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	10	32	112							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	10	32		127	305					
		Total average population	·59	..	..	..	·44	..	6·80	..	..	..	..	..	22·44	30·27								
3	Karimganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	10	28	37							
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
		Total	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	10	28		97	7					
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	·11	..	5·18	..	..	..	..	·42	15·95	21·66								

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A—continued.

Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1895 in the parts of the jail devoted to: Hospital M.	Hospital F.	Observation cells. M.	Observation cells. F.	Civil prisoners. M.	Civil prisoners. F.	Under-trials. M.	Under-trials. F.	Europeans. M.	Europeans. F.	Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.	Superficial area per prisoner, in square yards, in the enclosures (ward, and workshop) to which the prisoners, are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year: By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Rs.	Rs.
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	31	47	5		
4	Habiganj	Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	31	47		86	..
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	·29	..	11·93	..	..	..	..	·35	26·39	38·96			
		Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	3	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	22	38	7		
5	South Sylhet	Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	3	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	22	38		136	33
		Total average population	·48	..	..	..	·11	..	3·14	..	..	..	..	·16	15·33	19·22			
		Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	21	32	5		
6	Goálpára	Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	21	32		..	20
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	·70	..	1·88	..	..	..	..	·32	6·74	9·64			
		Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	13	27	25		
7	Barpeta	Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	13	27		65	..
		Total average population	·23	..	..	..	·32	..	1·80	..	..	..	..	·04	13·91	16·30			
		Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	14	30	5		
8	Mangaldai	Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	14	30		150	..
		Total average population	·43	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	..	..	..	..	·56	8·67	11·66			

9	Jorhát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	18	25						
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	18	25			54	71		
		Total average population	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·52	..	..	..	..	·02	14·07	20·25						
10	Golághát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	13	30						
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
		Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	13	30			..	311		
		Total average population	·20	..	..	..	..	..	2·15	..	..	..	..	·84	16·25	19·44						
11	Lakhimpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	28						
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
		Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	28			31	240		
		Total average population	·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·27	8·46	9·01						
12	Kohima	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	20	34						
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
		Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	20	34			..	315		
		Total average population	·67	..	..	..	..	..	3·03	..	..	..	..	·41	17·59	21·70						
13	Tura	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4					
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	28	38						
		Total	7	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	28	47			43	44		
		Total average population	·37	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	8·03	9·60						
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	32	4	2	..	21	..	67	..	..	..	..	49	193	368	..					
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	28	38						
		Total	32	4	4	..	21	..	73	..	..	..	..	53	221	408			824	1,346		
		Total average population	6·14	·31	..	..	2·36	..	48·12	1·18	..	..	..	2·55	174·99	235·65						
	Grand total	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	31						
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	278	8	5	..	67	..	254	9	5	..	4	178	1,571	2,379	..					
		Ditto, without ditto, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	28	38						
		Total	280	8	22	..	67	..	260	9	6	..	4	183	1,609	2,448			4,848	5,118		
		Total average population	80·42	2·41	..	..	3·93	..	112·58	3·74	..	..	..	31·08	1,201·29	1,435·45						

Statement B.—Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial No.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
1	Silchar	400	153	49	87	25	11	172	15	49	9	2	75
2	Sylhet	743	308	130	81	9	...	220	128	85	2	...	215
3	Dhubri	113	62	3	16	3	2	24	13	12	2	...	27
4	Gauháti	206	42	31	55	5	9	100	8	33	13	10	64
5	Tezpur	324	41	56	83	20	15	174	18	50	31	10	109
6	Nowgong	229	67	40	41	18	7	106	24	24	7	1	56
7	Sibságar	426	207	55	63	16	6	140	35	29	11	4	79
8	Dibrugarh	455	101	41	93	23	4	161	39	121	30	3	193
9	Shillong	53	6	...	14	10	6	30	2	9	4	2	17
	Total	2,949	987	405	533	129	60	1,127	282	412	109	32	835

Statement C.—Showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4											5										6										7	8
Serial No.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts during the year who gained remission under the mark system.											Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to											Sentenced to										Sentenced to											
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.		
1	Silchar ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	77	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	24	62	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sylhet ..	..	85	72	4	5	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	26	85	95	170	120	160	..	213	..	365	..	24	51	69	134	93	160	..	211	..	365	..	..	..
3	Dhubri ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gauhati ..	..	24	13	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	70	105	137	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	25	38	78	97	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tezpur ..	..	12	22	11	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	28	77	120	110	141	..	140	304	..	..	..	22	42	81	90	131	..	135	241	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nowgong ..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	102	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	91	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sibsagar ..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dibrugarh ..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	52	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	40	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Shillong ..	..	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	49	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	44	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Hailakandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sunamganj ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Karimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Habiganj ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	South Sylhet ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Goalpara ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Barpeta ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangaldai ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jorhat ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Golaghat ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kohima ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tura ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	162	132	27	13	9	1	4	4	..	1	..	34	85	120	170	181	160	285	304	..	365	..	24	47	78	114	130	160	181	226	..	365	..	..	..

Statement D.—Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5																				6		
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted under sentence not exceeding																				Total.		
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																				a		*b*						
																				For life.		For a term.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI	All sections ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	VII	Ditto ..	„ relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	VIII	Ditto ..	„ against the public tranquillity ..	201	..	222	..	138	..	55	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	..	625
4	IX	162, 163, 170, and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants ..	6	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servants	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
6	X	All sections ..	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
7	XI	193, 194, 200, and 206.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	3	1	4	1	4	1	7	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	28
8	„	201 to 204 ..	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information, regarding an offence.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9	„	206 to 210 ..	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	„	211 ..	Making false criminal charge	5	3	16	2	5	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	37
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like.	11	..	19	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
12	„	217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
13	„	228 and 229 ..	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
14	XII	241 to 254 ..	Lighter offences relating to coin	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	XIII	All sections ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
17	XIV	264 to 289 ..	„ affecting the public health and safety ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
18	„	290 and 291 ..	Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	„	292 to 294*a* ..	Obscene books and lotteries	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	XV	All sections ..	Offences relating to religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	XVI	302, 303, and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
22	„	304, 304*a*, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide.	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	8	..	3	1	..	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	17	2	19
23	„	309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15
24	„	311 ..	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318 ..	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
26	„	323, 334, 352, and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	155	..	61	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	237
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	27	..	39	..	38	2	20	..	27	..	10	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	3	181
28	„	341 to 348 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	..	27	..	18	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
29	„	353, 354, 356, and 357	Aggravated assault	22	..	13	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40

30		„	363 to 373	..	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	..	9	2	7	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	24
31		„	374	..	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32		„	376	..	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33		„	377	..	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34		XVII	379 to 381, 461, and 462.		Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle.		214	17	166	10	86	2	67	..	62	1	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	611	30	641
35		„	384 and 385	..	Extortion, unaggravated	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
36		„	386 to 389	..	„ aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		„	392, 394, and 382	..	Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
38		„	395, 400 to 402	..	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
39		„	403 and 404	..	Dishonest misappropriation	..	5	1	9	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
40		„	406 to 409	..	Criminal breach of trust	..	20	2	20	..	21	..	12	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2	83
41		„	411 to 414	..	Receiving and concealing stolen property	..	31	6	60	4	53	4	26	2	35	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	16	232
42		„	417 to 420	..	Cheating	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
43		„	421 to 424	..	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44		„	426 to 440	..	Mischief	..	15	..	19	..	6	..	2	..	1	1	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1	58
45		„	447 to 448	..	Simple trespass and house-trespass	..	43	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63
46		„	449, 450, 459, and 460.		House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.		..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
47		„	451 to 458	..	House-breaking and house-trespass	..	22	..	37	..	46	1	36	1	29	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	2	184
48		XVIII	465 to 489	..	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.		2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
49		XIX	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
50		XX	493 to 498	..	Offences relating to marriage	..	3	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
51		XXI	500 to 502	..	Defamation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
52		XXII	504 to 510	..	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
53	Criminal Procedure Code.		505 to 517		Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.		..	..	2	..	8	..	63	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	92
	Penal Code.		401		Act I of 1882	..	555	112	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	114	683
					Act XIII of 1859	..	18	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	10	37
54	All other offences.		.....		.....		199	24	51	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	24	291
					Total number admitted into the jail during the year		1,642	183	870	21	500	12	343	6	212	3	91	..	35	2	1	..	18	..	2	..	7	..	3,721	227	3,948

[53] D.—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 *a*	15 *b*	15 *c*	16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	31	1	..	..	23	16	87·1	69·6	26	1	..	14	7	..	51·9	66·7	2	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	106	..	9	4	85	76	79·1	89·4	91	..	..	67	4	1	73·6	94·4	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	563	9	7	23	360	260	56·8	72·2	293	24	1	189	35	36	59·4	84·4	58	1
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Total	693	10	16	27	470	353	61·9	75·1	413	25	1	271	47	37	61·7	85·2	60	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .. by thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder .. by dacoits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Murder .. by robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Murder .. by poison ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	57	..	1	11	31	23	93·1	74·2	54	..	..	22	7	20	40·7	75·9	2	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	8	1	..	1	7	3	87·5	42·9	6	1	..	2	4	..	28·6	33·3	1	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	28	..	1	3	21	15	100·0	71·4	29	..	..	15	6	6	51·7	71·4	3	..
15	376	Rape	19	1	..	..	6	1	68·4	16·7	11	2	..	1	5	1	7·7	16·7	8	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	15	2	..	1	7	3	93·3	42·9	13	1	..	3	4	1	21·4	42·9	2	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	6	1	..	..	3	..	66·7	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	32	1	..	2	24	23	93·8	95·8	30	..	..	21	1	2	70·0	95·5	1	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	122	3	2	17	100	77	81·6	77·0	97	5	..	69	18	13	67·6	79·3	4	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	4	..	..	..	2	1	50·0	50·0	1	1	..		..	..	50·0	100·0	2	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	166	5	..	12	111	60	75·9	54·1	122	4	..	56	33	7	44·4	62·9	9	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	159	2	..	5	34	19	34·6	55·9	41	11	3	15	9	2	27·3	62·5	24	..
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	27	..	2	..	7	5	65·5	71·4	13	6	..	4	1	2	21·1	30·0	10	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	125	6	..	4	74	50	64·4	67·6	62	5	1	32	18	5	47·1	64·0	21	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	..	..	..	9	7	83·3	77·8	10	..	..	5	2	2	50·0	71·4	..	..
		Total	783	22	6	56	437	287	67·8	65·7	494	37	4	246	111	62	46·0	68·9	20	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	12	..	..	..	4	2	66·7	50·0	7	1	..	1	1	..	12·5	50·0	5	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs; by other means.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	100·0	4	..	..	2	..	..	50·0	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies ..	9	1	..	1	6	1	66·7	16·7	6	..	..	1	2	..	16·7	33·3	2	..
			2	..	..	1	2	1	50·0	50·0	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			19	..	..	..	6	4	73·7	66·7	11	3	..	3	2	2	21·4	60·0	6	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	152	2	3	6	43	16	33·2	37·2	124	5	..	12	15	8	9·3	44·4	16	..

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1895.

dis- of section C. P. C.		PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
	b			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.												Number pending at end of year.											
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
											Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).						Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	2	29	..	..	..	27	10	1	15	1	14	51·9	56·0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	99	24	128	1	..	..	127	32	..	92	..	79	79·8	76·7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	128	..	1,451	549	2,128	3	18	1·2	2,093	567	27	1,333	10	1,043	71·9	67·6	7	..	14	148	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	133	..	1,579	575	2,287	4	18	1·1	2,249	610	28	1,441	11	1,137	72·0	67·9	9	2	14	149	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	68	5	85	1	2	2·9	82	8	14	1	25	24	35·3	31·2	3	..	..	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	7	3	11	..	..	..	11	4	4	2	1	2	28·6	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	54	..	59	1	1	1·9	57	7	2	3	17	20	37·0	35·1	..	..	..	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	8	..	1	..	1	11·1	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	10	6	..	2	1	3	33·3	30·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	28	1	31	..	1	3·6	30	4	..	23	..	22	78·6	75·9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	147	24	194	..	..	..	194	40	7	102	23	108	73·5	63·5	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	126	37	171	..	1	·8	170	81	1	78	1	65	51·6	48·9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	50	10	70	..	4	8·0	66	33	1	29	..	24	48·0	42·9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	30	3	33	..	..	..	33	7	..	14	..	12	40·0	40·0	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	108	36	151	..	..	..	151	66	..	80	..	53	49·1	46·0	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	2	14	..	1	8·3	13	4	1	6	..	4	33·3	36·4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	69	..	654	125	848	2	10	1·5	836	276	30	342	68	339	51·8	47·7	5	..	..	89	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	23	4	28	..	10	43·5	18	13	1	3	..	1	4·3	7·1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	50·0	552 0	66 0	12·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	1	4	80·0	80·0	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	33·3	688 0	248 8	36·1
..	1	..	2	5	8	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	1	1	50·0	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	450 0	..	..
..	5	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	7	1	..	4	..	4	..	57·1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	2	16	..	2	14·3	14	2	..	11	..	10	71·4	83·3	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	42·9	413 0	80 12	19·6
..	4	..	61	39	104	1	7	11·5	96	42	10	27	4	16	26·2	28·1	..	..	..	12	1	2	..	..	70 0	..	..

[53] D.—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after the police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under tion C. P. *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
		CLASS III—*continued.*																		
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	223	6	2	5	100	51	53·3	51·0	113	7	..	81	22	4	25·8	58·5	19	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,400	66	25	13	177	120	90·4	67·8	1,277	4	8	120	42	27	9·3	74·1	149	..
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	14	..	..	..	9	4	92·9	44·0	12	1	..	4	5	2	30·8	44·4	1	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,836	75	30	27	349	201	85·0	57·6	1,557	21	8	174	89	45	11·0	66·2	198	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	567	10	8	13	203	79	35·3	38·9	168	34	1	45	55	8	22·2	45·0	75	1
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	7	..	..	..	4	3	42·9	75·0	3	..	..	2	..	..	66·7	100·0	1	1
42	374	Compulsory labour ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	576	10	8	13	209	84	35·3	40·2	171	34	1	47	55	8	22·8	46·1	76	2
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	91	2	..	2	52	31	85·7	59·6	75	3	..	30	19	4	38·5	61·2	14	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. {of cattle ..	264	6	6	6	175	146	90·4	83·4	231	13	..	142	27	8	58·2	84·0	26	..
		{ordinary ..	3,335	373	100	95	1,101	762	58·7	69·2	1,924	77	17	598	131	55	29·6	82·0	516	..
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	223	5	3	11	102	59	32·7	57·8	61	13	..	32	11	2	43·2	74·4	17	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	264	4	3	11	249	196	94·4	78·7	244	8	..	190	49	.. 8	75·4	79·5	12	..
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	1,130	23	16	27	454	194	19·3	42·7	202	19	..	72	62	3	32·6	53·7	47	5
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,307	413	128	152	2,133	1,388	53·1	65·1	2,737	133	17	1,064	299	80	36·9	78·1	632	5
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	3	..	..	3	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad-character	158	..	5	27	151	99	95·7	65·6	106	50	..	98	41	7	62·8	70·5	2	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	10	..	..	..	10	10	90·0	100·0	9	..	..	10	..	..	111·1	100·0	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws.	407	1	6	16	417	380	99·8	91·1	410	2	..	362	33	3	87·9	91·6	5	..
53		——— Opium Act	98	1	3	9	97	80	91·1	82·5	91	1	..	69	15	6	75·0	82·1	2	..
54		——— Railway Laws.	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
55		——— Salt and Customs Laws.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	602	..	3	5	597	578	27·1	96·8	156	8	..	151	11	2	92·1	93·2	1	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	690	..	..	1	640	576	91·6	90·0	629	3	..	563	55	3	89·1	91·1	..	..
		Total	1,969	2	17	61	1,914	1,725	73·8	90·1	1,402	64	..	1,254	155	21	85·5	89·0	10	..
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Explosives Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Fisheries Act	261	9	..	11	97	41	11·5	..	28	1	1	8	7	1	26·7	53·3	5	3
		Forest Regulation ..	52	..	1	..	40	32	9·4	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	60·0	100·0	..	..
		Cruelty to Animals ..	25	..	..	..	20	13	56·0	..	12	2	..	10	4	..	71·4	71·4	..	..
		Act V of 1861	50	..	..	..	49	36	98·0	..	49	..	..	36	13	..	73·5	73·5	..	..
		Telegraph Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Ferry Act	79	..	..	1	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Frontier Police Regulation, IV of 1890.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ditto ditto, II, 1882 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	63	..	..	..	63	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	532	9	1	12	283	189	18·6	..	95	3	1	57	25	1	57·6	69·5	6	4
		Grand total	11,696	541	206	348	5,795	4,227	60·6	..	6,869	317	32	3,113	781	264	43·1	79·9	1,072	13

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1895—continued.

dis- of sec- 247, C. b	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	*Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	7	..	83	72	162	..	6	7·2	156	74	..	70	..	45	54·2	53·6	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	7	..	311	34	352	..	29	9·3	323	127	1	172	1	167	53·7	51·8	..	..	..	21	1	1,093	308	28·2	82,730 14 6	16,039 0 0	19·5
..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	18	8	..	6	..	6	31·6	33·3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	25	..	522	156	703	1	54	10·3	647	275	13	296	7	264	48·7	51·7	1	..	1	51	4	1,110	313	28·2	84,903 14 6	16,434 4 0	19·4
11	17	..	271	165	453	..	4	1·5	449	278	1	156	..	113	41·7	39·8	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	6	3	..	3	..	2	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
11	17	..	277	167	461	..	4	1·4	457	282	1	160	..	115	41·5	39·7	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	5	..	70	6	81	..	..	..	79	31	..	46	..	43	61·4	58·9	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	8	..	272	20	300	..	18	6·6	281	77	..	191	1	184	67·6	70·5	..	..	1	12	..	223	177	79·4	16,663 8 0	14,596 0 0	87·9
1	59	1	1,106	687	1,853	1	54	4·9	1,795	655	..	1,052	7	753	68·1	68·0	5	1	2	75	1	1,743	800	45·9	63,673 0 0	27,392 0 0	43·0
..	6	..	62	71	139	..	2	3·2	137	63	1	72	..	37	59·7	56·1	..	..	..	1	..	67	35	52·2	2,995 10 0	896 4 0	29·9
..	12	..	425	14	451	..	6	1·4	445	129	2	300	1	293	68·9	68·0	2	..	..	11	..	233	224	96·1	20,889 2 0	6,188 12 0	29·6
14	29	..	290	599	918	..	8	2·8	910	553	11	327	..	139	47·9	44·7	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
15	119	1	2,225	1,397	3,742	1	88	4·0	3,647	1,508	14	1,988	9	1,449	65·1	64·4	11	2	4	116	1	2,266	1,236	54·5	1,04,222 0 0	49,074 0 0	47·1
..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	9	..	7	130	146	..	..	..	146	47	..	96	..	6	85·7	37·5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	46	2	48	..	..	..	48	10	..	38	..	36	78·3	78·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	23	..	443	8	474	..	1	·2	473	67	..	402	..	397	89·6	85·4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	13	..	103	8	124	..	1	1·0	123	26	..	88	..	79	76·7	68·7	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	50·0	1	..	..	1	..	1	50·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	9	1	139	438	637	..	1	·5	634	31	..	601	..	169	89·4	36·2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	1	..	678	42	721	..	1	·1	718	93	..	620	..	602	88·8	89·1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	58	1	1,468	628	2,155	..	5	·3	2,146	275	..	1,847	..	1,290	87·9	85·0	2	..	4	22	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
34	..	..	78	401	479	..	..	..	479	294	..	185	..	40	51·3	51·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	5	123	128	..	3	60·0	125	36	..	89	..	2	40·0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	18	7	25	..	..	..	25	9	..	16	..	13	72·2	72·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	49	..	49	..	..	..	49	13	..	36	..	36	73·5	73·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
47	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	28	15	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	73	73	..	..	..	73	3	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
81	..	..	153	634	787	..	3	2·0	784	374	..	410	..	91	59·5	60·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
108	421	2	6,878	3,682	10,983	8	182	2·6	10,766	3,600	86	6,484	95	4,675	68·0	66·0	28	4	23	441	32	3,376	1,549	45·9	1,89,124 0 0	65,508 0 0	34·6

[53] D.—POLICE.

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognisable Crime for the year* 1895.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice ..	388·8	230	162	392	62	285	434	560	9	155	1	383	..	12
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ..	43·1	34	3	37	5	28	43	46	1	16	..	21	..	8
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	182·3	55	96	151	5	125	135	140	12	64	1	59	..	4
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	23·4	16	..	16	1	10	15	17	2	11	..	3	1	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	35·2	31	1	32	22	24	28	34	8	11	..	15	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks	8·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	51·5	32	1	33	15	15	24	31	..	6	..	25	..	..
		Total	738·3	399	263	662	110	487	679	828	32	263	2	506	1	24
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	6·4	3	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	1·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	7·4	4	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	160·4	98	..	98	3	43	62	62	6	42	..	14	..	..
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ..	·5	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	5,136·6	6,249	..	6,249	377	2,821	4,110	3,266	96	1,675	..	1,469	..	26
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	12·4	6	..	6	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	1,218·0	1,030	1	1,031	213	482	706	743	29	363	2	327	13	9
		Total	6,367·5	7,286	1	7,287	593	3,306	4,819	4,018	125	2,038	2	1,805	13	35
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against the Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	321·2	287	..	287	10	82	91	84	15	41	..	24	..	4
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	374·6	322	..	322	50	87	108	136	21	56	..	55	..	4
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, etc.	24·4	25	..	25	9	20	22	26	2	13	1	8	1	1
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	1,304·4	1,454	..	1,454	46	551	803	725	26	413	..	280	..	6
		Total	2,024·6	2,088	..	2,088	115	740	1,024	971	64	523	1	367	1	15
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ..	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	15·2	76	..	76	1	59	64	56	3	7	..	46	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	653·6	520	..	520	7	149	171	139	15	100	2	22	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	166·6	185	..	185	2	88	111	98	20	42	..	29	..	7
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	401·4	377	1	378	6	151	204	177	12	93	..	71	..	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	131·2	164	5	169	107	61	87	199	5	30	..	164	..	..
28	294 (*a*)	Keeping a lottery office	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	250 and 552, C. P. C. ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ..	26·2	..	71	71	..	..	..	76	..	1	..	75	..	..
30	Offences under Chap. VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	311·2	325	14	339	181	225	723	677*	16	483	..	167	..	10
31	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	69·6	56	2	58	1	12	34	35	..	10	..	25	..	..
32	480 to 484, C. P. C. ..	Contempt of Court	3·6	..	4	4	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
33	Offences under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	33·6	45	..	45	..	17	25	23	..	6	..	17	..	..
34	514, C. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bond and bail ..	70·4	1	159	160	..	126	144	219	1	59	..	159	..	..
35	Ditto, XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	157·0	116	..	116	..	81	81	64	12	21	..	28	..	3
		Total	2,042·4	1,865	256	2,121	305	971	1,646	1,767	84	852	2	807	..	21

* One died.

[53]

D.—Police.

Part II.—*Return of Non-cognisable Crime for the year* 1895—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15	16	17
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																
	Act XVII of 1878 ..	Ferries	135·0	118	..	118	7	86	124	95	..	50	..	43	..	2
	„ IX of 1870 ..	Railway Act	7·42	6	..	6	3	3	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	54·0	53	..	53	50	16	15	54	..	8	..	46	..	..
	„ I of 1878 ..	Opium Act	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XIII of 1859 ..	Breach of Contract	490·80	900	..	900	..	553	598	349	18	105	..	222	..	4
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Arms Act	33·28	7	4	11	7	6	6	18	..	2	..	16	..	..
	„ V of 1861 ..	Police Act	114·6	621	2	623	558	75	110	628	10	54	..	563	..	1
	„ XXVI of 1870 ..	Jails Act	7·24	11	..	11	3	2	2	13	..	..	..	13	..	..
	Regn. VII of 1891 ..	Forest Regulation	74·4	81	..	81	3	66	215	267	5	90	..	169	..	3
	Act VI of 1879 ..	Elephant Preservation Act ..	2·8	6	..	6	1	6	15	15	..	6	..	6	..	3
	„ XIII of 1880 ..	Vaccination Act	·8	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	„ XVIII of 1879 ..	The Legal Practitioners Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regn. V of 1873 ..	Inner Line Regulation	3·4	3	..	3	..	3	3	33	..	3	..	30	..	..
	Act XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	2·4	4	..	4	1	4	5	5	..	2	..	3	..	..
	„ I of 1879 ..	Stamp Act	85·4	26	23	49	..	39	59	60	7	17	..	36	..	..
	„ VII of 1870 ..	Court-fees Act	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	1,332·6	1,545	..	1,545	6	914	1,614	1,168*	38	644	..	479	..	6
	„ I of 1882 ..	Emigration Act	1,133·8	1,419	..	1,419	56	796	837	973	11	84	..	876	..	2
	„ XVII of 1890 ..	Census Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ II (B.C.) of 1889 .	Fisheries Act	3·0	3	..	3	..	3	7	6	1	3	..	2	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 .	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	146·4	75	30	105	84	98	121	121	5	20	..	96	..	..
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 „ III (B.C.) of 1884	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal Bye-laws.	941·4	1,179	274	1,453	1,302	262	348	1,483	11	119	..	1,353	..	..
	Regn. IV of 1890 ..	Military Police Regulation ..	5·2	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Act VI of 1878 ..	Hidden Treasure	1·6	3	..	3	3	3	3	3	..	5	..	3	..	..
	„ III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	2·0	2	2	4	..	2	5	5	..	4	..	1	..	..
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870 „ I (B.C.) of 1871 .. Regn. I of 1883 ..	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation.	237·0	334	..	334	251	321	321	317	..	30	..	287	..	..
	Act XV of 1881 ..	Factory Act	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Regn. I of 1886 .. „ II of 1889 ..	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation	·9	6	..	6	..	5	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Other special laws	1·02	3	..	3	1	3	3	3	..	2	..	6	..	..
		Total	4,805·66	6,407	337	6,744	2,336	3,270	4,435	5,643	106	1,253	..	4,262	..	21
		Grand total	16,624·61	18,147	857	19,004	3,462	8,818	12,666	13,290	417	4,972	7	7,761	15	116

* One died.

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police during the year* 1895.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												Distribution of Force.			
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 16.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
																									Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cachar	..	2	1	24	..	115	..	139	..	..	..	19,877	2,516	980	8,431	10,755	..	..	..	4,389	46,948	46,948	..	..	..	16	70
Sylhet .. .. {Civil Police ..	..	2	6	89	..	450	..	547	..	..	..	9,156	1,246	2,149	34,058	38,066	..	..	..	20,836	1,05,511	1,05,511	..	2	20	55	225
{Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	181	455	..	..	..	83	719	..	719	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	1	2	38	..	215	..	256	..	..	..	11,388	992	1,360	13,632	18,331	..	..	..	8,933	54,636	54,636	..	..	4	28	130
Kámrúp	..	1	2	38	..	277	..	318	..	..	..	8,374	577	1,014	12,195	20,981	..	..	..	8,374	51,515	51,515	..	1	13	21	108
Darrang	..	1	2	29	..	165	..	196	..	..	..	4,234	1,433	1,386	10,360	12,339	..	..	..	5,794	35,546	35,546	..	1	7	15	54
Nowgong	..	1	1	19	..	141	..	162	..	..	..	2,675	804	1,083	6,514	10,309	..	..	..	3,091	24,476	24,476	..	1	6	12	68
Sibságar .. {Civil Police ..	..	2	3	34	..	224	..	263	..	..	..	9,958	1,553	1,380	11,971	18,942	..	..	..	5,842	49,652	49,652	..	2	6	20	82
{Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	672	..	..	..	49	721	..	721	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	2	19	..	117	..	139	..	..	..	7,505	983	1,200	7,700	10,312	..	..	..	4,767	32,467	32,467	..	..	..	17	72
Nagá Hills	..	1	..	3	..	11	..	14	..	..	..	10,401	1,373	2	1,058	1,206	..	..	..	948	14,988	14,988	..	..	..	3	11
Khási „	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	..	..	..	2,713	750	811	9,217	17,461	..	..	..	4,495	36,447	35,447	..	1	9	9	50
Gáro „	..	..	..	9	..	58	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,939	4,704	..	..	..	1,323	7,974	7,974	..	2	4	3	33
Total.. .. {Civil Police ..	..	12	20	320	..	1,927	..	2,279	..	..	..	86,281	12,227	11,373	1,17,075	1,63,406	..	..	..	68,798	4,59,160	4,59,160	..	10	69	199	903
{Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	181	1,127	..	..	..	132	1,440	..	1,440	..	..	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,271	59,806	59,806	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	1	12	20	320	..	1,927	..	2,279	1	14	51,535	86,281	12,227	11,373	1,17,256	1,64,533	..	..	..	77,201	5,20,406	5,18,966	1,440	10	69	199	903

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police during the year* 1895—contd.

District.	Distribution of Force—*cond.*						Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (officers and men)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men)						Total amount of cognisable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
	In district—*cond.*								To area. (6)			To population. (7)			To area.			To population.				
	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
									Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.						Sq. m.					
Cachar	8	21	24	91	22	..	2,472	367,542	1 to 17·7	1 to 17·7	109 to 1	1 to 2,644·1	1 to 2,590	1 to 54	1 to 28·7	1 to 28·7	67 to 1	1 to 4,273·7	1 to 4,186·2	1 to 87·4	1,219	14·1
Sylhet .. { Civil Police ..	36	167	93	412	40	..	5,414	2,154,593	1 „ 9·9	1 „ 10·7	12 „ 1	1 „ 3,953	1 „ 4,238	1 „ 350	1 „ 19·3	1 „ 19·3	12 „ 1	1 „ 7,694	1 „ 7,644	1 „ 350	4,383	15·6
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	10	67	38	201	16	..	3,954	452,304	1 „ 15·1	..	..	1 „ 1,733	1 „ 1,714	1 „ 19	1 „ 26·3	..	..	1 „ 3,015	1 „ 2,983	1 „ 32	651	4·1
Kámrúp	13	143	35	264	41	..	3,660	634,249	1 „ 11·5	1 „ 11·5	50 „ 1	1 „ 1,994	1 „ 1,960	1 „ 34	1 „ 28·3	1 „ 28·2	20 „ 1	1 „ 4,916	1 „ 4,832	1 „ 38	1,001	7·7
Darrang	15	93	31	154	..	..	3,418	307,761	1 „ 18·2	..	..	1 „ 1,645	..	..	1 „ 49·5	..	..	1 „ 4,463	..	..	735	10·4
Nowgong	6	59	19	133	9	..	3,258	344,141	1 „ 20·2	1 „ 20·0	..	1 „ 2,137	1 „ 2,107	1 „ 29·9	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 40·7	..	1 „ 4,301	1 „ 4,241	1 „ 60·1	935	11·6
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	14	129	36	217	8	..	2,855	457,274	1 „ 11·0	1 „ 11·0	36 „ 1	1 „ 1,772	1 „ 1,752	1 „ 20	1 „ 27·9	1 „ 27·9	14 „ 1	1 „ 4,483	1 „ 4,431	1 „ 51	1,707	16·7
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	2	35	19	107	12	..	3,724	254,053	1 „ 26·7	1 „ 26·7	46 „ 1	1 „ 1,753	1 „ 1,767	1 „ 60	1 „ 36·8	1 „ 36·8	33 „ 1	1 „ 2,515	1 „ 2,432	1 „ 52	907	10·1
Nága Hills	..	..	3	11	..	..	5,710	122,867	..	1 „ 407·8	..	1 „ 8,776	1 „ 8,776	..	1 „ 407·8	..	..	1 „ 8,776	..	..	105	7·5
Khási „	8	82	18	141	17	..	6,041	197,904	1 „ 33·9	1 „ 18·8	15 „ 1	1 „ 1,112	1 „ 1,074	1 „ 37·7	1 „ 102·3	1 „ 56·7	45 „ 1	1 „ 3,354	1 „ 3,240	1 „ 113	83	1·4
Garo „	4	21	9	58	..	..	3,270	121,570	1 „ 48·8	..	..	1 „ 1,814	..	..	1 „ 86·1	..	..	1 „ 3,199	1 „ 3,199	..	160	3·5
Total .. { Civil Police ..	116	817	325	1,789	165	..	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 19·2	..	..	1 to 2,375·7	....	..	1 to 39·7	..	..	1 to 4,913·1	..	..	11,886	102·7
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Supplement to the Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police for the year 1895.

District.	Village and Town Police, not subject to Regular Police.					Remarks.
	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
Cachar	645	65	48 7 6	Villagers ..	31,257	
Sylhet	5,580	68	42 0 0	Ditto ..	2,34,360	
Goálpára	737	103	55 1 0	Ditto ..	40,119	
Total	6,962	71	43 14 8	..	3,05,736	

3.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Assam Military Police on the 31st December 1895.*

Battalion.	Actual strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.						
	Number of Commandants	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of Subadárs.	Number of Jemadárs.	Number of Havildárs.	Number of Naiks.	Number of sipahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants, including exchange compensation allowance.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers, including exchange compensation allowance.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	..	1	4	5	40	..	318	4	372	3,530	1,099	1,219	17,315	32,104	32,225	87,492
North Lushai Hills	1	1	8	9	82	1	719	8	829	17,869	—138	2,735	33,979	86,810	1,53,981	2,95,236
Lakhimpur	1	..	7	8	76	..	744	12	848	10,496	1,780	2,296	27,703	75,183	57,158	1,74,616
Nága Hills	1	..	6	7	60	46	540	12	672	9,897	784	1,587	25,588	68,999	76,380	1,83,235
Gáro „	1	..	2	2	20	..	177	..	202	7,603	1,033	8	7,666	17,911	7,975	42,196
Total	4	2	27	31	278	47	2,498	36	2,923	49,395	4,558	7,845	1,12,251	2,81,007	3,27,719	7,82,775

Battalion.	Distribution of Police.														Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)		Remarks.
	In district.												Out of district.		Grand total.				
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at headquarters and subdivisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at headquarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				To area.	To population.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Silchar	4	17	15	71	..	..	16	136	8	64	43	288	6	34	49	322	9,614	2,541,076	1 to 25·7	1 to 6,831	
North Lushai Hills	2	16	53	309	..	..	20	165	20	214	95	704	4	24	99	728	3,500	41,590	1 „ 4·2	1 „ 50	
Lakhimpur	3	25	10	125	..	..	47	413	17	131	77	694	14	62	91	756	6,579	711,327	1 „ 7·8	1 „ 886	
Nága Hills	6	26	19	67	..	..	41	234	38	163	104	490	16	62	120	552	5,710	122,867	1 „ 8·5	1 „ 179	
Gáro „	3	16	..	9	..	..	3	40	17	106	23	171	1	6	24	177	3,270	121,570	1 „ 16·2	1 „ 602	
Total	18	100	97	581	..	..	127	988	100	678	342	2,347	41	188	383	2,535	28,673	3,538,430	1 to 9·8	1 to 1,211	

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1895.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																			
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate											
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Cachar	1	5	19	112	40	6	91	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Sylhet	6	16	73	444	212	22	305	....	....	....	6	....	13	39	45	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Goálpára	2	8	30	204	106	6	132	....	....	2	8	....	3	15	42	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Kámrúp	2	7	31	273	132	6	175	....	....	....	4	....	....	14	15	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Darrang	2	6	22	155	81	8	96	....	....	2	7	....	4	10	23	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Nowgong	1	4	15	139	73	5	81	....	....	....	7	....	2	4	33	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Sibságar	3	5	29	210	138	8	101	....	....	1	5	....	2	19	12	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Lakhimpur	2	5	14	114	36	7	92	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	10	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Nága Hills	..	1	1	11	13	..	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Khási „	1	4	14	157	130	5	41	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Gáro „	..	1	7	56	20	1	43	....	....	1	6	....	....	13	10	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Total	20	62	255	1,875	981	74	1,157	....	....	7	58	....	24	117	197	....	....	2	10	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1895—contd.

District.	Punishments—*con'd.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*contd.*				Number of police rewarded during the year		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.																	
	Other offences.																											
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	..	....	....	....	14	7	1	5	19	46	..	....	....	66	10	71	56	1	..	3	6	..	..	2	1·9	1·4	2·6
Sylhet	....	....	1	4	33	167	6	16	73	169	..	....	....	86	28	240	271	5	..	13	6	1	..	10	7·1	1·9	11·7
Goálpára	....	....	....	1	28	26	2	8	28	51	..	....	....	90	31	149	64	..	..	23	10	1	..	3	1·5	1·2	4·8
Kámrúp	....	....	1	4	62	24	2	7	31	93	..	....	....	....	67	187	59	2	..	24	4	..	..	6	35·1	1·9	3·4
Darrang	....	....	2	8	89	28	2	6	21	53	..	....	....	....	53	98	34	2	..	22	9	3	..	9	2·9	4·9	2·3
Nowgong	....	1	....	4	29	5	1	4	15	33	..	....	....	....	49	82	28	..	..	18	7	1	..	12	4·3	7·5	7·4
Sibságar	....	1	....	5	27	..	3	5	21	50	..	....	....	16	58	125	69	2	..	22	6	1	..	4	1·3	1·6	3·2
Lakhimpur	....	....	1	3	18	58	2	5	12	41	..	....	....	2	32	78	25	3	..	10	4	1	..	8	47·4	5·9	3·0
Nága Hills	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	7	..	....	....	4	6	6	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	·6	....	·2
Khási „	....	....	....	2	..	..	1	4	14	94	..	....	....	....	15	101	60	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	3·9	....	7·0
Gáro „	....	....	1	4	15	..	....	1	7	15	..	....	....	28	23	37	4	..	..	12	7	1	..	1	..	1·6	2·4
Total	....	2	6	35	315	315	20	62	242	652	..	....	....	292	367	1,174	671	20	..	146	65	9	..	55	106·0	2·4	....

D.—Police.

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in* 1895—concluded.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																			
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.											
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.			
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Silchar	4	5	40	322	362	9	..	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
North Lushai Hills	8	9	82	728	810	17	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	34	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	7	8	76	758	832	15	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	3	10	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Nága Hills	6	7	60	598	658	13	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	12	23	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Gáro „	2	2	20	177	197	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	27	31	278	2,581	2,859	58	..	....	....	1	12	1	....	21	76	....	....	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....

District.	Punishments—*concld.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Number who have left the Force during the year							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concld.* Other offences.				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.					Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.													
17				18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Silchar	....	....	....	1	41	....	4	5	40	161	....	....	....	99	21	247	103	4	3	7	2	5	1	9	7·5	2·4	18·1
North Lushai Hills	....	....	2	4	15	....	8	9	20	500	....	....	2	228	84	620	123	1	1	11	4	22	..	12	3·6	1·4	30·4
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	2	51	....	7	8	68	526	....	....	....	104	88	533	226	..	1	27	2	16	6	34	4·1	3·9	35·4
Nága Hills	....	....	....	3	42	....	6	7	52	308	....	....	....	124	56	457	158	4	2	10	5	28	1	15	11·2	2·2	41·2
Gáro „	....	....	....	....	11	....	2	2	17	34	....	....	....	....	29	114	58	5	1	7	..	..	..	2	14·2	·9	7·7
Total	....	....	2	10	160	....	27	31	257	1,529	....	....	2	555	278	1,971	668	14	8	62	13	41	8	72	....	1·8	....

5.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1895.*

District.	Race.																				Religion or Caste.																	
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																	
																						Muhammadans.					Hindus.											
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis other than Brahmans.	Hindustanis of all other castes.		
																							Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.								Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Cachar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	98	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	..
Sylhet	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	62	397	..	1	14	20	..	..	13	27	3	..	22	1	2	..	7	3	5	3	1	..	..	2	33	14	..
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	101	..	2	30	83	..	..	2	20	1	2	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	237	..	1	12	17	..	..	3	19	2	5	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	2	3	..	4	11	..
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	136	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	7	11	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	134	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	7	1	1	3	..
Sibságar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	190	..	2	5	3	..	..	4	17	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	6	2	2	..	3	12	1	2	2	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	82	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	31	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	2	1
Nága Hills	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	76	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Total	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	200	1,489	..	8	82	140	..	..	35	246	14	15	27	9	3	..	15	26	15	12	1	20	39	4	59	58	2

D.—Police.

5.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1895*—continued.

District.	Religion or Caste—*concld.*																																		
	Officers—*concld.*								Men.																												
	Other religions.								Christians.	Muhammadans.				Hindus.														Other religions.								Grand total of officers and men.
											Bengali.					Brahmans.								Bengalis, not Brahmans.											
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Burmese.		Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Panjabis.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.				
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72			
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	47	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139			
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	1	1	..	19	14	10	5	..	..	6	1	177	18	10	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	540			
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	3	..	...	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	12	14	10	..	2	60	..	..	40	1	..	..	9	30	..	..	..	..	245			
Kámrúp	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	4	9	2	3	..	..	3	3	11	..	1	15	108	..	1	10	8	..	..	10	84	..	1	..	..	314			
Darrang	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	2	6	5	1	15	74	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	33	..	..	..	..	186			
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	15	104	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	160			
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	3	3	13	4	..	13	118	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	41	..	1	..	..	249			
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	6	12	..	..	3	38	1	..	1	6	3	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	136			
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	14			
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	44	2	1	1	..	..	9	..	13	..	6	4	31	22	..	..	..	176			
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	20	..	..	2	12	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	64			
Total	..	..	1	..	19	9	..	4	21	210	33	15	..	30	69	116	30	3	64	536	3	235	79	62	3	6	36	299	22	2	..	..	2,223			

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Military Police on the 31st December 1895.*

| Battalion. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7.—*Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of cognisable crime in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Kachari.	Tabba.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Shábá.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Káhár.	Kuruli.	Dubey.	Ashwai.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	..	198	1	9	..	..	..	14	..	3	..	18	2	2	..	2	7	3	10	5	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	1	1,629	15	231	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	8	..	..	1	42	45	45	..	11	..	..	5	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	90	3	9	3	1	7	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	3	2	..	7	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	1	..
Kámrúp	..	65	3	6	81	62	13	52	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	7	7	2	13	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
Darrang	1	54	10	15	21	46	20	45	9	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	17	..	14	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	..	2	..
Nowgong	3	44	13	2	17	40	38	14	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	2	24	..	19	..	4	8	..	2	4	5	11
Sibságar	3	84	11	8	33	29	21	18	1	6	1	..	2	..	..	11	4	2	64	2	9	..	1	12	1	5	1	1	1	3	54
Lakhimpur	..	40	8	7	2	14	3	32	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4	21	..	1	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	5
Nága Hills	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	4	..	..	45	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Khási „	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro „	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	13	2,227	64	289	158	195	102	183	46	21	5	26	54	14	110	58	62	64	183	22	68	..	42	13	35	67	2	9	6	11	75

District.	Sut.	Ahom.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charai.	Reya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Achariya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Lamar or blacksmith.	Sonar or goldsmith.	Sonthal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	5	3	7	2	3	10	3	..	2	4	3	2	3	5	..	1	3	..	..	7	7	10	6	36	432
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	95	3	59	261	83	23	6	45	15	22	..	29	14	13	30	..	2	7	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	27	81	2,883
Goálpára	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	11	..	..	..	15	29	308
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	41	432
Darrang	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	2	3	9	..	1	..	..	5	5	1	6	2	2	1	8	76	411
Nowgong	29	9	14	7	6	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	4	..	7	2	9	2	2	2	..	7	58	493
Sibságar	1	90	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	4	1	..	2	5	..	5	14	16	..	10	17	1	7	22	15	..	39	265	909
Lakhimpur	5	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	4	9	..	..	3	5	..	29	4	4	2	18	155	448
Nága Hills	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	96
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Garo „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	113
Total ..	39	141	15	7	140	3	67	313	88	35	13	57	51	28	..	42	30	25	44	28	29	33	45	45	36	56	37	30	14	121	743	6,579

8.—*Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-cognisable crime in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Kachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Góro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Shâha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Kâhâr.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwal.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	..	147	7	25	..	..	..	15	..	4	..	50	3	5	..	10	15	10	15	8	..	..	..	..	10	10	6	...	..	..	..
Sylhet	2	1,191	18	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	7	11	41	38	19	16	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	164	7	3	36	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	7	5	..	12	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	..	73	38	15	109	53	18	28	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	12	74	9	6	..	3	..	4	24	..	..	1	..	1
Darrang	..	64	4	5	23	56	17	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	46	1	21	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	3
Nowgong	1	38	11	4	86	96	50	16	5	7	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	4	92	5	33	..	19	..	4	6	..	..	8	21	26
Sibságar	9	190	63	30	50	44	18	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	1	162	6	3	..	1	16	2	3	..	..	4	..	74
Lakhimpur	3	169	12	7	24	15	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	17	8	50	2	2	..	..	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	10
Nága Hills	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási „	3	18	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Góro „	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	2,058	162	281	329	266	110	110	16	29	..	74	36	5	36	74	78	81	463	47	77	..	25	16	44	86	6	2	13	22	114

District.	Sat.	Ahom.	Lalung.	Hozai.	Charai.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mehri.	Maharathia.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or blacksmith.	Sonar or goldsmith.	Sonthal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	25	..	30	15	4	11	4	..	10	6	..	..	5	3	10	10	4	..	5	7	4	10	..	9	4	5	30	551
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	96	..	59	90	60	3	..	10	18	3	11	29	18	2	25	..	..	11	8	11	..	2	..	..	..	13	74	2,118
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	..	..	1	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	58	378
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	13	1	..	..	21	14	10	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	8	..	8	..	2	..	..	11	131	741
Darrang	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	1	10	..	5	..	..	3	5	..	7	20	3	1	5	81	436
Nowgong	35	28	28	11	43	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	31	4	2	..	6	34	793
Sibságar	7	100	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	17	7	24	..	6	7	1	11	21	16	..	26	420	1,386
Lakhimpur	3	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	4	..	14	7	..	..	13	6	1	41	13	16	..	21	552	1,177
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	49
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	103
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	44
Total	48	193	28	11	195	1	89	153	80	15	4	32	95	24	11	35	34	17	69	31	36	54	49	39	39	102	60	46	5	97	1,406	7,776

9.—*Showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, etc. Abetting commission of offence by public, etc. Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 notes	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government	..	..	12	6	..	..	1	..	7	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	31	16
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	9	29	35	3	2	14	11	13	7	31	8	13	7	5	7	1	..	2	1	4	5	106	92
6	143 to 155, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	95	182	365	880	18	43	14	28	2	14	27	70	19	69	10	53	2	2	1	2	..	..	553	1,343
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total	106	191	409	922	21	45	29	39	22	23	41	80	34	78	18	62	4	3	3	3	6	6	693	1,452
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
9		Murder „ dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
10		Murder „ robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
11		Murder „ poison	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
12		Other murders	4	1	21	9	5	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	11	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	57	26
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	..	14	15	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	20
15	376	Rape	1	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	1	3	..	1	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	....
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	1	6	1	2	2	3	3	6	7	2	1	2	2	7	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	32	23
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	8	5	38	67	7	6	18	9	3	2	6	4	2	14	14	9	3	3	1	..	4	1	122	125
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	6	65	31	13	5	8	2	7	3	5	..	24	13	26	13	2	6	1	..	2	..	166	79
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	1	17	6	6	2	20	..	7	8	37	2	42	7	23	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	159	29
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	2	4	15	5	1	..	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	27	14
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining, a minor for prostitution	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	12	5	25	13	5	8	17	9	15	14	14	9	15	13	15	4	1	1	4	3	2	1	125	80
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	..	..	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	6
		Total	52	24	219	150	48	30	85	29	49	41	75	17	120	56	100	38	12	16	8	4	15	5	783	410

	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
		Robbery { other robberies	..	..	8	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	19	11
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	2	77	17	9	3	3	..	11	5	5	..	14	2	13	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	152	81
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	22	2	58	16	8	4	25	17	21	8	33	9	24	5	30	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	228	70
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	190	8	493	32	110	4	177	32	54	12	65	15	157	45	127	12	7	4	7	7	13	2	1,400	173
37	448 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	..	..	..	9	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	245	15	639	70	137	19	210	51	90	25	107	24	197	53	175	27	12	8	7	7	17	4	1,836	303
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																											
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	73	11	164	56	35	14	51	5	55	14	39	3	109	44	38	6	..	..	1	1	2	2	567	156
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	3
42	374 ..	Compulsory labour	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total	75	12	168	57	35	14	51	5	55	14	39	3	110	44	39	7	..	..	1	1	3	3	576	160
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																											
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	9	1	41	25	11	1	11	6	10	5	2	2	4	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	91	46
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	24	22	106	87	13	9	19	3	18	10	11	8	44	37	21	12	4	2	2	1	2	..	264	192
		Theft { ordinary	393	63	1,071	365	206	86	290	72	233	114	288	68	445	148	200	99	33	15	44	20	42	9	3,335	1,059
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	45	7	59	17	7	..	34	19	9	4	6	3	39	13	15	7	4	2	3	..	2	..	223	72
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	28	19	85	91	6	3	24	36	14	16	27	28	45	72	28	30	6	6	1	..	..	..	264	301
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	192	32	310	95	57	14	94	55	83	30	83	37	228	49	71	24	..	..	7	1	5	..	1,130	327
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	691	145	1,672	680	300	113	472	191	367	169	417	146	805	323	426	173	47	25	58	23	52	9	5,307	1,997
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																											
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	145	86	..	..	5	4	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	122	96
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	5	3	9	1	12	..	..	10	38
52		„ „ Excise Laws	3	14	153	146	31	27	51	36	19	26	19	22	51	51	76	77	4	3	..	..	..	..	407	402
53		„ „ Opium Act	3	2	14	14	4	4	13	10	10	6	18	16	13	15	21	20	1	..	1	1	..	..	98	88
54		„ „ Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
55		„ „ Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
56		„ „ Arms Act	29	25	429	428	11	10	11	11	13	15	30	29	37	37	7	6	17	23	2	2	16	15	602	601
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2	2	197	187	13	10	3	5	88	90	66	86	297	213	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	620
		Total	38	44	938	861	59	51	85	70	131	137	136	154	403	330	133	134	25	35	5	16	16	15	1,969	1,847
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Forest Act	..	..	40	77	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	3	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	52	89
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	..	..	8	3	1	..	6	2	..	..	2	5	1	1	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	16
		Telegraph Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
		Ferry Act	..	..	76	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	79	13
		Act V of 1861	..	..	..	..	50	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	36
		Fishery Act	7	1	102	51	..	..	27	45	5	2	104	62	14	23	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	185
		Explosives Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Garo Hills Administration Rules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	70	63	70
		Total	7	1	226	143	51	36	38	47	5	2	113	69	18	25	9	7	1	9	1	..	63	71	532	410
		Grand total	1,214	432	4,271	2,863	651	308	970	432	719	411	928	493	1,687	909	900	448	101	96	83	54	172	113	11,696	6,579

10.—*Showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.	
			Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7.		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, &c.																								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	47	35	229	138	20	15	66	57	31	24	17	10	47	29	23	10	6	6	56	43	18	16	560	383
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	4	16	7	1	1	5	..	6	3	..	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	3	3	1	1	46	21
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	5	..	53	18	4	2	11	3	5	5	21	3	31	19	6	6	..	..	4	3	..	..	140	59
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	2	..	8	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	17	7	..	..	3	1	6	3	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	143, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	1	..	22	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	31	25
		Total	60	39	345	190	26	18	89	62	49	35	43	18	91	54	33	17	8	6	63	49	21	19	828	507
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
		Total	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	1	13	2	15	2	16	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	7	2	1	..	..	62	14
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	254	63	1,034	517	70	31	379	140	213	95	619	315	383	163	268	123	17	13	21	4	8	5	3,266	1,469
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	81	25	275	118	24	16	56	19	38	21	56	37	100	58	95	33	12	10	5	2	1	1	743	340
		Total	340	93	1,310	636	94	47	436	160	251	116	675	352	484	222	364	157	29	23	26	6	9	6	4,018	1,818

	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																													
18	417 to 420	Cheating	7	2	13	1	6	3	14	2	10	5	14	4	14	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	24
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	4	35	17	..	..	7	1	8	3	26	8	23	6	19	10	2	2	4	2	2	2	135	55
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	3	2	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	26	9
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	121	26	266	99	3	..	72	35	43	22	99	49	48	20	62	24	2	2	6	..	3	3	725	280
		Total	138	32	316	118	10	3	94	39	64	32	146	61	93	35	87	35	4	4	11	2	8	7	971	368
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																													
22	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	2	50	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	46
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	9	3	65	5	13	1	10	1	16	7	3	2	9	1	10	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	132	22
25	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	7	2	11	..	8	2	6	2	10	5	35	9	15	7	..	..	8	2	3	..	98	29
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	6	..	28	10	6	..	57	28	4	3	20	11	26	8	28	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	177	71
27	480 to 484, C.P.C.	Contempt of Court	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	..	..	49	31	3	1	15	12	13	12	8	3	65	59	5	5	..	..	36	31	5	5	199	164
29	250 and 552, C.P.C.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	5	5	33	33	..	..	..	..	5	4	24	24	7	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	75
30	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	616	128	11	1	5	5	22	19	..	..	19	10	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	167
31	Ditto ditto X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	..	35	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	25
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	..	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	17
33	Ditto ditto XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1	1	6	3	2	..	13	2	8	5	7	4	15	7	11	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	64	28
34	514, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of bond and bail	2	2	50	49	29	14	..	..	11	11	91	48	17	16	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	159
		Total	24	11	904	300	75	17	109	51	87	65	165	104	204	123	144	95	1	1	44	34	10	6	1,767	807
	SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNISABLE BY THE POLICE.																													
	Act XVII of 1878	Ferries	14	3	32	9	6	2	10	9	16	6	5	4	10	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	43
	„ IX of 1870	Railway Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	48	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	46
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	84	41	96	58	2	1	54	40	10	6	9	5	94	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	222
	„ XI of 1878	Arms Act	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	10	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	210	199	93	59	7	5	283	267	4	4	2	2	4	4	23	21	..	..	..	..	2	2	628	563
	„ XXVI of 1870	Jails Act	1	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
	Regulation VII of 1891	Forest Regulation	..	..	250	159	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	3	267	169
	„ V of 1873	Inner Line Regulation	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination Act	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	„ XVIII of 1879	The Legal Practitioners Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ IV of 1890	Military Police Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
	„ I of 1879	Stamp Act	..	..	24	17	5	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	26	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	36
	„ VI of 1879	Elephant Preservation Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	..	..	15	6
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	84	23	272	139	8	5	75	21	102	34	342	154	182	49	100	53	..	..	1	..	2	1	1,168	479
	„ I of 1882	Emigration Act	65	56	74	65	..	..	16	14	127	116	50	50	324	294	317	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	973	876
	„ XVII of 1890	Census Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regulation I of 1886	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	„ II of 1889																									
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	..	..	8	6	25	19	22	18	20	16	8	6	27	21	7	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	121	96
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal bye-laws	5	5	75	72	285	255	65	57	..	..	49	37	464	428	540	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,483	1,358
	„ III (B.C.) 1884																									
	„ II (B.C.) of 1889	Fishery Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	„ XV of 1881	Factory Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation	15	15	302	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	287
	„ I (B.C.) of 1871 and Regulation I of 1883.																									
	„ VI of 1878	Hidden Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
	....	Other Special Laws	3	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
		Total	515	375	1,248	872	340	291	529	428	295	188	478	258	1,201	952	1,008	873	9	8	12	11	8	6	5,643	4,262
		Grand total	1,084	551	4,137	2,118	560	378	1,273	741	746	436	1,507	793	2,075	1,386	1,636	1,177	58	49	158	103	56	44	13,290	7,776

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Arm of Service.	Total number of officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men (sepoys).							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Bengal Infantry ...	455	84	...	13	13	45	22	900	Headquarters and right wing.	...	10	9	41	470	18	48,120	10,699	20,787	1,77,669	3,584	2,90,886
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	441								Left wing		2	8	39	333	15						
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	901	69	...	7	7	10	24	929	1	2	11	15	80	834	112	61,877	12,336	18,023	1,09,022	11,065	3,29,999
43rd „ „ ...	865	86	...	14	14	17	34	886	1	2	10	16	78	792	70	78,293	14,723	17,773	1,18,392	10,583	3,66,226
44th „ „ ...	920	36	...	19	19	7	45	885	1	2	11	16	78	791	23	75,246	12,100	14,723	1,00,755	2,040	3,89,359

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1895.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of regiments, batteries, etc., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, etc.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
2nd Bengal Infantry ...	...	1	1	36	458	5	21	520	29·08	305·01	30·91	7	222	160
Wing, 2nd Bengal Infantry ...	...	1	1	11	284	8	72	380				5	330	120
42nd Gurkha Rifles† ...	...	1	2	45	705	5	39	870	21·	290·	54·	5	179	195
43rd „ „ ...	...	2	...	141	695	...	...	779·41	53·70	274·15	37·14	2	198	168·10*
												3	153	130†
44th „ „ ...	...	1	2	28	697	8	47	904·75	30·27	235·48	99·25	9	90	164

* Kohima. † Manipur.

[65] E.—MILITARY.

3.—*Statement showing the Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1895.

Classification according to religion, races, etc.	Number.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
2nd Bengal Infantry.		Y. m. d.	Ft. in	lbs.	
Hindu ... Brahmin	32	31 0 0	5 9	138	Aryan race; tall, fair, well set up, clean, and very intelligent.
Hindu ... Chhetri	710	30 0 0	5 8½	142	
Hindu ... Bhuyars	49	28 0 0	5 9	134	
Játs	1	21 0 0	5 7	138	
Mahomedans	36	29 0 0	5 6½	126	
Christians	18	37 0 0	5 5	112	
Other castes	54	28 0 0	5 8	130	
42nd Gurkha Rifles.					
Mahomedans of Hindustan	5	35 0 0	5 5	126	The characteristics of Gurkhas, Mahomedans and Hindus of Hindustan are too well known to need repetition here.
Hindus of Hindustan	2	40 0 0	5 5½	130	
Gurkhas	922	20 3 0	5 3	137	
43rd Gurkha Rifles.					
Mahomedans of Hindustan	5	37 10 0	5 5	123	The Gurkhas of this regiment are of Mongolian type of physiognomy; sturdy physique, and generally of a hardy type. The other races are too few in number to merit any special description.
Ditto of Assam	7				
Hindus ... Brahmins	1	42 1 0	5 4½	121	
Hindus ... Other Hindus	3	45 4 0	5 4	119	
Hindus ... Gurkhas	869	29 10 0	5 4	121	
Hindus ... Assam Jharwas	1	39 0 0	5 5	131	
44th Gurkha Rifles.					
Gurkhas	869	24 to 40	5 4	132	
Mahomedans	5	31 „ 40	5 3	131	
Hindus	1	54 0 0	5 9	134	
Christians	2	30 0 0	5 6	126	
Jharwas	10	26 0 0	5 3	128	

[66] F.—MARINE.

1.—[*Blank.*]

[67] F.—MARINE.

2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[68, 69, 70] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

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[71] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year* 1895-96.

[*See* Chapter IV, Section 7.]

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[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive Works for* 1895-96.

[Blank.]

[73] C.—RAILWAYS.

Assam Railways for the year 1895-96, *from the* 1*st April* 1895 *to* 31*st March* 1896.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year 1895-96.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during 1895-96. First class, upper.	Second class.	Third class, lower.	Coolie class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching traffic.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain.	Number of European staff.	Number of Natives.	Total capital expended during the year.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Jorhát State Railway.	..	28	*	..	*	..	53,530	10,096	68,718	1,533	80,347	73,952	6,395	1	141†	5,691
Cherra-Company-ganj State Railway.	..	8	*	..	*	..	30,140	2,750	20,829	22	23,601	23,093	508	1	51‡	—33
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	..	77·50	4,247	2,627	200,503	..	207,377	1,24,782	4,46,963	31,098	6,02,793	3,24,475	2,78,318	10§	666	1,19,571

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of supplementary adjustments, if any, for March 1896.

* The up-keep of detailed register of coaching traffic has been discontinued under the orders conveyed in Assam Public Works No. 5452, dated the 19th October 1895, hence no information can be furnished under these heads.

† Includes 8 trollymen and 30 regular porters employed in the Traffic Department, and 29 artificers attached to the Railway workshops.

‡ Includes 4 trollymen and 9 porters attached to the Traffic Department.

§ Eight Europeans and two East Indians.

[74] D.—MARINE.

1.—*Statement showing the various Government vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year* 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Steamer *Brahmakund*	257·2	77	4	37	29,750 13 8	...	
Yacht *Sunamukhi* ...	47	...	...	15	16,083 13 8	...	
Steam-launch *Kestrel*	76·7* / 35·44†	40	...	9	5,719 13 6	*Nil*	* Builders' old measurement. † Gross register.
Steam-launch *Cygnet*...	19	65	1	5 men 1 pilot.	5,365 4 9	*Nil.*	
Steamer *David Scott*...	15	87	1	12	9,339 0 0	14,883 0 0	
Steam-launch *Osprey*...	5·725	8	...	3‡	1,026 13 6§	...	‡ One tindal and 2 firemen.
Ferry steamer *Nelly* ...	25 (by calculation)	108·31 as given by trial trip.	4 including serang and engine-driver.	7	5,497 6 1	6,717 1 0	§ Pay of establishment ... 598 0 0 Contingencies 428 13 6 = 1,026 13 6

In addition to the expenditure entered in column 6, there was a charge of Rs. 31,750-0-0 on account of other transactions, *viz.*:

	Rs. a. p.
Pilotage fees to the River Steam Navigation Company	1,750 0 0
Subsidy to the Steam Boat Company (Brahmaputra Mail Service)	20,000 0 0
Ditto ditto (Surma Valley Mail Service)	10,000 0 0
Total	31,750 0 0

[75] D.—MARINE.

2.—*Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year* 1895-96.

[BLANK.]

E.—Agriculture.

Crops cultivated.

[This Statement has been incorporated with Serial No. 1 (Form No. A-3).]

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—*Prices of Produce, etc., for the year ending 31st March 1896.*

District.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 82⅔ lbs.																	Retail prices.					
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Sugar (*gur* or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	3 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13 4	17 8 0	..	37 13 4	..	..	..	0 8 0	3 14 8	..	25 0 0	..	0 4 0
Sylhet	2 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	4 8 0	33 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 4 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Goálpára	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 4 0	..	..	6 4 0	..	4 10 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	0 5 0	3 14 0	7 4 0	32 8 0	5 8 0	..
Kamrúp	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	4 8 0	7 8 0	17 0 0	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	..	0 3 0	3 10 0	..	32 0 0	4 0 0	..
Darrang	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 4 0	..	..	6 12 0	..	5 10 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	27 8 0	4 8 0	0 6 0
Nowgong	3 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 10 0	7 10 0	15 0 0	4 4 0	37 8 0	..	..	..	0 5 0	4 12 0	..	17 8 0	..	0 3 0
Sibságar	3 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	7 8 0	..	5 8 0	..	..	0 11 0	..	0 7 0	4 6 0	7 8 0	33 5 0	..	0 9 0
Lakhimpur	3 4 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 12 0	..	..	35 7 0	..	..	..	0 4 10	4 8 11	7 0 0	22 13 4	5 0 0	0 6 2
Nága Hills	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	15 0 0	36 4 0	..	1 4 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 3	5 2 6	8 5 4	26 0 0	..	0 3 6
Gáro Hills	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	4 12 0	35 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 0	5 10 6	..	..	..	0 6 0
Average	3 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	13 4	4 8 0	4 9 6	6 14 5	19 14 8	5 0 7	36 14 6	0 7 0	0 7 4	..	0 5 1	4 3 8	8 1 9	27 12 8	4 6 5	0 6 9

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

[77] 2.—*Labour* (1895-96).

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	a.	p.	Unskilled. Rs.	a.	p.	Cart per day. Rs.	a.	p.	Boat per day. Rs.	a.	p.	Elephant per day. Rs.	a.	p.
Cachar	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	4	0	0
Sylhet	0	12	0	0	6	6		...		1	3	3	3	0	0
Goálpára	1	4	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	0
Kámrúp	0	12	0	0	7	6	1	12	0	0	4	0	3	8	0
Darrang	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	2	8	0
Nowgong	0	12	0	0	6	6	1	4	0	0	5	0	2	8	0
Sibságar	0	12	0	0	5	6	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	8	0
Lakhimpur...	1	8	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0
Nága Hills	1	4	0	0	10	0	1	4	0		...			...	
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	0	0	6	6	1	12	0		...			...	
Gáro Hills	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0		...	
General averages	0	15	4	0	6	2	1	2	0	0	12	6	2	10	0

[78] G.—Mines and Quarries (1895-96).

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Sylhet—				
Village Chailakhal in pargana Jaflang in Jaintia	Limestone	1	Mds. Not known	Not worked by anyone.
Kámrúp—				
Bathabari in mauza Chapaguri (subdivision Barpeta)	Limestone	...	...	Not worked.
Lakhimpur—				
Tikak and Ledo Namdang-Tirap ...	Coal	3	4,618,971	
Makum and Digboi	Crude petroleum oil ...	3	3,643	
North Bank	Gold-washing ...	1	Not worked	Prospecting license issued.
South „	Ditto	1	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Nága Hills—				
Nambor	Limestone	1	...	
Deopani	Ditto	1	...	
Doigurung	Coal	1	...	
Tiru	Ditto	1	...	
Desai	Ditto	1	...	
Sijju	Limestone	Not known.	...	
Khási and Jaintia Hills—				
Khási Hills	Limestone	27	...	Eight of these are worked.
	Coal	11	...	None worked.
Jaintia „	Limestone	7	...	Ditto.
	Coal	5	...	Ditto.
Gáro Hills—				
Bank of Maheshkhali river ...	Limestone	Not known	...	Ditto.
West of Tura	Coal-mine	„	...	Ditto.
Darangiri	Ditto	„	...	Ditto.

[79] H.—Manufactures (1895-96).

—	Class of Manufactures. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Tea.	Brick and pottery.	Gold, silver, and precious stones.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of mills and large manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	18
Private looms or small works ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	50	100	10	...	...	...	...	3,160
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	854	59	...	...	...	190	...	1,103
{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ...	...	9,596	115	388	...	500	2,581	104	3,315	...	536	872	18,007
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	10
Value of block in ditto ...	..	...	...	...	...	124,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,290
Estimated annual outturn of all works ... ... Rs.	..	30,000	...	...	...	2,02,000	22,000	2,400	15,000	...	...	...	2,71,400

In Kamrúp, there are 8 rolling machines for tea, the outturn of which has been estimated at 669,328lbs.
The saw-mills in Lakhimpur gave an outturn of 317,763 boxes and 100,797 cubic feet, and the brick and pottery work in the district gave an outturn of 950,000 number.

[80] I.—TRADE.

*I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years.**

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies, and mules—						
Bhutan	254	15,098	148	8,680	369	13,960
Towang	1,051	23,738	235	11,750	235	11,750
Manipur	96	2,500	70	2,900	...	...
Total	1,401	41,336	453	23,330	604	25,710
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	479	11,822	5	80	1,069	21,525
Towang	7	360	...	...	...	...
Manipur	32	790	17	770	131	10,292
Total	518	12,972	22	850	1,200	31,817
3. Sheep and goats—						
Bhutan	543	1,308	528	1,271	822	1,834
Towang	145	435	195	587	55	149
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	26	135	60	327	15	60
Total	714	1,878	783	2,185	892	2,043
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	21	41	106	196	153	2,028
Towang	50	106	13	19	25	50
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	25	175	300	107	124	82
Total	96	322	419	322	302	2,160
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	...	8	564	4	399
Ib.—Betel-leaves—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	98	1,427	119	1,976	66	1,191
III.—Canes and Rattans—						
Bhutan	5	6	3	3	1	2
Lushai Hills	5,051	5,798	6,782	10,248	3,571	2,851
Hill Tipperah	5,461	7,303	6,663	13,335	8,661	22,709
Total	10,517	13,107	13,448	23,586	12,233	25,562
IV.—Caoutchouc—						
Bhutan	36	2,175	21	1,337	24	1,530
Towang	36	2,160	130	7,800	27	1,620
Dafla Hills	382	22,879	166	9,257	274	15,874
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	969	57,377	307	16,225	173	9,438
Lushai Hills	34	1,356	92	3,720	35	1,382
Total	1,457	85,947	716	38,349	533	29,844

* For explanation of discrepancies between the figures shown in this statement against Bhutan and in the published monthly returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96, *see* paragraph 3 of the report.

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VII.—Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bhutan	2	10	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	69	435
Lushai Hills	1	3	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	11,207	86,757	3,683	24,820	11,457	84,893
Total	11,210	86,770	3,683	24,820	11,526	85,328
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and yarn (European)—						
Towang	2	80	...	...	...	...
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	45
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	1 md.= 40 yds.	40	1 md.= 52 yds.	78	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	8 mds.= 523 yds.	1,284
Total	1 md.= 40 yds.	40	1 md.= 52 yds.	78	8 mds.= 523 yds.	1,284
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
2. Madder or manjit—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	45	688	57	360	51	196
Towang	5	30	1	3	6	32
Total	50	718	58	363	57	228
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Towang	...	3	...	...	...	...
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)—	No.					
Bhutan	244	61	...	...	...	...
Towang	120	60	...	...	...	...
Total	364	121	...	...	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1*a*. Oranges—						
Bhutan	15	75	1,088	1,715	161	232
Towang	6	19	14	41	27	81
Abor, Mishmi, etc , Hills	...	...	12	44	4	10
Total	21	94	1,114	1,800	192	323
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	2	5
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	...	4	20	6	15
Total	...	...	4	20	8	20
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Bhutan	189	122	46	108	129	317
Towang	10	53	21	125	14	56
Total	199	175	67	233	143	373
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Bhutan	...	...	2	10	4	17
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	4
3. Spring crops other than Wheat and Gram and Pulse—						
Bhutan	...	...	26	160	17	102
Towang	...	...	...	...	128	484
Total	...	...	26	160	145	586
4. Rice, husked—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	540	2,160	447	1,790	335	1,345
Hill Tipperah	303	1,238	273	517	126	283
Total	843	3,398	720	2,307	461	1,628
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	9	9
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	830	1,660	710	1,097	450	987
Lushai Hills	...	...	4	7	...	...
Hill Tipperah	1,475	3,284	1,223	2,745	5,730	7,447
Total	2,305	4,944	1,937	4,449	6,189	8,443
6. Rain crops other than Rice, husked and unhusked—						
Bhutan	...	...	28	69	17	175
Towang	...	...	137	430	139	438
Total	...	...	165	499	156	613
XV.—Gums and Resins—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	4

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XVI.—Hides and Skins—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Hides of cattle—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	50
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	13
XVII*a*.—Ivory—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	160
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	6	3,133	3	1,050	3	1,391
Total	6	3,133	3	1,050	4	1,551
XVIII.—Lac—						
1. Dye—						
Bhutan	230	3,764	...	...	79	2,054
Towang	1	10	...	...	...	...
Total	231	3,774	...	...	79	2,054
2. Shell and Button—						
Bhutan	99	1,429	377	9,663	1,325	15,887
Towang	2	25	2	18	...	...
Total	101	1,454	379	9,681	1,325	15,887
3. Stick—						
Towang	...	...	1	5	30	306
XIX.—Leather—						
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	14	...	6
XX.—Liquors—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	20
XXI.—Mats—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	...	17	...	211	...	302
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hill Tipperah	...	1,243	...	969	...	2,076
Total	...	1,260	...	1,180	...	2,410
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	81	540	...	...	1	10
XXII*a*.—Musk—	Oz.		Oz.		Oz.	
Bhutan	143	1,113	66	1,050	95	1,740
Towang	26	260	...	...	35	680
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills... ...	20	202	120	950	150	1,526
Total	189	1,575	186	2,000	280	3,946
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	2	82	16	571	36	743
Towang	2	70	2	80	5	228
Total	4	152	18	651	41	971

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXVI.—Provisions—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Fish, dry—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	378	1,110
Manipur	...	...	1	10	...	...
Total	...	...	1	10	378	1,110
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	10	112	17	140	41	272
Towang	160	405	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	8	40
Total	170	517	17	140	49	312
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	163	938	130	652	465	2,329
Towang	604	3,121	371	1,844	1,093	5,465
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	30	151	37	174	88	403
Total	797	4,210	538	2,670	1,646	8,197
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	192	868	...	...	292	1,314
(*b*) Rape and mustard—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	15
Towang	59	355	75	414	344	1,720
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	60	120
Hill Tipperah	35	130	...	...	15	67
Total	94	485	75	414	420	1,922
(*c*) Til or jinjili—						
Hill Tipperah	3,482	19,151	3,529	14,116	2,937	12,507
2. Other seeds—						
(*b*) Tea-seed—						
Manipur	375	18,750	...	...	877	22,768
Lushai Hills	11	575	...	...	43	2,520
Total	386	19,325	...	...	920	25,288
(*c*) Other kinds—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	16	64
XXX.—Silk—						
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	2 mds. = 560 yds.	560
XXXI.—Spices—						
1. Betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	...	...	12	144	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXI.—Spices—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Spices other than Betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	638	6,147	488	5,494	1,018	8,169
Towang	105	682	25	287	...	...
Total	743	6,829	513	5,781	1,018	8,169
XXXIII—Sugar—						
1. Refined—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	14	175
2. Unrefined—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	3	17	...	...
XXXIV.—Tea—						
2. Foreign—						
Bhutan	...	...	1	40	1	21
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Bhutan	311	9,625	422	16,280	1,021	41,840
Towang	15	448	21	840	89	3,560
Dafla Hills	3	92	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	58	2,331	116	5,328	62	2,500
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4	110
Lushai Hills	15	615	24	1,003	16	634
Total	402	13,111	583	23,451	1,192	48,644
XXXVI.—Wood—	No.		No.		No.	
1. Timber—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4	80
Lushai Hills	399	5,537	966	4,507	512	4,208
Hill Tipperah	7,686	1,21,343	5,069	76,536	7,293	1,27,059
Total	8,085	1,26,880	6,035	81,043	7,809	1,31,347
2. Firewood—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Lushai Hills	4,004	1,986	10,654	3,726	8,732	2,472
Hill Tipperah	3,945	1,096	3,971	1,023	6,300	2,287
Total	7,949	3,082	14,625	4,749	15,032	4,759
3. Bamboos—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	255,570	6,345	269,655	7,962	1,61,956	4,437
Hill Tipperah	4,030,632	1,77,817	3,528,955	1,59,736	4,704,071	2,39,529
Total	4,286.202	1,84,162	3,798,610	1,67,698	4,866,027	2,43,966
XXXVII.—Wool—						
4. Blankets—						
Bhutan	17,255	41,680	4,622	14,844	12,085	37,094
Towang	491	1,557	132	369	2,641	6,562
Total	17,746	43,237	4,754	15,213	14,726	42,656

[80] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—concluded.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
XXXVII*a*.—Yâk tails—						
Bhutan	65	42	85	120	130	186
Towang	17	17	2,276	5,331	113	113
Total	82	59	2,361	5,451	243	299
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	6	...	770	...	29
Towang	...	8	...	742	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	35
Hill Tipperah	...	36,905	...	41,822	...	56,777
Total	...	36,919	...	43,334	...	56,841
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	361	...	...	...	2,736
Towang	...	24	...	290	...	359
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	...	7,150	...	524	...	380
Manipur	...	...	...	20	...	1,217
Hill Tipperah	...	4,402	...	6,341	...	4,756
Total	...	11,937	...	7,175	...	9,448
XXXVIII*a*.—Treasure—						
Gold—						
Bhutan	...	645	...	140	...	...
Towang	...	480	...	160	...	1,000
Total	...	1,125	...	300	...	1,000
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	75	...	...
Total—						
Bhutan	...	97,890	...	63,972	...	1,55,653
Towang	...	34,506	...	31,135	...	35,991
Dafla Hills	...	22,971	...	9,257	...	16,003
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	75,958	...	31,065	...	20,029
Manipur	...	22,040	...	3,714	...	36,301
Lushai Hills	...	22,215	...	31,183	...	18,549
Hill Tipperah	...	4,61,537	...	3,41,977	...	5,61,919
Grand total	...	7,37,117	...	5,12,303	...	8,44,445

[80] I.—TRADE.

*II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years.**

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, Ponies, and Mules—						
Manipur	16	720	...	...	5	184
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	1	10	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	20	50	4	120	...	...
Manipur	189	808	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	3	75	...	...	...	...
Total	213	943	4	120	...	...
3. Sheep and Goats—						
Bhutan	...	...	2	2	...	...
Manipur	620	1,240	872	3,940	508	2,555
Lushai Hills	267	653	123	418	257	793
Hill Tipperah	30	60	60	105	160	480
Total	917	1,953	1,057	4,465	925	3,828
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	152	353	9	12	14	5
Towang	3	3	...	...	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	35	22	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	272	98
Lushai Hills	634	216	1,910	424	2,081	605
Hill Tipperah	140	280	200	675	...	...
Total	929	852	2,154	1,133	2,367	708
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Dafla Hills	2	316	4	154	5	244
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	53
Lushai Hills	...	...	25	751	...	...
Total	2	316	29	905	6	297
Ib.—Betel-leaves—						
Bhutan	21	80	19	76	14	89
Towang	8	21	4	13	9	12
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	15
Lushai Hills	1	12	1	6	1	6
Hill Tipperah	...	...	20	100	...	...
Total	30	113	44	195	25	122
II.—Borax—						
Towang	1	19	...	...	...	...
IIa.—Building Materials—						
1. Limestone—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	3
Lushai Hills	...	...	150	150	...	...
Total	...	...	150	150	1	3

* For explanation of discrepancies between the figures shown in this statement against Bhutan and in the published monthly returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96, *see* paragraph 3 of the report.

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IIa.—Building Materials—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Lime—						
Towang	19	50	8	20	...	...
Manipur	...	...	2	10	4	14
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	3	...	...
Hill Tipperah	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total	21	51	11	33	4	14
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	2	...	17
Lushai Hills	...	22	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	400	...	150	...	100
Total	...	422	...	152	...	117
VII.—Cotton, raw—						
Manipur	...	...	2	16	...	...
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and yarn (European)—						
Bhutan	77	3,708	187	6,845	619	16,786
Towang	1	40	4	171	2	96
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	37	1,948	21	932	41	1,369
Manipur	45	2,148	337	16,093	126	6,575
Lushai Hills	3	236	10	669	3	152
Hill Tipperah	100	5,000	...	...	320	17,280
Total	263	13,080	559	24,710	1,111	42,258
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—						
Bhutan	25	1,333	34	1,688	...	...
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	30
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	5	340	...	...	5	200
Lushai Hills	2	87	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	50	750
Total	32	1,760	34	1,688	56	980
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Bhutan	2 mds.= 1,001 yds.	162	14 mds.= 4,360 yds.	625	17 mds.= 3,840 yds.	570
Towang	2 mds.= 636 yds.	82	...	...	1 md.= 78 yds.	26
Dafla Hills	4 mds.= 715 yds.	247	2 mds.= 750 yds.	188	10 mds.= 4,261 yds.	994
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	30 mds.= 7,242 yds.	1,761	31 mds.= 9,363 yds.	2,056	29 mds.= 8,552 yds.	1,663
Manipur	423 mds.= 107,602yds.	22,522	359 mds.= 294,935yds.	34,424	221 mds.= 37,687 yds.	14,347
Lushai Hills	128 mds.= 99,942 yds.	7,912	77 mds.= 17,550 yds.	7,352	37 mds.= 8,291 yds.	3,635
Hill Tipperah	119 mds.= 29,008 yds.	7,648	127 mds.= 37,910 yds.	6,698	169 mds.= 53,565 yds.	9,856
Total	708 mds.= 246,146yds.	40,334	610 mds.= 364,868yds.	51,343	484 mds.= 116,274yds.	31,091

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—*contd.*—						
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan ...	16 mds.= 3,777 yds.	2,944	19 mds.= 4,090 yds.	961	21 mds.= 4,672 yds.	947
Towang ...	2 mds.= 396 yds.	132	...	...	8 mds.= 1,120 yds.	467
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	1 md.= 186 yds.	70	...	...	3 mds.= 628 yds.	162
Hill Tipperah ...	11 mds.= 3,837 yds.	369	...	...	3 mds.= 800 yds.	75
Total ...	30 mds.= 8,196 yds.	3,515	19 mds.= 4,090 yds.	961	35 mds.= 7,220 yds.	1,651
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
1. Indigo—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	7	620
4. Turmeric—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	13
Lushai Hills	1	6	...	...	50	533
Hill Tipperah	22	225	24	160	25	117
Total	23	231	24	160	77	663
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	14	...	60
Towang	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lushai Hills	...	6	...	...	...	9
Hill Tipperah	...	559	...	1,645	...	1,461
Total	...	565	...	1,659	...	1,531
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
1. Jute, raw—						
Hill Tipperah	169	1,101	91	522	314	1,450
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	458	72	22	4	...	...
Hill Tipperah	121	20	150	26	4,211	791
Total	579	92	172	30	4,211	791
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—						
1. Cocoanuts—						
Bhutan	...	...	10	1	8	1
Manipur	56	9	40	2	1,456	138
Lushai Hills	92	5	423	35	...	...
Hill Tipperah	9,025	414	9,625	443	15,830	644
Total	9,173	428	10,098	481	17,294	783
1a. Oranges—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Hill Tipperah	32	44	69	113	72	109
Total	32	44	69	113	74	118

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Manipur	...	...	5	25	...	...
Lushai Hills	6	23	26	104	48	219
Hill Tipperah	5	15	22	80	156	458
Total	11	38	53	209	204	677
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Lushai Hills	1	4	...	...	...	...
Total	1	4	...	...	2	1
XIII*a*.—Glass—						
1. Beads and false pearls—						
Dafla Hills	1	50	...	...	3	229
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	1	100	...	...	1	56
Lushai Hills	1	42	...	...	...	...
Total	3	192	...	...	4	285
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	22	140
Lushai Hills	6	27	37	211	984	10,369
Hill Tipperah	14	52	28	104	24	107
Total	20	79	65	315	1,030	10,616
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Manipur	...	...	28	112	80	338
Lushai Hills	77	310	38	160	1,715	10,383
Hill Tipperah	988	3,679	1,423	4,833	1,593	6,947
Total	1,065	3,989	1,489	5,105	3,388	17,668
3. Other spring crops—						
Bhutan	...	...	52	104	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	111	388
Total	...	...	52	104	111	388
4. Rice, husked—						
Bhutan	1,916	4,705	1,013	2,307	693	1,197
Towang	4,008	7,993	687	1,374	1,439	3,057
Dafla Hills	434	1,546	105	316	158	490
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	89	331	251	1,207	139	527
Lushai Hills	91	452	98	308	5,108	42,726
Hill Tipperah	672	2,917	902	2,607	1,585	4,786
Total	7,210	17,944	3,056	8,119	9,122	52,783

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Bhutan	1,310	1,830	1,528	1,545	1,537	2,274
Towang	3,067	3,027	2,441	2,960	8,165	8,242
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	...	105	267	15	30
Hill Tipperah	...	...	360	551	425	561
Total	4,377	4,857	4,434	5,323	10,142	11,107
XVIII.—Lac—						
2. Shell and Button—						
Lushai Hills	2	64	...	...	...	...
3. Stick—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	4	20
Towang	1	15	...	...	...	...
Total	1	15	...	...	4	20
XIX.—Leather—						
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	48
Hill Tipperah	...	700	...	1,000	...	1,000
Total	...	700	...	1,000	...	1,048
XX.—Liquors—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	89	...	82
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	420
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	2	...	761
Total	...	...	...	91	...	1,263
XXI.—Mats—						
Bhutan	...	71	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	...	...	7	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	29	...	13	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	21	...	16	...	15
Total	...	121	...	36	...	15
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
1. Brass and Copper—						
Bhutan	103	5,334	266	12,895	361	18,325
Towang	13	799	34	2,035	6	357
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	1	65	1	30	2	99
Manipur	45	2,229	30	1,367	9	450
Lushai Hills	522	24,449	123	5,815	56	2,466
Hill Tipperah	327	15,360	144	7,324	419	20,974
Total	1,011	48,236	598	29,466	853	42,671

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*—						
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	93	475	156	950	128	655
Towang	34	202	21	201	16	230
Dafla Hills	38	215	9	57	52	355
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	5	37	2	10	...	...
Manipur	66	657	104	914	181	1,782
Lushai Hills	215	3,083	41	333	181	4,860
Hill Tipperah	323	2,176	77	499	855	5,985
Total	774	6,845	410	2,964	1,413	13,867
3. Other Metals—						
Bhutan	28	336	51	585	11	198
Towang	...	...	8	90	2	53
Dafla Hills	5	40	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	...	...	7	429	...	...
Manipur	19	969	1	60	1	5
Lushai Hills	2	97	...	...	19	292
Hill Tipperah	37	1,717	73	3,886	120	2,430
Total	91	3,159	140	5,050	153	2,978
XXIII.—Oils—						
(*a*) Mineral Oils—						
Bhutan	1	5	1	6	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	2	12	22	110	20	117
Manipur	755	2,962	934	4,132	884	4,437
Lushai Hills	149	538	40	165	191	890
Hill Tipperah	754	2,681	806	3,317	1,481	7,110
Total	1,661	6,198	1,803	7,730	2,576	12,554
(*b*) Other Oils—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	13	78
Dafla Hills	2	23	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	7	140	10	197	3	65
Manipur	28	390	40	635	80	1,260
Lushai Hills	26	377	20	295	57	877
Hill Tipperah	281	4,128	369	5,629	483	7,527
Total	344	5,058	439	6,756	636	9,807
XXIV.—Opium—					Mds. sr.	
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	3	5,350	5	9,911	3 21	7,121
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	0 1	50
Total	3	5,350	5	9,911	3 22	7,171
XXV.—Paints and Colours—						
Manipur	...	...	1	8	...	...

[80] I.—TRADE,

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXVI.—Provisions—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Ghi—						
Manipur	...	...	4	172	13	515
Lushai Hills	8	289	13	484	442	16,056
Hill Tipperah	36	1,396	42	1,502	34	1,125
Total	44	1,685	59	2,158	489	17,696
2. Fish, dry—						
Bhutan	6	84	36	380	316	2,517
Towang	29	220	18	112	9	49
Manipur	99	367	89	427	620	2,825
Lushai Hills	3	11	1	7	89	742
Hill Tipperah	2,232	17,777	1,332	8,802	2,380	18,500
Total	2,369	18,459	1,476	9,718	3,414	24,633
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	27	405	5	12	21	315
Towang	1	1	...	...	5	16
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	20	100	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	1	5	3	150
Lushai Hills	12	41	30	169	27	87
Hill Tipperah	94	528	208	1,048	701	4,144
Total	154	1,075	244	1,234	757	4,712
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	2	10	...	...	2	10
Towang	...	...	8	30	5	25
Dafla Hills	388	1,932	97	486	173	870
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	399	2,023	495	2,489	345	1,740
Manipur	51	248	8	39	94	472
Lushai Hills	3,338	13,988	1,478	5,911	2,040	9,780
Hill Tipperah	1,893	7,914	2,394	9,193	3,002	11,461
Total	6,071	26,115	4,480	18,148	5,661	24,358
XXVIII.—Saltpetre, etc.—						
2. Saline substances other than Saltpetre—						
Manipur	...	...	4	65	2	10
Lushai Hills	9	23	7	16	86	652
Hill Tipperah	...	...	50	175	1	3
Total	9	23	61	256	89	665
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	71	266	...	...
(*b*) Rape and Mustard—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	35	175

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXIX.—Seeds—*contd.*—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
(c) Til or Jinjili—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	50	200
XXX.—Silk—						
1. Raw—						
Bhutan	90	15,290	104	18,160	362	60,305
Towang	14	3,588	...	...	...	...
Total	104	18,878	104	18,160	362	60,305
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan ...	59 mds. = 7,517 yds.	11,685	48 mds. = 6,966 yds.	11,481	36 mds. = 7,945 yds.	13,846
Towang ...	15 mds. = 2,958 yds.	4,057	8 mds. = 1,008 yds.	1,550	121 mds. = 14,948 yds.	33,308
Dafla Hills ...	50 mds. = 4,998 yds.	9,310	15 mds. = 2,272 yds.	3,777	23 mds. = 2,896 yds.	4,312
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	12 mds. = 1,241 yds.	2,423	3 mds. = 558 yds.	975	5 mds. = 511 yds.	1,004
Hill Tipperah	1 md. = 600 yds.	1,200	2 mds. = 800 yds.	4,800	5 mds. = 6,000 yds.	4,000
Total ...	137 mds. = 17,314 yds.	28,675	76 mds. = 11,604 yds.	22,583	190 mds. = 32,300 yds.	56,470
XXXI.—Spices—						
1. Betel-nuts—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	96	142	172	313	432	547
Towang	23	69	28	27	28	27
Manipur	437	3,599	2,075	14,803	2,374	12,944
Lushai Hills	57	606	62	584	37	344
Hill Tipperah	479	5,366	214	2,115	344	1,697
Total	1,092	9,782	2,551	17,842	3,215	15,559
2. Other kinds—						
Manipur	...	...	27	324	23	339
Lushai Hills	2	19	...	...	53	573
Hill Tipperah	424	3,862	463	2,972	633	4,616
Total	426	3,881	490	3,296	709	5,528
XXXII.—Stone and Marble—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	200	200	500	750
XXXIII.—Sugar—						
1. Refined—						
Bhutan	1	21	1	20	1	30
Manipur	...	...	4	66	17	241
Lushai Hills	181	2,128	140	1,548	221	3,113
Hill Tipperah	77	1,027	77	959	87	1,059
Total	259	3,176	222	2,593	325	4,443
2. Unrefined—						
Bhutan	...	...	4	20	6	36
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	5	50	1	10	1	15
Lushai Hills	12	52	12	54	1	6
Hill Tipperah	335	2,015	398	2,349	425	2,468
Total	352	2,117	415	2,433	433	2,525

[80] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—continued.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXIV.—Tea—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indian—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	9	247	17	436	14	331
Manipur	...	...	5	100	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	3	59	4	240
Total	9	247	25	595	18	571
XXXV.—Tobacco—						
Bhutan	32	429	30	447	69	970
Towang	2	19	17	177	9	179
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	9	183	12	216	6	137
Manipur	27	310	26	285	20	238
Lushai Hills	69	814	114	1,618	202	2,716
Hill Tipperah	438	5,183	626	7,564	598	9,406
Total	577	6,938	825	10,307	904	13,646
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills ...	2	62	...	...	...	...
XXXVI.—Wood—						
3. Bamboos—	No.					
Bhutan	23	3	...	...	...	...
XXXVII.—Wool—						
1. Raw—	Mds.					
Towang	1	30	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	1	70	...	...	...	...
Total	2	100	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured (piece-goods)—						
Bhutan ...	3 mds. = 140 yds.	140	...	...	...	...
Towang ...	28 mds. = 1,164 yds.	1,476	...	...	3 mds. = 408 yds.	495
Manipur ...	1 md. = 250 yds.	250	...	...	13 mds. = 597 yds.	1,095
Lushai Hills ...	17 mds. = 1,344 yds.	2,412	1 md. = 24 yds.	70	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	9 mds. = 490 yds.	2,040	10 mds. = 1,000 yds.	2,400	10 mds. = 200 yds.	1,920
Total ...	58 mds. = 3,388 yds	6,318	11 mds. = 1,024 yds.	2,470	26 mds. = 1,205 yds.	3,510
3. Shawls—	No.		No.		No.	
Towang	26	100	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	40	600	100	4,500	50	2,500
Total	66	700	100	4,500	50	2,500
4. Blankets—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	3	24
Dafla Hills	34	102	118	394	103	312
Manipur	78	116	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	80	250	400	1,250	500	1,000
Total	192	468	518	1,644	606	1,336

[80] I—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896, *as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years*—concluded.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXVIII.—All other articles of merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bhutan	...	...	...	3,865	...	...
Manipur	...	310	...	1,100	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	370	...	72	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	300	...	...	...	650
Total	...	980	...	5,037	...	650
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	5,177	...	...	...	17,985
Manipur	...	6,397	...	4,302	...	2,527
Lushai Hills	...	3,331	...	1,384	...	9,309
Hill Tipperah	...	5,488	...	2,145	...	6,914
Total	...	20,393	...	7,831	...	36,735
XXXVIIIa.—Treasure—						
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	38	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	4,070	...	...	...	907
Total	...	4,070	...	38	...	907
Total—						
Bhutan	...	54,732	...	63,443	...	1,37,889
Towang	...	21,943	...	8,760	...	46,845
Dafla Hills	...	17,851	...	5,394	...	8,713
Abor, Mishmi, etc., Hills	...	15,292	...	19,402	...	14,646
Manipur	...	46,251	...	83,416	...	54,851
Lushai Hills	...	62,951	...	29,194	...	1,23,244
Hill Tipperah	...	1,04,513	...	92,723	...	1,63,814
Grand total	...	3,23,533	...	3,02,332	...	5,50,002

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and Coke—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	41,230	25,768	15,25,343	7,62,671
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	66,123	41,327	3,96,564	1,98,282
Total	1,07,353	67,095	19,21,907	9,60,953
Cotton, raw—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	124	2,015	18,122	1,08,732
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	368	5,980	23,695	1,42,170
Total	492	7,995	41,817	2,50,902
Cotton, manufactured—				
1. Twist and Yarn (European)—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	226	12,966	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	22,754	13,05,511	.....	.....
Total	22,980	13,18,477	.....	.....
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	439	12,731	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	682	19,778	17	429
Total	1,121	32,509	17	429
3. Piece-goods (European)—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,170	85,410	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,42,169	1,03,78,337	5	357
Total	1,43,339	1,04,63,747	5	357
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	3,235	2,33,121	81	3,250
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16	920	11	441
Central Provinces	17	850	.....	.....
	3,268	2,34,891	92	3,691
Chief sea-port towns—				
Bombay	30	1,155	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	75	3,009
	30	1,155	75	3,009
Total	3,298	2,36,046	167	6,700
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	1,70,738	1,20,50,779	189	7,486

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Drugs and Chemicals—				
1. Intoxicating other than opium—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	902	10,485	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—				
(*a*) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	10	110	13	325
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	.....	2	50
Total	10	110	15	375
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,102	67,122	220	5,500
Total	6,112	67,232	235	5,875
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	7,014	77,717	235	5,875
Dyes and Tans—				
1. Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cutch—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	358	6,981	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	975	19,012	...	...
Total	1,333	25,993	...	...
4. Turmeric—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	4,694	20,536	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,285	27,497	...	...
Total	10,979	48,033	...	...
5. Aniline dyes	...	...	...	...
6. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	7	127	6	90
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,724	31,463	410	6,150
Total	1,731	31,590	416	6,240
Total Dyes and Tans ...	14,043	1,05,616	416	6,240

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
1. Wheat—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	4,841	13,918	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	5,457	15,688	3,362	9,245
Total	10,298	29,606	3,362	9,245
2. Rice in the husk—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	4,131	7,229	16,65,933	22,90,658
Chief sea port towns—				
Calcutta	1,102	1,929	351	482
Total	5,233	9,158	16,66,284	22,91,140
3. Rice not in the husk—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	6,39,895	19,99,671	4,103	12,309
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,59,688	4,99,025	5,791	17,373
Total	7,99,583	24,98,696	9,894	29,682
4. Jowar and Bajra—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	15	31	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	58	119	...	...
Total	73	150	...	...
5. Gram and Pulse—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	2,15,699	5,66,209	757	2,933
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	3,25,179	8,53,595	1,430	5,541
Total	5,40,878	14,19,804	2,187	8,474
6. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	34,671	60,674	45	113
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	799	1,997
Total	34,671	60,674	844	2,110
Total Grain and Pulse ...	13,90,736	40,18,088	16,82,571	23,40,651

[81] I.—TRADE.

8.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—				
1. Hides of cattle—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	4	128	...	...
(*b*) Raw—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	10	186	19,012	2,68,544
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	193	3,594	713	10,071
Total	203	3,780	19,725	2,78,615
2. Skins of sheep—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Raw—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	...	...	6,757	1,18,247
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	229	4,008
Total	...	...	6,986	1,22,255
Total Hides and Skins ...	207	3,908	26,711	4,00,870
Horns—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	37	439	454	6,356
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	492	6,888
Total	37	439	946	13,244
Jute—				
1. Raw—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	166	705	91,012	3,86,801
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	2,85,809	12,14,688
Total	166	705	3,76,821	16,01,489
2. Gunny bags and cloths—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	2,084	20,319	1,011	9,857
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6	60	...	..
	2,090	20,379	1,011	9,857
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,589	64,242	747	7,283
Total	8,679	84,621	1,758	17,140

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
1. Stick—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	...	...	36	418
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	15,879	1,84,593
Total	...	...	15,915	1,85,011
2. Shell—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	82	3,116	...	...
Total Lac	82	3,116	15,915	1,85,011
Leather, manufactured—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	46	9,993	202	43,885
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	36	4,752	...	...
Central Provinces	20	1,600	...	...
	102	16,345	202	43,885
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	2,250	4,88,813	23	4,996
Total	2,352	5,05,158	225	48,881
Liquors—				
1. Beer—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	10,172	1,33,507	8	105
2. Spirits—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	59	5,044	...	...
3. Wines—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	279	17,786	5	318
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	140	...	...
	281	17,926	5	318
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	8,648	5,51,310	40	2,550
Total	8,929	5,69,236	45	2,868
Total Liquors... ...	19,160	7,07,787	53	2,973

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
1. Copper, unwrought—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	14	462	...	...
2. Brass, unwrought—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	7	172	10	155
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	2,209	54,120	280	4,340
Total	2,216	54,292	290	4,495
3. Copper, wrought—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	256	9,344	28	1,015
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	305	11,132	14	507
Total	561	20,476	42	1,522
4. Brass, wrought—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,319	53,420	403	18,236
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	13,171	5,33,425	4,029	1,82,312
Total	14,490	5,86,845	4,432	2,00,548
5. Iron—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	3,955	21,258	778	4,181
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	2,81,572	15,13,449	2,576	13,846
Total	2,85,527	15,34,707	3,354	18,027
6. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	2,407	27,078	65	3,250
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	2	100
	2,407	27,078	67	3,350
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,16,630	13,12,088	1,344	67,200
Total	1,19,037	13,39,166	1,411	70,550
Total Metals	4,21,845	35,35,948	9,529	2,95,142
Oils—				
1. Kerosine—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,00,390	4,01,560	134	586
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,48,185	5,92,740	...	...
Total	2,48,575	9,94,300	134	586

[81] L—TRADE.

3.—Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oils—*continued*—				
2. Castor—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	10	109	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	5,026	54,657	...	...
Total	5,036	54,766	...	...
3. Cocoanut—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	305	4,689	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,644	1,02,151	...	...
Total	6,949	1,06,840	...	...
4. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	45,815	5,26,872	10	60
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	51,954	5,97,471	2,870	17,220
Total	97,769	11,24,343	2,880	17,280
Total Oils	3,58,329	22,80,249	3,014	17,866
Oil-seeds—				
1. Linseed—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	193	820	9,476	40,273
2. Rape and mustard—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,186	5,189	3,52,017	15,40,074
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	328	1,435	2,26,315	9,90,128
Total	1,514	6,624	5,78,332	25,30,202
3. Til or jinjili—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	25	109	5,437	27,185
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	17,299	86,495
Total	25	109	22,736	1,13,680
4. Poppy—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	16	102	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	343	2,186	...	...
Total	359	2,288	...	...
5. Earthnuts	...	...	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oil-seeds—*continued*—				
6. Castor—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	2	6	2,002	6,756
7. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	15	43	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1	3	...	...
Total	16	46	...	...
Total Oil-seeds ...	2,109	9,893	6,12,546	26,90,911
Opium—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,474	4,52,518	...	...
Paper and pasteboard—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	376	4,888	12	156
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	62	1,116	...	...
	438	6,004	12	156
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,715	87,295	36	468
Total	7,153	93,299	48	624
Provisions—				
1. *Ghi*—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,368	50,957	1,007	34,993
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9	298	...	...
	1,377	51,255	1,007	34,993
Chief sea port towns—				
Calcutta	16,583	6,17,717	1	35
Total	17,960	6,68,972	1,008	35,028
2. Dried fruits and nuts—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	26,554	3,31,925	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	545	6,812	5	63
Total	27,099	3,38,737	5	63
3. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,05,860	10,05,670	1,63,843	4,91,529
Native States—				
Mysore	7	21	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,38,005	13,11,047	98,742	2,96,226
Total	2,43,872	23,16,738	2,62,585	7,87,755
Total Provisions ...	2,88,931	33,24,447	2,63,598	8,22,846

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—				
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	180	4,972	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	5,997	1,65,667	...	...
Total	6,177	1,70,639	...	...
2. Carriages and trucks ...	...	...	...	...
3. Materials for construction—				
(*a*) Steel rails and fish-plates—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,421	3,552	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,13,134	2,82,835	...	...
Total	1,14,555	2,86,387	...	...
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	...	...	1,125	5,906
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	19,898	1,11,926	...	...
Total	19,898	1,11,926	1,125	5,906
(*c*) Other sorts—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)				
Bengal	2,464	19,095	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	94,425	7,31,794	...	...
Total	96,889	7,50,889	...	...
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ...	2,37,519	13,19,841	1,125	5,906
Salt—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	83,892	2,62,162	209	653
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	5,60,843	17,52,634	...	...
Total	6,44,735	20,14,796	209	653
Saltpetre, etc.—				
1. Saltpetre—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	305	2,287	...	...
2. Other saline substances—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	9,379	51,585	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	1,573	8,651	...	...
Total	10,952	60,236	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Silk, raw—				
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...
2. Indian—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	40	20,360	530	1,27,730
Silk piece-goods—				
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...
2. Indian—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	22	21,494	40	20,000
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	...	...	266	1,33,000
Total	22	21,494	306	1,53,000
Total Silk	62	41,854	836	2,80,730
Spices—				
1. Betel-nuts—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	15,703	94,218	1,320	9,900
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	3,928	23,568	572	4,290
Total	19,631	1,17,786	1,892	14,190
2. Pepper—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	971	12,502	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	3,971	51,126	7	93
Total	4,942	63,628	7	93
3. Ginger—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	264	726	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	3	8	...	...
Total	267	734	...	...
4. Chillies—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	58,540	4,02,462	60	540
Punjab	12	120	...	...
	58,552	4,02,582	60	540
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	9,352	64,295	141	1,269
Total	67,904	4,66,877	201	1,809

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Spices—*continued*—				
5. Cardamoms—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1	134	...	...
6. Others—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	61,234	7,65,425	20,135	40,270
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	10,634	1,32,925	7,943	15,886
Total	71,868	8,98,350	28,078	56,156
Total Spices	1,64,613	15,47,509	30,178	72,248
Stone and lime—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	15,583	25,323	7,52,950	2,35,296
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	6,710	10,903	11,53,771	3,60,554
Total	22,293	36,226	19,06,721	5,95,850
Sugar—				
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	39,215	3,92,150	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	33,368	3,33,680	.....	.....
Total	72,583	7,25,830	.....	.....
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur*, and other saccharine produce—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	2,29,783	10,34,024	386	2,460
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	20,457	92,056	160	1,020
Total	2,50,240	11,26,080	546	3,480
Total Sugar	3,22,823	18,51,910	546	3,480
Tea—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	2	79	28	1,144
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	.....	5	205
	2	79	33	1,349
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	14	553	10,75,877	4,39,76,472
Total	16	632	10,75,910	4,39,77,821
Total Tea	16	632	10,75,910	4,39,77,821

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1896*—continued.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Tobacco—				
1. Unmanufactured—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,23,004	11,68,538	163	2,058
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	22,414	2,12,933	41	517
Total	1,45,418	13,81,471	204	2,575
2. Manufactured—				
(*a*) Cigars—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Madras	3	193	.....	.....
Bengal	14	602	.....	.....
	17	795	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Madras sea-ports	4	257	.....	.....
Calcutta	21	903	.....	.....
	25	1,160	.....	.....
Total	42	1,955	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	442	13,260	7	210
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13	130	.....	.....
	455	13,390	7	210
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	594	17,820	23	690
Total	1,049	31,210	30	900
Wool, raw—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	15	232	16	248
Wool, manufactured—				
1. Piece-goods (European)—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	16	4,662	.....	.....
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1	132	7	886
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12	864	.....	.....
Punjab	5	295	.....	.....
	18	1,291	7	886
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	2,474	3,28,424	23	2,909
Total	2,492	3,29,715	30	3,795
3. Shawls	...	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool	2,523	3,34,609	46	4,043

[81] I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March* 1896—concluded.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.	Quantity, in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	1,25,142	4,37,997	21,89,693	76,63,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	14	37	130
Central Provinces ...	25	87	.....	.....
	1,25,171	4,38,098	21,89,730	76,64,055
Chief sea-port towns—				
Bombay	25	87	.....	.....
Calcutta	3,93,152	13,76,032	50,696	1,77,436
	3,93,177	13,76,119	50,696	1,77,436
Total	5,18,348	18,14,217	22,40,426	78,41,491
	No.		No.	
Animals—				
1. Horned cattle—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	63	1,842	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Bengal	61	213	4	16
3. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other kinds—				
Chief sea-port towns—				
Calcutta	24	102	.....	.....
Total Animals ...	148	2,157	4	16
Provincial total—				
British provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—				
Madras	3	193	.....	.....
Bengal	20,11,390	1,02,61,227	68,22,759	1,41,20,175
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	160	8,294	57	926
Punjab	17	415	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	62	2,537	.....	.....
	20,11,632	1,02,72,666	68,22,816	1,41,21,101
Native States—				
Mysore	7	21	.....	.....
Chief sea-port towns—				
Madras sea-ports	4	257	.....	.....
Bombay	55	1,242	.....	.....
Calcutta	28,59,900	2,74,93,945	33,91,714	4,83,33,700
	28,59,959	2,74,95,444	33,91,714	4,83,33,700
Total	48,71,598	3,77,68,131	1,02,14,530	6,24,54,801

I.—TRADE.

4.—Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896.

[82]. I.—

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and Coke—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	50	50	31	600	.....	600	375	600	375	50	31
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	40,500	40,580	25,362	80	50	[40,500	25,312
Calcutta ...	900	20,950	21,850	13,656	10,900	33,373	44,273	27,671	11,800	7,375	54,323	33,952
Total ...	900	21,000	21,900	13,687	11,580	73,873	85,453	53,408	12,480	7,800	94,873	59,295
Cotton, raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	12	12	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	195
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	18	112	1,820	94	1,527	18	293
Calcutta ...	60	303	363	5,899	.....	5	5	81	60	975	308	5,005
Total ...	60	315	375	6,094	94	23	117	1,901	154	2,502	338	5,493
Cotton, manufactured—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	9	.....	9	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	516	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	60	.....	60	3,442	157	.....	157	9,008	217	12,450	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	1	21,078	21,079	12,09,408	.....	1,675	1,675	96,103	1	58	22,753	13,05,453
Total ...	70	21,078	21,148	12,13,366	157	1,675	1,832	1,05,111	227	13,024	22,753	13,05,453
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	288	8,352	.....	.....	288	8,352
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	33	151	4,379	118	3,422	33	957
Calcutta ...	.....	622	622	18,038	.....	60	60	1,740	.....	.....	682	19,778
Total ...	.....	622	622	18,038	118	381	499	14,471	118	3,422	1,003	29,087
3. Piece-goods (European)—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	219	3	219	.....	.....
Northern Bengal ...	39	52	91	6,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2,847	52	3,796
Dacca block ...	26	.....	26	1,898	1,050	.....	1,050	76,650	1,076	78,548	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	66,079	66,079	48,23,767	26	76,064	76,090	55,54,570	26	1,898	1,42,143	1,03,76,439
Total ...	65	66,131	66,196	48,32,308	1,079	76,064	77,143	56,31,439	1,144	83,512	1,42,195	1,03,80,235
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	864	.....	.....	12	864
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	331	331	23,852	.....	678	678	48,858	.....	.....	1,009	72,710
Northern „ ...	2	138	140	10,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	144	138	9,945
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,979	95	2,074	1,49,458	1,979	6,846	95	1,42,612
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2	469	471	33,941	1,979	785	2,764	1,99,180	1,981	6,990	1,254	2,26,131
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	137	88,300	88,437	60,97,653	3,333	78,905	82,238	59,50,201	3,470	1,06,948	1,67,205	1,19,40,906
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	312	3,627	.....	.....	312	3,627
Northern „ ...	.....	495	495	5,754	.....	95	95	1,104	.....	.....	590	6,858
Total ...	.....	495	495	5,754	.....	407	407	4,731	.....	.....	902	10,485
2. Non-intoxicating—												
(*a*) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Dacca block ...	10	.....	10	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	110	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	2	4,075	4,077	44,847	.....	2,025	2,025	22,275	2	22	6,100	67,100
Total ...	12	4,075	4,087	44,957	.....	2,025	2,025	22,275	12	132	6,100	67,100
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	12	4,570	4,582	50,711	.....	2,432	2,432	27,006	12	132	7,002	77,585
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
650	406	...	8,66,918	8,66,918	4,33,459	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	8,66,918	4,33,459	8,66,918	4,33,459
.....	.....	...	1,39,117	1,39,117	69,558	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,39,117	69,558	1,39,117	69,558
40,580	25,362	...	5,19,308	5,19,308	2,59,654	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,19,308	2,59,654	5,19,308	2,59,654
66,12:	41,327	...	3,96,564	3,96,564	1,98,282	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....	3,96,564	1,98,282	3,96,564	1,98,282
1,07,353	67,095	...	19,21,907	19,21,907	9,60,953	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	19,21,907	9,60,953	19,21,907	9,60,953
.....	.....	5,090	939	6,029	36,174	...	...	...	.....	5,090	30,540	939	5,634	6,029	36,174
12	195	1,721	106	1,827	10,962	...	...	...	.....	1,721	10,326	106	636	1,827	10,962
112	1,820	3,059	.....	3,059	18,354	7,207	...	7,207	43,242	10,266	61,596	.....	.....	10,266	61,596
368	5,980	10,467	12,444	22,911	1,37,466	600	184	784	4,704	11,067	66,402	12,628	75,768	23,695	1,42,170
492	7,995	20,337	13,489	33,826	2,02,956	7,807	184	7,991	47,946	28,144	1,68,864	13,673	82,038	41,817	2,50,902
9	516	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	12,450	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,754	13,05,511	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,980	13,18,477	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
288	8,352	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	4,379	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
682	19,778	5	11	16	404	...	1	1	25	5	126	12	303	17	429
1,121	32,509	5	11	16	404	...	1	1	25	5	126	12	303	17	429
3	219	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	6,643	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,076	78,548	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,42,169	1,03,78,337	...	5	5	357	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	357	5	357
1,43,339	1,04,63,747	...	5	5	357	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	357	5	357
12	864	...	3	3	120	...	5	5	201	.....	.....	8	321	8	321
1,009	72,710	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	10,089	...	72	72	2,889	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	72	2,889	72	2,889
2,074	1,49,458	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	40	.....	.....	1	40	1	40
.....	.....	1	49	50	2,006	...	25	25	1,003	1	40	74	2,969	75	3,009
3,235	2,33,121	1	124	125	5,015	....	31	31	1,244	1	40	155	6,219	156	6,259
1,70,675	1,20,47,854	6	140	146	5,776	...	32	32	1,269	6	166	172	6,879	178	7,045
312	3,627	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
590	6,858	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
902	10,485	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	110	...	13	13	325	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	325	13	325
6,102	67,122	...	196	196	4,900	...	24	24	600	.....	.....	220	5,500	220	5,500
6,112	67,232	...	209	209	5,225	...	24	24	600	.....	.....	233	5,825	233	5,825
7,014	77,717	...	209	209	5,225	...	24	24	600	.....	.....	233	5,825	233	5,825
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82]. I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*continued*—												
2. Myrabolams ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cutch—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	1	358	6,981	357	6,962	1	19
Calcutta ...	.....	795	795	15,502	.....	180	180	3,510	.....	.....	975	19,012
Total ...	.....	795	795	15,502	357	181	538	10,491	357	6,962	976	19,031
4. Turmeric—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	6	6	26	319	.....	319	1,395	319	1,395	6	26
Northern „ ...	105	.....	105	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	460	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	5	.....	5	22	4,259	.....	4,259	18,633	4,264	18,655	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	130	5,780	5,910	25,856	.....	375	375	1,641	130	569	6,155	26,928
Total ...	240	5,786	6,026	26,364	4,578	375	4,953	21,669	4,818	21,079	6,161	26,954
5. Aniline dyes—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	7	7	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	127
Calcutta ...	.....	1,246	1,246	22,739	.....	478	478	8,724	.....	.....	1,724	31,463
Total ...	.....	1,253	1,253	22,866	.....	478	478	8,724	.....	.....	1,731	31,590
Total Dyes and Tans ...	240	7,834	8,074	64,732	4,935	1,034	5,969	40,884	5,175	28,041	8,868	77,575
Grain and Pulse—												
1. Wheat—												
Patna City ...	55	.....	55	158	250	.....	250	719	305	877	.....	.....
Behar block ...	60	.....	60	172	3,485	.....	3,485	10,019	3,545	10,191	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	719	250	719	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	186	.....	186	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	535	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	555	1,596	555	1,596	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2,526	2,526	7,262	.....	2,931	2,931	8,426	.....	.....	5,457	15,688
Total ...	301	2,526	2,827	8,127	4,540	2,931	7,471	21,479	4,841	13,918	5,457	15,688
2. Rice in the husk—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	874	3,257	4,131	7,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	874	1,529	3,257	5,700
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	1,102	.....	1,102	1,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102	1,929	.....	.....
Total ...	1,976	3,257	5,233	9,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976	3,458	3,257	5,700
3. Rice not in the husk—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	28	1,497	1,525	4,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	88	1,497	4,678
Western Bengal ...	.....	12	12	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	37
Eastern „ ...	1,892	2,53,645	2,55,537	7,98,558	8,016	1,410	9,426	29,456	9,908	30,962	2,55,055	7,97,047
Northern „ ...	21,182	2,23,246	2,44,428	7,63,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,182	66,194	2,23,246	6,97,643
Dacca block ...	31,463	70,534	1,01,997	3,18,741	24,815	2,155	26,970	84,281	56,278	1,75,869	72,689	2,27,153
Calcutta ...	1,000	1,49,380	1,50,380	4,69,937	100	9,208	9,308	29,088	1,100	3,437	1,58,588	4,95,588
Total ...	55,565	6,98,314	7,53,879	23,55,871	32,931	12,773	45,704	1,42,825	88,496	2,76,550	7,11,087	22,22,146
4. Jowar and Bajra—												
Patna City ...	15	.....	15	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	31	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	56	56	115	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	58	119
Total ...	15	56	71	146	.....	2	2	4	15	31	58	119
5. Gram and Pulse—												
Patna City ...	115	.....	115	302	2,145	.....	2,145	5,631	2,260	5,933	.....	.....
Behar block ...	976	454	1,430	3,754	15,411	63	15,474	40,619	16,387	43,016	517	1,357
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	1,312	500	1,312	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	150	39,472	39,622	1,04,007	20,933	147	21,080	55,335	21,083	55,342	39,619	1,04,000
Northern „ ...	3,261	6,602	9,863	25,890	1,555	.....	1,555	4,082	4,816	12,642	6,602	17,330
Dacca block ...	351	14	365	958	1,22,659	891	1,23,550	3,24,319	1,23,010	3,24,901	905	2,376
Calcutta ...	4,027	2,99,027	3,03,054	7,95,517	600	21,525	22,125	58,078	4,627	12,146	3,20,552	8,41,449
Total ...	8,880	3,45,569	3,54,449	9,30,428	1,63,803	22,626	1,86,429	4,89,376	1,72,683	4,53,292	3,68,195	9,66,512
6. Others—												
Behar block ...	87	.....	87	152	572	.....	572	1,001	659	1,153	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	11	.....	11	19	890	.....	890	1,557	901	1,576	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	16,728	292	17,020	29,785	70	.....	70	123	16,798	29,397	292	511
Dacca block ...	837	.....	837	1,465	15,184	.....	15,184	26,572	16,021	28,037	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17,663	292	17,955	31,421	16,716	.....	16,716	29,253	34,379	60,163	292	511
Total Grain and Pulse	84,409	10,50,014	11,34,414	33,35,151	2,17,990	38,332	2,56,322	6,82,937	3,02,390	8,07,412	10,88,346	32,10,676

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
358	6,981	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
975	19,012	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,333	25,993	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	1,421	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	460	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,264	18,655	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,285	27,497	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,979	48,033	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	6	6	90	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6	90	6	90
7	127	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,724	31,463	...	123	123	1,845	...	287	287	4,305	.....	.....	410	6,150	410	6,150
1,731	31,590	...	129	129	1,935	...	287	287	4,305	.....	.....	416	6,240	416	6,240
14,043	1,05,616	...	129	129	1,935	...	287	287	4,305	.....	.....	416	6,240	416	6,240
305	877	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,545	10,191	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	719	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	535	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
555	1,596	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,457	15,688	3,027	.....	3,027	8,324	335	...	335	921	3,362	9,245	.....	.....	3,362	9,245
10,298	29,606	3,027	.....	3,027	8,324	335	...	335	921	3,362	9,245	.....	.....	3,362	9,245
.....	.....	118	.....	118	152	67,233	...	67,233	92,445	67,351	92,607	.....	.....	67,351	92,607
4,131	7,222	46,788	.....	46,788	64,334	9,990	...	9,990	13,736	56,778	78,070	.....	.....	56,778	78,070
.....	.....	18,834	.....	18,834	25,897	15,22,970	...	15,22,970	20,94,034	15,41,804	21,19,931	.....	.....	15,41,804	21,19,931
1,102	1,929	...	1	1	1	350	...	350	481	350	481	1	1	351	482
5,233	9,158	65,740	1	65,741	90,394	16,00,543	...	16,00,543	22,00,746	16,66,283	22,91,139	1	1	16,66,284	22,91,140
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	800	...	800	2,400	800	2,400	.....	.....	800	2,400
1,525	4,766	...	.....	.....	.....	180	...	180	540	180	540	.....	.....	180	540
12	37	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,64,963	8,28,009	...	4	4	12	...	65	65	195	.....	.....	69	207	69	207
2,44,428	7,63,837	599	81	680	2,040	...	...	.....	.....	599	1,797	81	243	680	2,040
1,28,967	4,03,022	206	.....	206	618	2,165	3	2,168	6,504	2,371	7,113	3	9	2,374	7,122
1,59,688	4,99,025	722	49	771	2,313	4,975	45	5,020	15,060	5,697	17,091	94	282	5,791	17,373
7,99,583	24,98,698	1,527	134	1,661	4,983	8,120	113	8,233	24,699	9,647	28,941	247	741	9,894	29,682
16	31	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	119	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	150	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,260	5,933	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,904	44,373	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	1,312	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,702	1,59,342	...	432	432	1,674	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	432	1,674	432	1,674
11,418	29,972	...	312	312	1,208	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	312	1,208	312	1,208
1,23,915	3,23,277	...	.....	.....	.....	...	13	13	51	.....	.....	13	51	13	51
3,25,179	8,53,595	1,026	24	1,050	4,369	33	45	380	1,472	1,361	5,273	69	268	1,430	5,541
5,40,878	14,19,804	1,026	768	1,794	6,95	33	58	393	1,523	1,361	5,273	826	3,201	2,187	8,474
659	1,153	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
901	1,576	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,090	29,908	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,021	28,037	45	.....	45	113	...	...	...	.....	45	113	.....	.....	45	113
.....	.....	713	.....	713	1,782	86	...	86	215	799	1,997	.....	.....	799	1,997
34,671	60,674	758	.....	758	1,895	86	...	86	215	844	2,110	.....	.....	844	2,110
13,90,736	40,18,088	72,078	903	72,981	1,12,547	16,99,419	171	16,99,590	22,28,104	16,81,497	23,36,708	1,074	3,943	16,82,571	23,40,651

[82]. I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Hides and Skins—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—												
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	128
(*b*) Raw—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	186	.....	.....	10	186
Calcutta ...	.....	176	176	3,278	.....	17	17	316	.....	.....	193	3,594
Total ...	.....	176	176	3,278	.....	27	27	502	.....	.....	203	3,780
2. Skins of sheep, etc.—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Hides and Skins	.....	180	180	3,406	.....	27	27	502	.....	.....	207	3,908
Horns—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	37	37	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	439
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	37	37	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	439
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	90	19	109	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	382	19	81
Dacca block ...	12	.....	12	51	24	21	45	191	36	153	21	89
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	102	19	121	514	24	21	45	191	126	535	40	170
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Behar block ...	.....	24	24	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	234
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	228	228	2,223	.....	101	101	985	.....	.....	329	3,208
Northern „ ...	740	980	1,720	16,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	7,215	980	9,555
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	107	.....	.....	11	107
Calcutta ...	323	5,484	5,807	56,618	.....	782	782	7,624	323	3,149	6,266	61,093
Total ...	1,063	6,716	7,779	75,845	.....	894	894	8,716	1,063	10,364	7,610	74,197
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell—												
Calcutta ...	.....	82	82	3,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	3,116
Total Lac ...	.....	82	82	3,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	3,116
Leather, manufactured—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1,521	.....	.....	7	1,521
Dacca „ ...	.....	6	6	1,303	8	25	33	7,169	8	1,738	31	6,734
Calcutta ...	.....	1,616	1,616	3,51,076	.....	634	634	1,37,737	.....	.....	2,250	4,88,813
Total ...	.....	1,622	1,622	3,52,379	8	666	674	1,46,427	8	1,738	2,288	4,97,068
Liquors—												
1. Beer—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6,117	6,117	80,285	.....	4,055	4,055	53,222	.....	.....	10,172	1,33,507
2. Spirits—												
Calcutta ...	.....	20	20	1,710	.....	39	39	3,334	.....	.....	59	5,044

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4	128	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	1	14	.....	.....	1	14	1	14
.....	.....	.....	13	13	184	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	184	13	184
.....	.....	190	185	375	5,296	...	...	.....	.....	190	2,683	185	2,613	375	5,296
10	186	3,405	824	4,229	59,735	13,589	805	14,394	2,03,315	16,994	2,40,040	1,629	23,010	18,623	2,63,050
193	3,594	.....	547	547	7,726	...	166	166	2,345	.....	.....	713	10,071	713	10,071
203	3,780	3,595	1,569	5,164	72,941	13,589	972	14,561	2,05,674	17,184	2,42,723	2,541	35,892	19,725	2,78,615
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	...	3	3	52	.....	.....	4	70	4	70
.....	.....	.....	13	13	227	6,540	200	6,740	1,17,950	6,540	1,14,450	213	3,727	6,753	1,18,177
.....	.....	.....	102	102	1,785	...	127	127	2,223	.....	.....	229	4,008	229	4,008
.....	.....	.....	116	116	2,030	6,540	330	6,870	1,20,225	6,540	1,14,450	446	7,805	6,986	1,22,255
207	3,908	3,595	1,685	5,280	74,971	20,129	1,302	21,431	3,25,899	23,724	3,57,173	2,987	43,697	26,711	4,00,870
.....	.....	.....	6	6	84	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	84	6	84
.....	.....	25	4	29	406	...	...	.....	.....	25	350	4	56	29	406
37	439	269	150	419	5,866	...	...	.....	.....	269	3,766	150	2,100	419	5,866
.....	.....	318	173	491	6,874	...	1	1	14	318	4,452	174	2,436	492	6,888
37	439	612	333	945	13,230	...	1	1	14	612	8,568	334	4,676	946	13,144
109	463	60,967	10,840	71,807	3,05,180	...	...	.....	.....	60,967	2,59,110	10,840	46,070	71,807	3,05,180
57	242	950	...	950	4,037	18,255	...	18,255	77,584	19,205	81,621	.....	.....	19,205	81,621
.....	.....	18,081	1,88,275	2,06,356	8,77,013	2,500	76,953	79,453	337,675	20,581	87,469	2,65,228	11,27,219	2,85,809	12,14,688
166	705	79,998	1,99,115	2,79,113	11,86,230	20,755	76,953	97,708	4,15,259	1,00,753	4,28,200	2,76,068	11,73,289	3,76,821	16,01,489
24	234	.....	4	4	39	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	39	4	39
329	3,208	.....	252	252	2,457	...	27	27	263	.....	.....	279	2,720	279	2,720
1,720	16,770	.....	722	722	7,039	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	7,039	722	7,039
11	107	.....	6	6	59	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	59	6	59
6,589	64,242	496	30	526	5,128	...	221	221	2,155	496	4,836	251	2,447	747	7,283
8,673	84,561	496	1,014	1,510	14,722	...	248	248	2,418	496	4,836	1,262	12,304	1,758	17,140
.....	.....	.....	23	23	267	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	267	23	267
.....	.....	10	...	10	116	...	3	3	35	10	116	3	35	13	151
.....	.....	204	15,495	15,699	1,82,501	...	180	180	2,092	204	2,371	15,675	1,82,222	15,879	1,84,593
.....	.....	214	15,518	15,732	1,82,884	...	183	183	2,127	214	2,487	15,701	1,82,524	15,915	1,85,011
82	3,116	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	3,116	214	15,518	15,732	1,82,884	...	183	183	2,127	214	2,487	15,701	1,82,524	15,915	1,85,011
7	1,521	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	8,472	.....	7	7	1,521	...	195	195	42,364	.....	.....	202	43,885	202	43,885
2,250	4,88,813	.....	...	...	.....	...	23	23	4,996	.....	.....	23	4,996	23	4,996
2,296	4,98,806	.....	7	7	1,521	...	218	218	47,360	.....	.....	225	48,881	225	48,881
10,172	1,33,507	.....	...	.....	.....	...	8	8	105	.....	.....	8	105	8	105
59	5,044	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Liquors—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Wines—												
Behar block ...	.....	3	3	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	191
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	98	98	6,248	.....	55	55	3,506	.....	.....	153	9,754
Northern „ ...	.....	36	36	2,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,295
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	87	5,546	.....	.....	87	5,546
Calcutta ...	3	6,329	6,332	4,03,665	25	2,291	2,316	1,47,645	28	1,785	8,620	5,49,525
Total ...	3	6,466	6,469	4,12,399	25	2,433	2,458	1,56,697	28	1,785	8,899	5,67,311
Total Liquors ...	3	12,603	12,606	4,94,394	25	6,527	6,552	2,13,253	28	1,785	19,130	7,05,862
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Calcutta ...	.....	7	7	231	.....	7	7	231	.....	.....	14	462
2. Brass, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	7	7	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	172
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2,143	2,143	52,503	.....	66	66	1,617	.....	.....	2,209	54,120
Total ...	.....	2,150	2,150	52,675	.....	66	66	1,617	.....	.....	2,216	54,292
3. Copper, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	12	12	438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	438
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	244	8,906	244	8,906	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	11	281	292	10,658	.....	13	13	474	11	401	294	10,731
Total ...	11	293	304	11,096	244	13	257	9,380	255	9,307	306	11,169
4. Brass, wrought—												
Behar block ...	29	.....	29	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,175	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	159	159	6,440	.....	2	2	81	.....	.....	161	6,521
Northern „ ...	142	148	290	11,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	5,751	148	5,994
Dacca block ...	156	.....	156	6,318	524	159	683	27,661	680	27,540	159	6,439
Calcutta ...	.....	9,657	9,657	3,91,108	.....	3,514	3,514	1,42,317	.....	.....	13,171	5,33,425
Total ...	327	9,964	10,291	4,16,786	524	3,675	4,199	1,70,059	851	34,466	13,639	5,52,379
5. Iron—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	290	54	290	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	640	640	3,440	220	321	541	2,908	220	1,183	961	5,165
Northern „ ...	712	69	781	4,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	712	3,827	69	371
Dacca block ...	52	.....	52	279	1,359	528	1,887	10,143	1,411	7,584	528	2,838
Calcutta ...	2,917	1,83,587	1,86,504	10,02,459	350	94,718	95,068	5,10,990	3,267	17,560	2,78,305	14,95,889
Total ...	3,681	1,84,296	1,87,977	10,10,376	1,983	95,567	97,550	5,24,331	5,664	30,444	2,79,863	15,04,263
6. Others—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	2	22
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22
Northern „ ...	435	6	441	4,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	4,893	6	68
Dacca block ...	995	.....	995	11,194	967	.....	967	10,879	1,962	22,073	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	140	76,856	76,996	8,66,205	.....	39,634	39,634	4,45,883	140	1,575	1,16,490	13,10,513
Total ...	1,570	76,864	78,434	8,82,382	967	39,636	40,603	4,56,784	2,537	28,541	1,16,500	13,10,625
Total Metals ...	5,589	2,73,574	2,79,163	23,73,546	3,718	1,38,964	1,42,682	11,62,402	9,307	1,02,758	4,12,538	34,33,190
Oils—												
1. Kerosine—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	1,000	250	1,000	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	25	129	154	616	3,923	555	4,478	17,912	3,948	15,792	684	2,736
Northern „ ...	7,244	.....	7,244	28,976	87	.....	87	348	7,331	29,324	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	913	.....	913	3,652	87,264	.....	87,264	3,49,056	88,177	3,52,708	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	80	1,13,591	1,13,671	4,54,684	17,250	17,264	34,514	1,38,056	17,330	69,320	1,30,855	5,23,420
Total ...	8,262	1,13,720	1,21,982	4,87,928	1,08,774	17,819	1,26,593	5,06,372	1,17,036	4,68,144	1,31,539	5,26,156
2. Castor—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	109	10	109	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	4,184	4,184	45,501	.....	842	842	9,156	.....	.....	5,026	54,657
Total ...	.....	4,184	4,184	45,501	10	842	852	9,265	10	109	5,026	54,657
3. Cocoanut—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	32	32	492	15	.....	15	231	15	231	32	492
Northern „ ...	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	257	3,951	257	3,951	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	6,178	6,178	94,987	.....	466	466	7,164	.....	.....	6,644	1,02,151
Total ...	1	6,210	6,211	95,494	272	466	738	11,346	273	4,197	6,676	1,02,643

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3	191	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	9,754	...	2	2	127	.....	3	3	191	.....	.....	5	318	5	318
36	2,295	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	5,546	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,648	5,51,310	8	7	15	956	.....	25	25	1,594	8	510	32	2,040	40	2,550
8,927	5,69,096	8	9	17	1,083	.....	28	28	1,785	8	510	37	2,358	45	2,868
19,158	7,07,647	8	9	17	1,083	.....	36	36	1,890	8	510	45	2,463	53	2,973
14	462	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	172	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	10	10	155	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	155	10	155
2,209	54,120	5	270	275	4,263	.....	5	5	77	5	77	275	4,263	280	4,340
2,216	54,292	5	280	285	4,418	.....	5	5	77	5	77	285	4,418	290	4,495
12	438	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
244	8,906	...	...	...	.....	20	8	28	1,015	20	725	8	290	28	1,015
305	11,132	...	...	...	.....	.....	14	14	507	.....	.....	14	507	14	507
561	20,476	...	...	...	.....	20	22	42	1,522	20	725	22	797	42	1,522
29	1,175	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	6,521	...	31	31	1,403	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1,403	31	1,403
290	11,745	243	23	266	12,037	.....	...	.....	.....	243	10,996	23	1,041	266	12,037
839	33,979	50	...	50	2,262	10	46	56	2,534	60	2,715	46	2,081	106	4,796
13,171	5,33,425	1,712	780	2,492	1,12,763	.....	1,537	1,537	69,549	1,712	77,468	2,317	1,04,844	4,029	1,82,312
14,490	5,86,845	2,005	834	2,839	1,28,465	10	1,583	1,593	72,083	2,015	91,179	2,417	1,09,369	4,432	2,00,548
54	290	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,181	6,348	...	26	26	140	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	140	26	140
781	4,198	...	60	60	322	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	322	60	322
1,939	10,422	...	673	673	3,617	.....	19	19	102	.....	.....	692	3,719	692	3,719
2,81,572	15,13,449	4	1,600	1,604	8,622	.....	972	972	5,224	4	21	2,572	13,825	2,576	13,846
2,85,527	15,34,707	4	2,359	2,363	12,701	.....	991	991	5,326	4	21	3,350	18,006	3,354	18,027
2	22	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	22	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
441	4,961	25	...	25	1,250	.....	...	.....	.....	25	1,250	.....	.....	25	1,250
1,962	22,073	...	3	3	150	25	12	37	1,850	25	1,250	15	750	40	2,000
1,16,630	13,12,088	70	290	360	18,000	.....	984	984	49,200	70	3,500	1,274	63,700	1,344	67,200
1,19,037	13,39,166	95	293	388	19,400	25	996	1,021	51,050	120	6,000	1,289	64,450	1,409	70,450
4,21,845	35,35,948	2,109	3,766	5,875	1,64,984	55	3,597	3,652	1,30,058	2,164	98,002	7,363	1,97,040	9,527	2,95,042
250	1,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,632	18,528	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,331	29,324	134	...	134	586	.....	...	.....	.....	134	586	.....	.....	134	586
88,177	3,52,708	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,48,185	5,92,740	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,48,575	9,94,300	134	...	134	586	.....	...	.....	.....	134	586	.....	.....	134	586
10	109	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,026	54,657	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,036	54,766	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	723	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	15	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
257	3,951	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,644	1,02,151	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,949	1,06,840	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils—*continued*—												
4. Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	141	141	1,621	7,680	187	7,867	90,471	7,680	88,320	228	3,772
Northern „ ...	21,686	25	21,711	2,49,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,686	2,49,389	25	287
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,094	2	16,096	1,85,104	16,094	1,85,081	2	23
Calcutta ...	853	29,296	30,149	3,46,714	800	21,005	21,805	2,50,757	1,653	19,009	50,301	5,78,462
Total ...	22,539	29,462	52,001	5,98,011	24,574	21,194	45,768	5,26,332	47,113	5,41,799	50,656	5,82,544
Total Oils ...	30,802	1,53,576	1,84,378	12,26,934	1,33,630	40,321	1,73,951	10,53,315	1,64,432	10,14,249	1,93,897	12,66,000
Oil-seeds—												
1. Linseed—												
Calcutta ...	.....	72	72	306	.....	121	121	514	.....	.....	193	820
2. Rape and mustard—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	20	20	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	87
Northern „ ...	10	.....	10	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	44	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	.....	1,156	5,058	1,156	5,058	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	154	114	268	1,173	.....	60	60	262	154	674	174	761
Total ...	164	134	298	1,304	1,156	60	1,216	5,320	1,320	5,776	194	848
3. Til or jinjili—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	25	.....	25	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	109	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	25	.....	25	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	109	.....	.....
4. Poppy—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	102	16	102	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	300	300	1,912	.....	43	43	274	.....	.....	343	2,186
Total ...	.....	300	300	1,912	16	43	59	376	16	102	343	2,186
5. Earth nuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—												
Calcutta ...	.....	2		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
7. Others—												
Dacca Block ...	.....	15	15	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	43
Calcutta ...	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Total ...	.....	16	16	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	46
Total Oil-seeds...	189	524	713	3,683	1,172	224	1,396	6,210	1,361	5,987	748	3,906
Opium—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,420	1,420	4,35,940	.....	54	54	16,578	.....	.....	1,474	4,52,518
Paper and pasteboard—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	28	364	20	260	8	104
Northern „ ...	28	7	35	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	364	7	91
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	14	313	4,069	299	3,887	14	182
Calcutta ...	2	4,420	4,422	57,486	.....	2,293	2,293	29,809	2	26	6,713	87,269
Total ...	30	4,427	4,457	57,941	319	2,315	2,634	34,242	349	4,537	6,742	87,646
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
Behar block ...	.....	93	93	3,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	3,464
Western Bengal ...	.....	346	346	12,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	12,888
Eastern „ ...	.....	300	300	11,175	.....	72	72	2,682	.....	.....	372	13,857
Northern „ ...	48	490	538	20,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,788	490	18,253
Dacca block ...	6	.....	6	223	13	.....	13	484	19	707	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	14,048	14,048	5,23,288	.....	2,535	2,535	94,429	.....	.....	16,583	6,17,717
Total ...	54	15,277	15,331	5,71,079	13	2,607	2,620	97,595	67	2,495	17,884	6,66,179
2. Dried fruits and nuts—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58	725	58	725	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	9,856	470	10,326	1,29,075	3,336	.....	3,336	41,700	13,192	1,64,900	470	5,875
Northern „ ...	364	58	422	5,275	45	.....	45	563	409	5,112	58	726
Dacca block ...	1,033	629	1,662	20,775	10,705	.....	10,705	1,33,812	11,738	1,46,725	629	7,862
Calcutta ...	.....	516	516	6,450	.....	29	29	362	.....	.....	545	6,812
Total ...	11,253	1,673	12,926	1,61,575	14,144	29	14,173	1,77,162	25,397	3,17,462	1,702	21,275

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of export from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
8,008	92,092	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,711	2,49,676	10	...	10	60	.....	...	.....	.....	10	60	.....	.....	10	60
16,096	1,85,104	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51,954	5,97,471	75	3	78	468	40	2,752	2,792	16,752	115	690	2,755	16,530	2,870	17,220
97,769	11,24,343	85	3	88	528	40	2,752	2,792	16,752	125	750	2,755	16,530	2,880	17,280
3,58,329	22,80,249	219	3	222	1,114	40	2,752	2,792	16,752	259	1,336	2,755	16,530	3,014	17,866
193	820	2,016	...	2,016	8,568	5,650	1,810	7,460	31,705	7,666	32,580	1,810	7,693	9,476	40,273
.....	.....	...	3,232	3,232	14,140	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,232	14,140	3,232	14,140
20	87	1,715	2,352	4,067	17,793	525	...	525	2,297	2,240	9,800	2,352	10,290	4,592	20,090
10	44	1,28,303	1,88,031	3,16,334	13,83,961	.....	...	.....	.....	1,28,303	5,61,326	1,88,031	8,22,635	3,16,334	13,83,961
1,156	5,058	21,517	342	21,859	95,633	6,000	...	6,000	26,250	27,517	1,20,387	342	1,496	27,859	1,21,883
328	1,435	60,434	1,59,705	2,20,139	9,63,108	5,996	180	6,176	27,020	66,430	2,90,631	1,59,885	6,99,497	2,26,315	9,90,128
1,514	6,624	2,11,969	3,53,662	5,65,631	24,74,635	12,521	180	12,701	55,567	2,24,490	9,82,144	3,53,842	15,48,058	5,78,332	25,30,202
.....	.....	200	...	200	1,000	300	...	300	1,500	500	2,500	.....	.....	500	2,500
25	109	3,986	134	4,120	20,600	.....	...	.....	.....	3,986	19,930	134	670	4,120	20,600
.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	817	...	817	4,085	817	4,085	.....	.....	817	4,085
.....	.....	4,428	12,871	17,299	86,495	.....	...	.....	.....	4,428	22,140	12,871	64,355	17,299	86,495
25	109	8,614	13,005	21,619	1,08,095	1,117	...	1,117	5,585	9,731	48,655	13,005	65,025	22,736	1,13,680
16	102	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	2,186	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
359	2,288	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6	613	1,389	2,002	6,756	.....	...	.....	.....	615	2,069	1,389	4,687	2,002	6,756
15	43	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	46	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,109	9,893	2,23,212	3,68,056	5,91,268	25,98,054	19,288	1,990	21,278	92,857	2,42,500	10,65,448	3,70,046	16,25,463	6,12,546	26,90,911
1,474	4,52,518	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	364	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	455	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
313	4,069	...	...	...	.....	.....	12	12	156	.....	.....	12	156	12	156
6,715	87,295	...	16	16	208	.....	20	20	260	.....	.....	36	468	36	468
7,091	92,183	...	16	16	208	.....	32	32	416	.....	.....	48	624	48	624
93	3,464	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	12,888	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
372	13,857	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
538	20,041	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	707	...	...	...	.....	910	97	1,007	34,993	910	31,622	97	3,371	1,067	34,993
16,583	6,17,717	...	1	1	35	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	1	35
17,951	6,68,674	...	1	1	35	910	97	1,007	34,993	910	31,622	98	3,406	1,008	35,028
58	725	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,662	1,70,775	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
467	5,838	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,367	1,54,587	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
545	6,812	...	5	5	63	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	63	5	63
27,099	3,38,737	...	5	5	63	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	63	5	63

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.*				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Provisions—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	725	6,888	725	6,888	.....	.....
Behar block ...	25	11	36	342	1,635	680	2,315	21,993	1,660	15,770	691	6,565
Eastern Bengal ...	16	2,588	2,604	24,738	3,494	.....	3,494	33,193	3,510	33,345	2,588	24,586
Northern „ ...	12,301	26,812	39,113	3,71,573	440	.....	440	4,180	12,741	1,21,032	26,812	2,54,714
Dacca block ...	1,518	36	1,554	14,763	55,090	489	55,579	5,28,000	56,608	5,37,776	525	4,987
Calcutta ...	22	1,19,062	1,19,084	11,31,298	37	18,884	18,921	1,79,749	59	560	1,37,946	13,10,487
Total ...	13,882	1,48,509	1,62,391	15,42,714	61,421	20,053	81,474	7,74,003	75,303	7,15,378	1,68,562	16,01,339
Total Provisions	25,189	1,65,459	1,90,648	22,75,368	75,578	22,689	98,267	10,48,760	1,00,767	10,35,335	1,88,148	22,88,793
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—												
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	180	180	4,972	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	180	4,972
Calcutta ...	.....	4,855	4,855	1,34,119	.....	1,142	1,142	31,548	.....	.....	5,997	1,65,667
Total ...	.....	5,035	5,035	1,39,091	.....	1,142	1,142	31,548	.....	.....	6,177	1,70,639
2. Carriages and trucks...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—												
(*a*) Steel rails and fish-plates—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	169	169	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	422
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252	1,252	3,130	.....	.....	1,252	3,130
Calcutta ...	.....	95,029	95,029	2,37,573	.....	18,105	18,105	45,262	.....	.....	1,13,134	2,82,835
Total ...	.....	95,198	95,198	2,37,995	.....	19,357	19,357	48,392	.....	.....	1,14,555	2,86,387
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	15,685	15,685	88,228	.....	4,213	4,213	23,698	.....	.....	19,898	1,11,926
Total ...	.....	15,685	15,685	88,228	.....	4,213	4,213	23,698	.....	...	19,898	1,11,926
(*c*) Other sorts—												
Dacca block ...	.....	1,229	1,229	9,524	.....	1,235	1,235	9,571	.....	.....	2,464	19,095
Calcutta ...	.....	78,728	78,728	6,10,142	.....	15,697	15,697	1,21,652	.....	.....	94,425	7,31,794
Total ...	.....	79,957	79,957	6,19,666	.....	16,932	16,932	1,31,223	.....	.....	96,889	7,50,889
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ...	.....	1,95,875	1,95,875	10,84,980	.....	41,644	41,644	2,34,861	.....	.....	2,37,519	13,19,841
Salt—												
Eastern Bengal ...	100	.....	100	312	5,755	.....	5,755	17,985	5,855	18,297	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	21,546	129	21,675	67,734	140	.....	140	437	21,686	67,768	129	403
Dacca block ...	3,076	.....	3,076	9,613	53,146	.....	53,146	1,66,081	56,222	1,75,694	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	3,850	2,83,752	2,87,602	8,98,756	1,55,600	1,17,641	2,73,241	8,53,878	1,59,450	4,98,281	4,01,393	12,54,353
Total ...	28,572	2,83,881	3,12,453	9,76,415	2,14,641	1,17,641	3,32,282	10,38,381	2,43,213	7,60,040	4,01,522	12,54,756
Saltpetre, etc.—												
1. Saltpetre—												
Calcutta ...	.....	45	45	337	.....	260	260	1,950	.....	.....	305	2,287
2. Other saline substances—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	550	100	550	.....	.....
Behar block ...	631	.....	631	3,471	562	.....	562	3,091	1,193	6,562	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	6	6	33	20	.....	20	110	20	110	6	33
Northern „ ...	2	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	490	.....	490	2,695	7,568	.....	7,568	41,624	8,058	44,319	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	20	1,227	1,247	6,858	37	289	326	1,793	57	313	1,516	8,338
Total ...	1,143	1,233	2,376	13,068	8,287	289	8,576	47,168	9,430	51,865	1,522	8,371
Silk, raw—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Calcutta ...	.....	40	40	20,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20,360
Silk piece-goods—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	22	22	21,494	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21,494
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	22	22	21,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21,494
Total Silk ...	.....	62	62	41,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	41,854

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
725	6,888	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,351	22,335	...	...	...	.....	.....	8	8	24	.....	.....	8	24	8	24
6,098	57,931	...	35	35	105	24,622	...	24,622	73,866	24,622	73,866	35	105	24,657	73,971
39,553	3,75,753	6,807	26	6,833	20,499	23,082	...	23,082	69,246	29,889	89,667	26	78	29,915	89,745
57,133	5,42,763	97	...	97	291	1,08,104	1,062	1,09,166	3,27,498	1,08,201	3,24,603	1,062	3,186	1,09,263	3,27,789
1,38,005	13,11,047	2,391	1,855	4,246	12,738	91,875	2,621	94,496	2,83,488	94,266	2,82,798	4,476	13,428	98,742	2,96,226
2,43,865	23,16,717	9,295	1,916	11,211	33,633	2,47,683	3,691	2,51,374	7,54,122	2,56,978	7,70,934	5,607	16,821	2,62,585	7,87,755
2,88,915	33,24,128	9,295	1,922	11,217	33,731	2,48,593	3,788	2,52,381	7,89,115	2,57,888	8,02,556	5,710	20,290	2,63,598	8,22,846
180	4,972	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,997	1,65,667	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,177	1,70,639	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	422	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,252	3,130	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,13,134	2,82,835	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,14,555	2,86,387	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,125	...	1,125	5,906	1,125	5,906	.....	.....	1,125	5,906
19,898	1,11,926	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,898	1,11,926	...	...	...	.....	1,125	...	1,125	5,906	1,125	5,906	.....	.....	1,125	5,906
2,464	19,095	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94,425	7,31,794	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96,889	7,50,889	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,37,519	13,19,841	...	...	...	.....	1,125	...	1,125	5,906	1,125	5,906	.....	.....	1,125	5,906
5,855	18,297	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,815	68,171	209	...	209	653	.....	...	.....	.....	209	653	.....	.....	209	653
56,222	1,75,694	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,60,843	17,52,634	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,44,735	20,14,796	209	...	209	653	.....	...	.....	.....	209	653	.....	.....	209	653
305	2,287	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	550	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,193	6,562	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	143	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	11	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,058	44,319	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,573	8,651	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,952	60,236	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	20,360	...	530	530	1,27,730	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	1,27,730	530	1,27,730
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	21,494	...	40	40	20,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20,000	40	20,000
.....	.....	...	266	266	1,33,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	1,33,000	266	1,33,000
22	21,494	...	306	306	1,53,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	1,53,000	306	1,53,000
62	41,854	...	836	836	2,80,730	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	2,80,730	836	2,80,730

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Spices—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Betel-nuts—												
Eastern Bengal ...	1,366	522	1,888	11,328	165	.....	165	990	1,531	9,186	522	3,132
Northern „ ...	1,186	64	1,250	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	7,116	64	384
Dacca block ...	1,262	198	1,460	8,760	10,940	.....	10,940	65,640	12,202	73,212	198	1,188
Calcutta ...	.....	3,652	3,652	21,912	.....	276	276	1,656	.....	.....	3,928	23,568
Total ...	3,814	4,436	8,250	49,500	11,105	276	11,381	68,286	14,919	89,514	4,712	28,272
2. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal ...	299	14	313	4,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	3,850	14	180
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	26	656	.....	656	8,446	658	8,472	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	107	3,244	3,351	43,144	.....	620	620	7,982	107	1,377	3,864	49,749
Total ...	408	3,258	3,666	47,200	656	620	1,276	16,428	1,064	13,699	3,878	49,929
3. Ginger—												
Northern Bengal ...	49	.....	49	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	135	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	215	591	215	591	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Total ...	49	3	52	143	215	.....	215	591	264	726	3	8
4. Chillies—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	2,750	400	2,750	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	16	16	110	12,351	75	12,426	85,429	12,351	84,913	91	626
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	2,164	2,164	14,877	783	62	845	5,809	783	5,383	2,226	15,303
Northern „ ...	157	3,979	4,136	28,435	635	.....	635	4,366	792	5,445	3,979	27,356
Dacca block ...	80	1,151	1,231	8,463	36,087	600	36,687	2,52,223	36,167	2,48,648	1,751	12,038
Calcutta ...	300	5,718	6,018	41,374	.....	3,334	3,334	22,921	300	2,063	9,052	62,232
Total ...	537	13,028	13,565	93,259	50,256	4,071	54,327	3,73,498	50,793	3,49,202	17,099	1,17,555
5. Cardamoms—												
Northern Bengal ...	1	.....	1	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	134	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Patna City ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	74	.....	74	925	16	.....	16	200	90	1,125	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	50	8	58	725	2,822	.....	2,822	35,275	2,872	35,900	8	100
Northern „ ..	2,665	12	2,677	33,463	350	.....	350	4,375	3,015	37,688	12	150
Dacca block ...	305	7	312	3,900	54,910	15	54,925	6,86,562	55,215	6,90,187	22	275
Calcutta ...	23	8,824	8,847	1,10,587	.....	1,787	1,787	22,338	23	288	10,611	1,32,637
Total ...	3,117	8,851	11,968	1,49,600	58,098	1,802	59,900	7,48,750	61,215	7,65,188	10,653	1,33,162
Total Spices ...	7,926	29,576	37,502	3,39,836	1,20,330	6,769	1,27,099	12,07,553	1,28,256	12,18,463	36,345	3,28,926
Stone and Lime—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	295	.....	295	479	90	.....	90	147	385	626	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	325	200	325	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	400	400	650	74	.....	74	120	74	120	400	650
Northern „ ...	225	3,045	3,270	5,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	365	3,045	4,949
Dacca block ...	10,836	.....	10,836	17,609	418	.....	418	679	11,254	18,288	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	6,425	6,425	10,440	.....	285	285	463	.....	.....	6,710	10,903
Total ...	11,356	9,870	21,226	34,492	782	285	1,067	1,734	12,138	19,724	10,155	16,502
Sugar—												
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy—												
Behar block ...	.....	394	394	3,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	3,940
Western Bengal ...	.....	40	40	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	400
Eastern „ ...	12	1,527	1,539	15,390	17,222	.....	17,222	1,72,220	17,234	1,72,340	1,527	15,270
Northern „ ...	2,715	2,300	5,015	50,150	200	.....	200	2,000	2,915	29,150	2,300	23,000
Dacca block ...	86	.....	86	860	14,686	33	14,719	1,47,190	14,772	1,47,720	33	330
Calcutta ...	587	29,242	29,829	2,98,290	.....	3,539	3,539	35,390	587	5,870	32,781	3,27,810
Total ...	3,400	33,503	36,903	3,69,030	32,108	3,572	35,680	3,56,800	35,508	3,55,080	37,075	3,70,750
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur* and other saccharine produce—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	450	100	450	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	129	129	581	2,980	2,814	5,794	26,073	2,980	13,410	2,943	13,244
Western Bengal ...	.....	242	242	1,089	.....	334	334	1,503	.....	.....	576	2,592
Eastern „ ...	.....	5,200	5,200	23,400	38,244	1,015	39,259	1,76,666	38,244	1,72,098	6,215	27,968
Northern „ ...	25,071	2,540	27,611	1,24,250	4,255	.....	4,255	19,147	29,326	1,31,967	2,540	11,430
Dacca block ...	2,260	111	2,371	10,669	1,44,488	.....	1,44,488	6,50,196	1,46,748	6,60,366	111	499
Calcutta ...	1,200	9,977	11,177	50,296	700	8,580	9,280	41,760	1,900	8,550	18,557	83,506
Total ...	28,531	18,199	46,730	2,10,285	1,90,767	12,743	2,03,510	9,15,795	2,19,298	9,86,841	30,942	1,39,239
Total Sugar ...	31,931	51,702	83,633	5,79,315	2,22,875	16,315	2,39,190	12,72,595	2,54,806	13,41,921	68,017	5,09,989

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2,053	12,318	...	...	...	.....	.....	50	50	375	...	.....	50	375	50	375
1,250	7,500	1,136	...	1,136	8,520	.....	...	.....	.....	1,136	8,520	.....	.....	1,136	8,520
12,400	74,400	130	...	130	975	.....	4	4	30	130	975	4	30	134	1,005
3,928	23,568	28	...	28	210	507	37	544	4,080	535	4,013	37	277	572	4,290
19,631	1,17,786	1,294	...	1,294	9,705	507	91	598	4,485	1,801	13,508	91	682	1,892	14,190
313	4,030	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
658	8,472	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,971	51,126	...	4	4	53	.....	3	3	40	.....	.....	7	93	7	93
4,942	63,628	...	4	4	53	.....	3	3	40	.....	.....	7	93	7	93
49	135	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	591	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
267	734	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	2,750	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,442	85,539	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,009	20,686	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,771	32,801	60	...	60	540	.....	...	.....	.....	60	540	.....	.....	60	540
37,918	2,60,686	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,352	64,295	...	139	139	1,251	.....	2	2	18	.....	.....	141	1,269	141	1,269
67,892	4,66,757	60	139	199	1,791	.....	2	2	18	60	540	141	1,269	201	1,809
1	134	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	835	...	835	1,670	835	1,670	.....	.....	835	1,670
90	1,125	...	...	...	.....	900	...	900	1,800	900	1,800	.....	.....	900	1,800
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	50	...	50	100	50	100	.....	.....	50	100
2,880	36,000	...	...	...	.....	870	...	870	1,740	870	1,740	.....	.....	870	1,740
3,027	37,838	...	3	3	6	1,491	...	1,491	2,982	1,491	2,982	3	6	1,494	2,988
55,237	6,90,462	...	...	...	.....	15,986	...	15,986	31,972	15,986	31,972	.....	.....	15,986	31,972
10,634	1,32,925	301	85	386	772	2,671	4,886	7,557	15,114	2,972	5,944	4,971	9,942	7,943	15,886
71,868	8,98,350	301	88	389	778	22,803	4,886	27,689	55,378	23,104	46,208	4,974	9,948	28,078	56,156
1,64,601	15,47,389	1,655	231	1,886	12,327	23,310	4,982	28,292	59,921	24,965	60,256	5,213	11,992	30,178	72,248
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,000	...	1,000	313	1,000	313	.....	.....	1,000	313
385	626	...	...	...	.....	7,162	...	7,162	2,238	7,162	2,238	.....	.....	7,162	2,238
200	325	...	...	...	.....	21,720	...	21,720	6,787	21,720	6,787	.....	.....	21,720	6,787
474	770	...	...	...	.....	1,21,770	325	1,22,095	38,154	1,21,770	38,053	325	101	1,22,095	38,154
3,270	5,314	...	100	100	31	85,684	1,000	86,684	27,089	85,684	26,776	1,100	344	86,784	27,120
11,254	18,288	...	...	...	.....	5,07,439	6,750	5,14,189	1,60,684	5,07,439	1,58,575	6,750	2,109	5,14,189	1,60,684
6,710	10,902	...	18	18	6	9,81,004	1,72,749	11,53,753	3,60,548	9,81,004	3,06,564	1,72,767	53,990	11,53,771	3,60,554
22,293	36,226	...	118	118	37	17,25,779	1,80,824	19,06,603	5,95,813	17,25,779	5,39,306	1,80,942	56,544	19,06,721	5,95,850
394	3,940	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	400	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,761	1,87,610	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,215	52,150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,805	1,48,050	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,368	3,33,680	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72,583	7,25,830	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	450	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,923	26,654	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
576	2,592	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44,459	2,00,066	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,866	1,43,397	67	249	316	2,015	.....	...	.....	.....	67	428	249	1,587	316	2,015
1,46,859	6,60,865	70	...	70	445	.....	...	.....	.....	70	445	.....	.....	70	445
20,457	92,056	...	...	...	.....	.....	160	160	1,020	.....	.....	160	1,020	160	1,020
2,50,240	11,26,080	137	249	386	2,460	.....	160	160	1,020	137	873	409	2,607	546	3,480
3,22,823	18,51,910	137	249	386	2,460	.....	160	160	1,020	137	873	409	2,607	546	3,480

[82] I.—

4.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	2	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	14	14	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	553
Total ...	.....	16	16	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	632
Total Tea ...	.....	16	16	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	632
Tobacco—												
1. Unmanufactured—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	17,100	1,800	17,100	.....	.....
Behar block ...	67	934	1,001	9,510	7,592	.....	7,592	72,124	7,659	72,761	934	8,873
Western Bengal ...	.....	72	72	684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	684
Eastern „ ...	.....	126	126	1,197	757	187	944	8,968	757	7,192	313	2,973
Northern „ ...	32,438	12,861	45,299	4,30,341	10,585	.....	10,585	1,00,557	43,023	4,08,718	12,861	1,22,180
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,516	69	55,585	5,28,057	55,516	5,27,402	69	655
Calcutta ...	.....	13,279	13,279	1,26,150	.....	9,135	9,135	86,783	.....	.....	22,414	2,12,933
Total ...	32,505	27,272	59,777	5,67,882	76,250	9,391	85,641	8,13,589	1,08,755	10,33,173	36,663	3,48,298
2. Manufactured—												
(a) Cigars—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	602	14	602	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	20	20	860	.....	1	1	43	.....	.....	21	903
Total ...	.....	20	20	860	14	1	15	645	14	602	21	903
(b) Other sorts—												
Behar block ...	440	.....	440	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	13,200	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	534	534	16,020	.....	60	60	1,800	.....	.....	594	17,820
Total ...	442	534	976	29,280	.....	60	60	1,800	442	13,260	594	17,820
Wool, raw—												
Calcutta ...	.....	15	15	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	232
Wool, manufactured—												
1. Piece-goods (European)—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	4,662	.....	.....	16	4,662
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	132	.....	.....	1	132
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1,397	1,397	1,85,452	.....	1,077	1,077	1,42,972	.....	.....	2,474	3,28,424
Total ...	.....	1,397	1,397	1,85,452	.....	1,078	1,078	1,43,104	.....	.....	2,475	3,28,556
3. Shawls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool ...	.....	1,412	1,412	1,85,684	.....	1,094	1,094	1,47,766	.....	.....	2,506	3,33,450

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	1	1	41	.....	2	2	82	...	.....	3	123	3	123
2	79	...	19	19	776	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	776	19	776
.....	.....	...	1	1	41	.....	5	5	204	...	.....	6	245	6	245
14	553	3,262	6,20,345	6,23,607	2,54,89,936	.....	4,52,270	4,52,270	1,84,86,536	3,262	1,33,334	10,72,615	4,38,43,138	10,75,877	4,39,76,472
16	632	3,262	6,20,366	6,23,628	2,54,90,794	.....	4,52,277	4,52,277	1,84,86,822	3,262	1,33,334	10,72,643	4,38,44,282	10,75,905	4,39,77,616
16	632	3,262	6,20,366	6,23,628	2,54,90,794	.....	4,52,277	4,52,277	1,84,86,822	3,262	1,33,334	10,72,643	4,38,44,282	10,75,905	4,39,77,616
1,800	17,100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,593	81,634	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	684	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,070	10,165	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,884	5,30,898	4	34	38	480	.....	.....	...	.....	4	51	34	429	38	480
55,585	5,28,057	125	...	125	1,578	.....	.....	...	.....	125	1,578	.....	.....	125	1,578
22,414	2,12,933	31	10	41	517	.....	.....	...	.....	31	391	10	126	41	517
1,45,418	13,81,471	160	44	204	2,575	.....	.....	...	.....	160	2,020	44	555	204	2,575
14	602	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	903	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	1,505	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	13,200	...	2	2	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	60	2	60
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	5	150	...	.....	5	150	5	150
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	60	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
594	17,820	23	...	23	690	.....	.....	...	.....	23	690	.....	.....	23	690
1,036	31,080	23	2	25	750	.....	5	5	150	23	690	7	210	30	900
15	232	...	16	16	248	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	248	16	248
16	4,662	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	132	...	2	2	253	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	253	2	253
.....	.....	...	5	5	633	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	633	5	633
2,474	3,28,424	...	23	23	2,909	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	2,909	23	2,909
2,475	3,28,556	...	30	30	3,795	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	3,795	30	3,795
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,506	3,33,450	...	46	46	4,043	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	46	4,043	46	4,043

[82] I.—

4.—Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
Behar block	4	124	128	448	201	78	279	976	205	717	202	707
Western Bengal ..	....	163	163	571	.....	407	407	1,425	.....	.....	570	1,996
Eastern „ ..	363	1,960	2,323	8,131	1,238	935	2,173	7,605	1,601	5,604	2,895	10,132
Northern „ ..	2,108	8,300	10,408	36,428	1,020	77	1,097	3,839	3,128	10,946	8,377	29,319
Dacca block	2,652	154	2,806	9,821	1,01,518	3,840	1,05,358	3,68,753	1,04,170	3,64,595	3,994	13,979
Calcutta	1,656	1,88,171	1,89,827	6,64,394	1,08,855	94,470	2,03,325	7,11,638	1,10,511	3,86,789	2,82,641	9,89,243
Total	6,783	1,98,872	2,05,655	7,19,793	2,12,832	99,807	3,12,639	10,94,236	2,19,615	7,68,653	2,98,679	10,45,376
	No.		No.		No.	No.	No.		No.			
Animals—												
1. Horned cattle—												
Western Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	1,023	35	1,023	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	819	28	819	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63	1,842	63	1,842	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—												
Behar block	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	210	60	210	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	3	60	.....	60	210	61	213	.....	.....
3. Horses, ponies, and mules ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other kinds—												
Calcutta	24	.....	24	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	102	.....	.....
Total Animals ..	25	.....	25	105	123	.....	123	2,052	148	2,157	.....	.....
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.			
Provincial total—												
Patna City	185	.....	185	491	5,520	.....	5,520	34,083	5,705	34,579	.....	.....
Behar block	2,716	3,679	6,395	46,914	45,260	3,732	48,992	2,66,445	47,976	2,66,939	7,411	46,420
Western Bengal ..	....	875	875	15,669	950	741	1,691	5,284	950	2,356	1,616	18,597
Eastern „ ..	13,841	3,10,393	3,24,234	11,89,130	1,16,526	6,335	1,22,861	7,68,736	1,30,367	8,19,912	3,16,728	11,37,954
Northern „ ..	1,74,674	2,96,218	4,70,892	23,82,736	19,382	172	19,554	1,45,121	1,94,056	12,46,412	2,96,390	12,81,445
Dacca block	58,488	74,121	1,32,609	4,67,676	8,25,499	52,083	8,77,582	49,38,937	8,83,987	50,56,797	1,26,204	3,49,816
Calcutta	19,470	19,07,356	19,26,826	1,73,43,345	2,95,280	6,37,794	9,33,074	1,01,50,600	3,14,750	10,45,891	25,45,150	2,64,48,054
Total	2,69,374	25,92,642	28,62,016	2,14,45,961	13,08,417	7,00,857	20,09,274	1,63,09,211	15,77,791	84,72,886	32,93,499	2,92,82,286

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1896—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
407	1,424	8	57	65	227	....	....	.....	.....	8	28	57	199	65	227
570	1,996	....	....	....	.....	....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
4,496	15,736	68,104	784	68,888	2,41,108	29,460	350	29,810	1,04,335	97,564	3,41,474	1,134	3,969	98,698	3,45,443
11,505	40,267	3,54,072	1,246	3,55,318	12,43,613	19,000	12	19,012	66,542	3,73,072	13,05,752	1,258	4,403	3,74,330	13,10,155
1,08,164	3,78,574	5,52,495	1,959	5,54,454	19,40,589	11,61,519	626	11,62,145	40,67,508	17,14,014	59,99,049	2,585	9,048	17,16,599	60,08,097
3,93,152	13,76,032	1,747	25,775	27,522	96,327	9,799	13,375	23,174	81,109	11,546	40,411	39,150	1,37,025	50,696	1,77,436
5,18,294	18,14,029	9,76,426	29,821	10,06,247	35,21,864	12,19,778	14,364	12,34,142	43,19,497	21,96,204	76,86,714	44,185	1,54,647	22,40,389	78,41,361
No.		No.		No.						No.				No.	
35	1,023	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	819	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	1,842	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	1	....	1	4	....	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
.....	.....	3	....	3	12	....	....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	3	12
60	210	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	213	4	....	4	16	....	....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	102	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	2,157	4	....	4	16	....	....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
Mds.		Mds.		Mds.			Mds.			Mds.				Mds.	
5,705	34,579	....	....	....	.....	2,635	....	2,635	4,383	2,635	4,383	.....	.....	2,635	4,383
55,387	3,13,359	8	3,300	3,308	14,839	8,242	14	8,256	4,817	8,250	4,606	3,314	15,050	11,564	19,656
2,566	20,953	....	....	....	.....	21,770	6	21,776	7,040	21,770	6,887	6	153	21,776	7,040
4,47,095	19,57,866	75,227	8,71,802	9,47,029	7,36,031	2,44,780	825	2,45,605	3,15,495	3,20,007	5,90,580	8,72,627	4,60,946	11,92,634	10,51,526
4,90,446	25,27,857	6,05,346	3,41,432	9,46,778	31,85,761	1,39,247	1,012	1,40,259	1,79,595	7,44,593	23,81,851	3,42,444	9,83,505	10,87,037	33,65,356
10,10,191	54,06,613	6,01,262	5,23,309	11,24,571	24,22,258	33,72,681	9,861	33,82,542	72,49,956	39,73,943	93,12,682	5,33,170	3,59,532	45,07,113	96,72,214
28,59,900	2,74,93,945	1,12,208	14,40,091	15,52,299	2,85,19,468	11,06,723	7,32,692	18,39,415	1,98,14,232	12,18,931	14,03,671	21,72,783	4,69,30,029	33,91,714	4,83,33,700
48,71,290	3,77,55,127	13,94,051	31,79,934	45,73,985	3,48,78,357	48,96,078	7,44,410	56,40,488	2,75,75,518	62,90,129	1,37,04,660	39,24,344	4,87,49,215	1,02,14,473	6,24,53,875

[82a] I.—TRADE.

4½.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade between the two Valleys of Assam and the different Provinces other than Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896.*

	Imports to						Exports from					
	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.		Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, manufactured—												
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	..	...	16	920	16	920	...	...	11	441	11	441
Central Provinces ...	...	...	17	850	17	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	33	1,770	33	1,770	...	...	11	441	11	441
Chief sea-port towns—												
Bombay ...	...	...	30	1,155	30	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	63	2,925	63	2,925	...	...	11	441	11	441
Drugs and Chemicals—												
2. Non-intoxicating—												
(*b*) Other sorts—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	2	50
Jute—												
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	6	60	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactured—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	36	4,752	36	4,752	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	...	20	1,600	20	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	56	6,352	56	6,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—												
3. Wines—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	2	140	2	140	...	...	...	...	...	...

[82*a*] I.—TRADE.

4½.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade between the two Valleys of Assam and the different Provinces other than Bengal during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1896—continued.

	Imports to						Exports from					
	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.		Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Metals—												
6. Others—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	100
Paper and pasteboard—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	62	1,116	62	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	9	298	9	298	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Others—												
Native States—												
Mysore	...	...	7	21	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—												
4. Chillies—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
Punjab	...	...	12	120	12	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea—												
2. Indian—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	205	5	205
Tobacco (manufactured)—												
(*a*) Cigars—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
Madras	...	...	3	193	3	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—												
Madras sea-ports ...	...	...	4	257	4	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	7	450	7	450	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other sorts—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	13	130	13	130	...	...	...	...	...	...

[82*a*] I.—TRADE.

4½.—*Statement showing the River-borne Trade between the two Valleys of Assam and the different Provinces other than Bengal during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1896—concluded.

	Imports to						Exports from					
	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.		Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Woollen piece-goods (Indian)—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	12	864	12	864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	5	295	5	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	17	1,159	17	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	4	14	4	14	...	...	37	130	37	130
Central Provinces ...	...	...	25	87	25	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	29	101	29	101	...	...	37	130	37	130
Chief sea-port towns—												
Bombay ...	...	...	25	87	25	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	54	188	54	188	...	...	37	130	37	130
Provincial total—												
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns)—												
Madras	...	...	3	193	3	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	160	8,294	160	8,294	...	...	57	926	57	926
Punjab	...	...	17	415	17	415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	...	62	2,537	62	2,537	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	242	11,439	242	11,439	...	...	57	926	57	926
Native States—												
Mysore	...	...	7	21	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief sea-port towns—												
Madras sea-ports ...	...	...	4	257	4	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	55	1,242	55	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	66	1,499	66	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	308	12,959	308	12,959	...	...	57	926	57	926

STATEMENT No. III.

[83] I.—

5.—*Statement showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	400	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	300
Northern „ ...	225	3,027	3,252	2,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	169	3,027	2,270
Dacca block ...	10,836	.....	10,836	8,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,836	8,127	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	623	623	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623	467
Total ...	11,061	4,050	15,111	11,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,061	8,296	4,050	3,037
Canes and rattans—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc—												
Calcutta ...	.....	3	3	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	188
	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oranges—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts—												
Eastern Bengal ...	142,830	31,266	174,096	6,529	222,500	.....	222,500	8,344	365,330	13,700	31,266	1,173
Northern „ ...	7,588	1,134	8,722	327	3,000	.....	3,000	112	10,588	397	1,134	42
Dacca block ...	35,837	41,933	77,770	2,916	676,694	.....	676,694	25,376	712,531	26,720	41,933	1,572
Calcutta ...	.....	533	533	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	20
Total ...	186,255	74,866	261,121	9,792	902,194	.....	902,194	33,832	10,88,449	40,817	74,866	2,807
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Potatoes—												
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	725	1,813	725	1,813	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,435	.....	1,435	3,588	1,435	3,588	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	47	47	118	1,055	.....	1,055	2,637	1,055	2,637	47	118
Northern „ ...	11,772	16,738	28,510	71,275	340	.....	340	850	12,112	30,280	16,738	41,845
Dacca block ...	140	.....	140	350	13,899	.....	13,899	34,747	14,039	35,097	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	139	139	347	.....	67	67	167	.....	.....	206	514
Total ...	11,912	16,924	28,836	72,090	17,454	67	17,521	43,802	29,366	73,415	16,991	42,477
Ivory—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mats—												
Northern Bengal ...	877	11	888	7,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	877	7,016	11	88
Dacca block ...	129	.....	129	1,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	1,032	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	139	139	1,112	.....	15	15	120	.....	.....	154	1,232
Total ...	1,006	150	1,156	9,248	.....	15	15	120	1,006	8,048	165	1,320
Fish, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish, dry—												
Eastern Bengal ...	16	30	46	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	122	30	229
Northern „ ...	25	.....	25	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	191	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	1,322	.....	1,322	10,080	.....	301	301	2,295	1,322	10,080	301	2,295
Calcutta ...	.....	1,924	1,924	14,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,924	14,670
Total ...	1,363	1,954	3,317	25,292	.....	301	301	2,295	1,363	10,393	2,255	17,194

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,000	...	1,000	378	1,000	378	...	...	1,000	378
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	7,162	...	7,162	2,704	7,162	2,704	...	...	7,162	2,704
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	21,720	...	21,720	8,199	21,720	8,199	...	...	21,720	8,199
400	300	...	...	.....	.....	1,21,570	325	1,21,895	46,016	1,21,570	45,893	325	123	1,21,895	46,016
3,252	2,439	...	...	.....	.....	85,684	1,000	86,684	32,723	85,684	32,346	1,000	377	86,684	32,723
10,836	8,127	...	...	.....	.....	4,91,814	...	4,91,814	1,85,659	4,91,814	1,85,659	...	...	4,91,814	1,85,659
623	467	...	7	7	3	6,05,175	1,60,749	7,65,924	2,89,136	6,05,175	2,28,454	1,60,756	60,685	7,65,931	2,89,139
15,111	11,333	...	7	7	3	13,34,125	1,62,074	14,96,199	5,64,815	13,34,125	5,03,633	1,62,081	61,185	14,96,206	5,64,818
.....	...	3,902	228	4,130	10,325	.....	...	.....	.....	3,902	9,755	228	570	4,130	10,325
.....	...	14,153	1,016	15,169	37,922	12,870	...	12,870	32,175	27,023	67,557	1,016	2,540	28,039	70,097
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	50	125	.....	.....	50	125	50	125
.....	...	18,055	1,244	19,299	48,247	12,870	50	12,920	32,300	30,925	77,312	1,294	3,235	32,219	80,547
3	188	...	3,962	3,962	2,97,150	.....	...	.....	.....	... .	.....	3,962	2,97,150	3,962	2,97,150
No.			No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	10,398,500	...	10,398,500	32,495	10,398,500	32,495	...	...	10,398,500	32,495
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	510,000	...	510,000	1,594	510,000	1,594	...	...	510,000	1,594
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	29,985,150	...	29,985,150	93,703	29,985,150	93,703	...	...	29,985,150	93,702
.....	...	...	430	430	1	.....	187,910	187,910	588	.....	.....	188,340	589	188,340	589
.....	...	...	430	430	1	40,893,650	187,910	41,081,560	1,28,380	40,893,650	1,27,792	188,340	589	41,081,990	1,28,381
396,596	14,873	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
11,722	439	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
754,464	28,292	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
533	20	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,163,315	43,624	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Mds.			Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
725	1,813	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,435	3,588	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,102	2,755	...	...	.....	.....	250	...	250	625	250	625	...	...	250	625
28,850	72,125	5	2	7	18	.....	...	.....	.....	5	13	2	5	7	18
14,039	35,097	...	...	.....	.....	6,408	...	6,408	16,020	6,408	16,020	...	...	6,408	16,020
206	514	...	1,631	1,631	4,077	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631	4,077	1,631	4,077
46,357	1,15,892	5	1,633	1,638	4,095	6,658	...	6,658	16,645	6,663	16,658	1,633	4,082	8,296	20,740
.....	...	...	4	4	1,600	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,600	4	1,600
.....	...	...	16	16	6,400	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,400	16	6,400
.....	...	...	20	20	8,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8,000	20	8,000
888	7,104	...	...	.....	.....	19,000	...	19,000	95,000	19,000	95,000	...	...	19,000	95,000
129	1,032	...	...	.....	.....	1,01,197	226	1,01,423	5,07,115	1,01,197	5,05,985	226	1,130	1,01,423	5,07,115
154	1,232	...	...	.....	.....	.....	236	236	1,180	.....	.....	236	1,180	236	1,180
1,171	9,368	...	...	.....	.....	1,20,197	462	1,20,659	6,03,295	1,20,197	6,00,985	462	2,310	1,20,659	6,03,295
.....	...	5,714	...	5,714	22,142	.....	...	.....	.....	5,714	22,142	...	...	5,714	22,142
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,074	...	4,074	15,786	4,074	15,786	...	...	4,074	15,786
.....	...	5,714	...	5,714	22,142	4,074	...	4,074	15,786	9,788	37,928	...	...	9,788	37,928
46	351	...	...	.....	.....	190	...	190	1,449	190	1,449	...	...	190	1,449
25	191	346	...	346	2,638	21,896	...	21,896	1,66,957	22,242	1,69,595	...	...	22,242	1,69,595
1,623	12,375	17	...	17	130	27,889	...	27,889	2,12,653	27,906	2,12,783	...	...	27,906	2,12,783
1,924	14,670	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
3,618	27,587	363	...	363	2,768	49,975	...	49,975	3,81,059	50,338	3,83,827	...	...	50,338	3,83,827

[83] I.—

5.—*Statement showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tea-seed—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoons—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure, Government—												
Northern Bengal...	.....	2,00,000	2,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,000	8,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,000
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000
Total ...	.....	2,00,000	2,00,000	.....	.....	9,00,000	9,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,00,000
Treasure, public—												
Behar block ...	610	.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	2,150	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	1,71,820	.....	1,71,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,71,820	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	1,98,724	.....	1,98,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,724	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	5,82,686	5,82,686	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,92,686
Total ...	3,73,304	5,82,686	9,55,990	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	3,73,304	.....	5,92,686
Wax—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Timber—												
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	428	428	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	856
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821	133	1,954	3,908	1,821	3,642	133	266
Calcutta ...	1,512	56,132	57,644	1,15,288	.....	3,898	3,898	7,796	1,512	3,024	60,030	1,20,060
Total ...	1,512	56,560	58,072	1,16,144	1,821	4,031	5,852	11,704	3,333	6,666	60,591	1,21,182
Bamboos—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	400	400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	20
Total ...	.....	400	400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	20

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1896—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	61	61	5,490	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	5,490	61	5,490
.....	.....	...	9,681	9,681	8,71,290	.....	3,449	3,449	3,10,410	.....	.....	13,130	11,81,700	13,130	11,81,700
.....	.....	...	9,742	9,742	8,76,780	.....	3,449	3,449	3,10,410	.....	.....	13,191	11,87,190	13,191	11,87,190
.....	.....	...	33	33	2,310	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,310	33	2,310
.....	2,00,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,00,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,00,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,00,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	610	445	...	...	445	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	445	.....	.....	.....	445
.....	2,150	381	...	...	381	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	381	.....	.....	.....	381
.....	1,71,820	31,801	...	...	31,801	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	31,801	.....	.....	.....	31,801
.....	1,98,724	21,230	...	...	21,230	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	21,230	.....	.....	.....	21,230
.....	5,92,686	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,65,990	53,857	...	...	53,857	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	53,857	.....	.....	.....	53,857
			Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
.....	.....	...	79	79	3,318	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	3,318	79	3,318
.....	.....	...	253	253	10,626	.....	34	34	1,428	.....	.....	287	12,054	287	12,054
.....	.....	...	332	332	13,944	.....	34	34	1,428	.....	.....	366	15,372	366	15,372
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	.....	4	...	4	12	.....	...	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	4	12
428	850	34,052	72	34,124	1,02,372	.....	94	94	282	34,052	1,02,156	166	498	34,218	1,02,654
.....	.....	119,215	261	119,476	3,58,428	.....	...	.....	.....	119,215	3,57,645	261	783	119,476	3,58,428
1,954	3,908	230,579	468	231,047	6,93,141	880	...	880	2,640	231,459	6,94,377	468	1,404	231,927	6,95,781
61,542	1,23,084	...	10,745	10,745	32,235	.....	3,212	3,212	9,636	.....	.....	13,957	41,871	13,957	41,871
63,924	1,27,848	383,850	11,546	395,396	11,86,188	880	3,306	4,186	12,558	384,730	11,54,190	14,852	44,556	399,582	11,98,746
.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	294,600	...	294,600	15,098	294,600	15,098	.....	.....	294,600	15,098
.....	.....	3,400	...	3,400	174	.....	...	.....	.....	3,400	174	.....	.....	3,400	174
.....	.....	40	...	40	2	10,443,431	10	10,443,441	5,35,227	10,443,471	5,35,228	10	1	10,443,481	5,35,229
400	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	12,290	12,290	630	.....	.....	12,290	630	12,290	630
400	20	3,440	...	3,440	176	10,733,031	12,300	10,750,331	5,50,955	10,741,471	5,50,500	12,300	631	10,753,771	5,51,131

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1896.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports from Madras.	Imports from Bombay.	Imports from Bengal.	Imports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imports from Punjab.	Imports from Central Provinces.	Exports from Assam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Coal and coke	Per md.	...	...	0 10	...	...	...	0 8
Cotton, raw	„	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	6 0
Cotton, manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	„	...	...	57 6	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	„	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	25 4
3. Piece-goods (European)—								
(*a*) In bales and bundles ...	„	...	...	49 4	...	...	...	71 8
(*b*) In boxes	„	...	...	96 12	...	...	...	
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—								
(*a*) In bales and bundles ...	„	...	37 10	40 4	30 0	...	40 0	40 2
(*b*) In boxes	„	...	39 7	103 14	85 0	...	60 0	
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating other than opium ...	„	...	...	11 10	...	...	...	...
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(*a*) Cinchona bark	„	...	...	83 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Others	„	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	25 0
Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	„	...	...	251 0	...	...	...	...
2. Myrabolams	„	...	...	2 2	...	...	...	...
3. Cutch	„	...	...	19 8	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric	„	...	...	4 6	...	...	...	...
5. Aniline dyes	„	...	...	114 6	...	...	...	...
6. Others	„	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	15 0
Grain and pulse—								
1. Wheat	„	...	...	2 14	...	...	...	2 12
2. Rice in the husk	„	...	...	1 12	...	...	...	1 6
3. „ not in the husk	„	...	...	3 2	...	...	...	3 0
4. *Jowar* and *bajra*	„	...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...
5. Gram and pulse	„	...	...	2 10	...	...	...	3 14
6. Others	„	...	...	1 12	...	...	...	2 8
Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(*a*) Dressed or tanned... ...	„	...	...	32 2	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Raw	„	...	...	18 10	...	...	...	14 2
2. Skins of sheep, etc.—								
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	„	...	...	43 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Raw	„	...	...	26 8	...	...	...	17 8

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1896*—continued.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports from Madras.	Imports from Bombay.	Imports from Bengal.	Imports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imports from Punjab.	Imports from Central Provinces.	Exports from Assam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Horns	Per md.	...	...	11 14	...	...	...	14 0
Jute—								
1. Raw	„	...	...	4 4	...	...	...	4 4
2. Gunny bags and cloths ...	„	...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	9 12
Lac—								
1. Stick	„	...	...	19 10	...	...	...	11 10
2. Shell	„	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactured	„	...	...	217 4	132 0	...	80 0	217 4
Liquors—								
1. Beer	„	...	...	13 2	...	...	...	13 2
2. Spirits	„	...	...	85 8	...	...	...	85 8
3. Wines	„	...	...	63 12	70 0	...	...	63 12
Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	„	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	...
2. Brass „	„	...	...	24 8	...	...	...	15 8
3. Copper, wrought	„	...	...	36 8	...	...	...	36 4
4. Brass „	„	...	...	40 8	...	...	...	45 4
5. Iron	„	...	...	5 6	...	...	...	5 6
6. Others	„	...	...	11 4	...	...	...	50 0
Oils—								
1. Kerosine	„	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	4 6
2. Castor	„	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	...
3. Cocoanut	„	...	...	15 6	...	...	...	...
4. Others	„	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	6 0
Oil-seeds—								
1. Linseed	„	...	...	4 4	...	...	...	4 4
2. Rape and mustard	„	...	...	4 6	...	...	...	4 6
3. *Til* or *jinjili*	„	...	...	4 6	...	...	...	5 0
4. Poppy	„	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	...
5. Earthnuts	„	...	...	5 6	...	...	...	...
6. Castor	„	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	3 6
7. Others	„	...	...	2 14	...	...	...	3 0
Opium	„	...	...	307 0	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	13 0

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1896*—continued.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports from Madras.	Imports from Bombay.	Imports from Bengal.	Imports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imports from Punjab.	Imports from Central Provinces	Exports from Assam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.		Rs. a.
Provisions—								
1. *Ghi*	Per md.	...	...	37 4	33 2	...	...	34 12
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	,,	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	12 11
3. Others	,,	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	3 0
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders ...	,,	...	...	27 10	...	...	...	...
2. Carriages and trucks ...	,,	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	...
3. Materials for construction—								
(*a*) Steel rail and fish-plates ...	,,	...	...	2 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	,,	...	...	5 10	...	...	...	5 4
(*c*) Other sorts	,,	...	...	7 12	...	...	...	...
Salt	,,	...	...	3 2	...	...	...	3 2
Saltpetre, etc.—								
1. Saltpetre	,,	...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances ...	,,	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	3 8
Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	,,	...	...	348 0	...	...	...	...
2. Indian	,,	...	...	509 0	...	...	...	241 0
Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	,,	...	...	520 0	...	...	...	...
2. Indian	,,	...	...	977 0	...	...	...	500 0
Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	,,	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	7 8
2. Pepper	,,	...	...	12 14	...	...	...	13 6
3. Ginger	,,	...	...	2 12	...	...	...	...
4. Chillies	,,	...	...	6 14	...	10 0	...	9 0
5. Cardamoms	,,	...	...	134 0	...	...	...	...
6. Others	,,	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	2 0
Stone and lime	,,	...	...	1 10	...	...	...	0 5
Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy	,,	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 2
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	6 6
Tea—								
1. Foreign	,,	...	...	42 8	...	...	...	...
2. Indian	,,	...	...	39 8	...	...	...	40 14

[84] I.—TRADE.

6.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1896—concluded.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports from Madras.	Imports from Bombay.	Imports from Bengal.	Imports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imports from Punjab.	Imports from Central Provinces.	Exports from Assam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	Per md.	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	12 10
2. Manufactured—								
(*a*) Cigars	„	64 6	...	43 0	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other sorts	„	...	...	30 0	10 0	...	...	30 0
Wool, raw	„	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	15 8
Wool, manufactured—								
1. Piece-goods (European) ...	„	...	...	291 6	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	...	...	132 12	72 0	59 0	...	126 8
3. Shawls	„	...	...	1,000 0	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	„	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Animals—								
1. Horned cattle	Per head	...	...	29 4	...	...	...	...
2. Sheep and goats	„	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	4 0
3. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	„	...	...	153 0	...	...	...	...
4. Other kinds	„	...	...	4 4	...	...	...	8 0

[85]

7.—*List of Value-Rates of Articles of Provincial interest for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1896.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports from Bengal.	Exports from Assam.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Lime	Per 100 maunds	75 0	37 12
Canes and rattans	Per maund	...	2 8
Caoutchouc	„	62 12	75 0
Oranges	Per 100	...	0 5
Cocoanuts	„	3 12	...
Potatoes	Per maund	2 8	2 8
Ivory	„	...	400 0
Mats	„	8 0	5 0
Fish (raw)	„	...	3 14
„ (dry)	„	7 10	7 10
Tea-seed	„	81 4	90 0
Cocoons	„	...	70 0
Wax	„	58 12	42 0
Timber	Per log	2 0	3 0
Bamboos	Per 1,000	51 4	51 4

[86]

I.—Trade.

8.—*Statement showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Lakhipur in the Goálpára District during the year* 1895-96.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Lakhipur.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Lakhipur.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton, raw—									
1. Cleaned	Maunds.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2	40
2. Uncleaned	„	...	...	....	.....	...	...	1,680	9,240
Oil-seeds—									
2. Rape and mustard ...	„	1	20	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
4. Piece-goods (Indian)...	„	...	...	...	.....	115	24,748	...	...
Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts ...	„	...	...	...	.....	2	1[illegible]	...	...
Animals living for sale—									
1. Horned cattle ...	Number	562	14,050	5,408	1,35,200	336	8,40[illegible]	29	725
2. Sheep and goats ...	„	1	4	4,311	17,244	21	8[illegible]	...	...
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	4	1,600	511	2,04,400	9	3,60[illegible]	4	1,600
4. Elephants ...	„	8	8,000	20	20,000	...	...	103	1,03,000
Total	...	...	23,674	...	3,76,844	...	36,842	...	1,14,605

[87]

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

[Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.]

[88]

2.—*Paper Currency.*

[Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle of Assam.]

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

[89] **1.—PART I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1895.***

1	2	3																					
		Income.																					
		A.	B.								C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.								From Local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1895.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar ..	..	1,753 2 0	..	13 12 10	390 0 0	22 12 2	..	..	2,179 11 0	2,400 0 0	800 0 0	80 6 0	672 1 4	282 8 0	190 11 0	252 14 0	7 7 0	17 9 0	6,883 3 4
2	Hailākandi ..	5 0 0	..	..	4 1 5	150 0 0	..	..	..	154 1 5	1,080 0 0	..	45 4 0	3,043 15 5	115 8 0	77 5 0	..	2 12 0	..	4,525 13 10
3	Katigora ..	..	..	..	6 13 5	100 0 0	16 11 0	..	..	123 8 5	680 0 0	..	0 14 6	34 14 10	..	70 4 0	44 12 3	4 12 0	4 4 0	963 7 0
4	Gunjong ..	..	..	120 0 0	7 14 1	..	..	..	82 6 0	210 4 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210 4 0
5	Lakhipur ..	..	..	..	4 13 6	..	..	..	..	4 13 6	864 0 0	..	15 8 0	124 8 0	5 0 0	166 5 0	..	..	..	1,180 2 6
6	Sylhet ..	15 14 6	945 0 0	..	23 1 7	420 0 0	..	..	..	1,388 1 7	1,260 0 0	600 0 0	14 1 3	1,808 0 0	314 0 0	1,841 7 9	8 7 0	12 6 0	26 10 0	7,269 0 1
7	Sylhet (Municipal)	60 14 9	..	..	..	220 0 0	..	..	..	220 0 0	..	604 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	1 6 6	0 4 0	887 3 11
8	Balaganj ..	51 7 7	757 0 4	..	5 9 6	160 0 0	..	..	65 8 9	988 2 7	350 0 0	..	6 2 0	292 7 0	..	94 14 0	..	51 4 6	11 9 6	1,845 15 2
9	Fenchuganj ...	87 11 7	549 3 1	..	12 14 0	200 0 0	..	..	52 15 5	815 0 6	1,100 0 0	..	10 10 9	654 4 0	97 8 0	14 11 0	..	14 11 0	4 4 3	2,798 13 1
10	Jaintiapur ..	63 10 9	586 1 7	..	11 3 10	170 0 0	..	..	..	767 5 5	359 0 0	..	4 4 3	315 0 0	..	35 6 0	..	1 8 0	..	1,537 2 5
11	Kanairghat ..	36 10 4	..	..	4 4 7	190 0 0	..	..	..	194 4 7	566 0 0	..	9 5 0	607 9 0	..	26 6 0	..	5 2 0	1 8 0	1,446 12 11
12	Gwainghat ..	31 14 5	..	..	5 5 6	160 0 0	..	..	..	165 5 6	556 0 0	..	9 5 3	546 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,309 1 2
13	Digli ..	34 10 6	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	806 0 0	..	6 12 9	722 12 0	..	73 2 0	..	10 8 0	1 6 0	1,670 3 3
14	Sunāmganj ..	20 9 6	..	..	17 4 0	140 0 0	..	..	..	157 4 0	900 0 0	..	12 9 9	933 0 0	..	233 12 0	..	27 10 0	2 6 6	2,287 3 9
15	Chhatak ..	2 14 0	566 9 8	..	9 3 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	675 12 3	350 0 0	..	9 9 9	320 0 0	72 0 0	53 12 0	..	2 13 0	..	1,486 13 0
16	Jagannathpur ..	19 13 6	525 0 0	..	10 15 2	150 0 0	..	..	..	685 15 2	350 0 0	..	5 2 0	296 0 0	..	45 0 0	..	9 6 6	4 3 9	1,415 8 11
17	Laur ..	12 6 5	..	..	8 10 0	..	..	..	..	8 10 0	700 0 0	..	8 9 6	400 0 0	..	..	..	4 10 0	0 10 0	1,134 13 11
18	Dirai ..	24 5 9	..	..	8 8 2	..	..	..	..	8 8 2	700 0 0	..	8 0 6	663 0 0	..	22 14 0	..	3 12 0	0 1 6	1,430 9 11
19	Madhyanagar ..	39 7 0	..	..	17 5 0	..	..	..	..	17 5 0	700 0 0	..	2 13 0	237 0 0	..	59 12 0	..	2 10 9	2 14 0	1,961 13 2

20	Bholaganj ..	..	399 8 9	120 0 0	..	9 2 0	..	..	55 10 0	584 4 9	89 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674 2 9
21	Habiganj ..	3 8 9	..	..	7 2 2	124 7 11	4 0 6	..	..	135 10 7	420 0 0	70 0 0	1 11 6	239 0 0	..	174 4 0	..	1 4 0	5 14 6	1,071 5 4
22	Baniyachang ..	23 5 9	416 6 0	..	17 5 9	130 0 0	..	..	..	563 11 9	425 0 0	..	16 6 6	150 0 0	..	68 4 0	..	7 4 6	..	1,254 0 6
23	Muchikándi ..	55 10 5	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	1,119 1 9	..	12 2 0	358 0 0	..	60 12 0	..	..	..	1,622 10 2
24	Nabiganj ..	17 6 4	..	..	7 12 0	..	..	..	..	7 12 0	1,014 8 3	..	2 3 3	420 0 0	..	14 12 0	..	5 10 0	..	1,491 8 10
25	Jalsuka ..	17 10 6	..	..	10 15 8	..	..	..	..	10 15 8	953 8 9	..	0 2 9	..	..	42 0 0	..	..	..	1,024 5 8
26	Madhabpur ..	..	..	..	11 0 3	..	..	..	..	11 0 3	1,061 12 9	..	1 14 0	432 1 0	..	24 12 0	..	2 4 0	..	1,533 12 0
27	Maulvi Bázár ..	1 3 0	..	..	6 9 3	260 0 0	..	..	..	266 9 3	380 0 0	..	14 14 0	340 0 0	60 0 0	228 2 0	126 4 6	23 14 6	17 10 0	1,460 9 3
28	Panchgaon ..	50 1 6	..	..	12 15 7	260 0 0	..	..	..	272 15 7	650 0 0	..	28 0 3	622 9 6	..	100 3 0	..	5 2 9	0 13 9	1,729 14 4
29	Rabir Bázár ..	0 14 6	375 0 0	..	14 13 6	210 0 0	..	..	..	599 13 6	350 0 0	..	9 10 9	340 0 0	..	157 10 0	..	1 8 0	5 3 0	1,464 11 9
30	Motiganj ..	12 12 5	..	..	19 1 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	139 1 0	650 0 0	..	37 11 6	650 7 11	..	113 0 0	..	7 11 6	..	1,610 12 4
31	Kamalganj ..	30 9 0	..	..	12 5 0	..	..	..	..	12 5 0	884 0 0	..	17 8 9	794 10 9	..	39 0 0	..	7 0 0	..	1,785 1 6
32	Manumukh ..	22 0 0	..	..	5 11 0	..	..	..	..	5 11 0	884 0 0	..	31 9 6	863 4 9	55 0 0	39 0 0	..	4 7 6	..	1,905 0 9
33	Indeswar ..	..	..	..	14 10 9	..	..	..	..	14 10 9	650 0 0	..	..	634 13 3	..	46 3 0	..	1 0 0	..	1,347 2 0
34	Karimganj ..	19 5 9	..	..	3 11 3	190 0 0	..	..	48 0 0	241 11 3	500 0 0	..	11 12 6	315 0 0	74 0 0	223 12 0	..	47 4 9	5 4 0	1,448 2 3
35	Atgram ..	5 11 4	..	..	7 12 0	..	..	..	..	7 12 0	560 0 0	..	2 8 6	420 0 0	..	47 8 0	..	3 2 0	..	1,016 9 10
36	Bhánga ..	188 9 10	375 0 0	..	3 4 7	220 0 0	..	..	65 8 9	663 13 4	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	151 2 0	..	49 13 0	..	1,553 6 2
37	Biyani Bázár ..	37 13 3	475 0 0	..	17 5 0	170 0 0	..	..	67 14 5	730 3 5	400 0 0	..	1 10 9	144 0 0	..	191 8 0	..	48 8 6	..	1,553 11 11
38	Patharkandi ..	..	..	..	14 8 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	134 8 0	560 0 0	..	3 6 6	496 11 6	..	45 11 0	..	..	25 9 0	1,265 14 0
39	Charkhai ..	188 4 4	..	..	4 4 2	150 0 0	..	..	..	154 4 2	460 0 0	..	..	198 0 0	..	33 8 0	..	18 13 6	0 9 0	1,053 7 0
40	Nilam's Bazar ..	465 3 0	..	..	13 3 10	..	..	..	..	13 3 10	770 0 0	..	..	..	..	26 0 0	..	3 15 3	..	1,278 6 1
41	Barlika ..	542 4 0	..	..	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	3 4 0	770 0 0	..	..	..	..	39 0 0	..	1 12 6	..	1,356 4 6
42	Ratabari ..	..	..	..	19 6 4	..	..	..	..	19 6 4	843 2 4	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	4 1 0	..	867 1 8
43	Dhubri ..	45 0 2	945 0 0	..	12 9 0	380 0 0	..	..	..	1,387 9 0	1,620 0 0	360 0 0	79 10 0	1,776 0 0	323 0 0	246 8 0	..	83 4 0	141 14 0	6,012 13 2
44	Gauripur ..	27 9 1	371 15 7	..	0 11 5	..	..	..	..	372 11 0	..	..	9 12 6	315 0 0	..	731 2 0	..	..	451 0 0	1,907 2 7
45	Rupsi ..	18 10 6	343 12 0	..	10 12 0	..	..	..	..	354 8 0	..	..	0 6 6	130 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	..	..	863 9 0
46	Sagribari ..	10 12 10	375 0 0	..	3 11 6	..	..	..	..	378 11 6	..	..	10 1 0	220 13 0	..	360 0 0	..	..	..	980 5 4
47	Mankerchar ..	11 13 3	412 14 8	..	6 12 2	200 0 0	..	..	..	619 10 10	360 0 0	..	16 1 9	131 12 0	10 0 0	262 8 0	..	0 3 0	6 0 0	1,418 0 10
48	Goálpára ..	93 13 3	..	..	8 14 6	250 0 0	..	..	..	258 14 6	1,260 0 0	210 0 0	15 7 0	880 0 0	76 0 0	470 0 0	..	4 12 0	..	3,268 14 9½
49	Lakhipur ..	16 5 3	500 0 0	..	5 14 6	..	..	..	..	505 14 6	..	..	8 4 9	174 4 0	..	250 8 0	..	..	16 4 0	971 8 6
50	Krishnai ..	2 1 1	525 0 0	..	1 8 5	..	..	..	..	526 8 5	..	..	64 7 9	759 12 0	..	470 0 0	..	..	21 0 0	1,843 13 3
51	Darrangiri ..	16 2 11	300 0 0	..	6 0 0	140 0 0	..	..	..	446 0 0	360 0 0	..	10 12 6	351 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,184 3 5
52	Gauháti ..	28 8 0	945 0 0	..	12 11 7	280 0 0	1 15 6	..	..	1,239 11 1	1,700 0 0	450 9 0	16 4 6	1,526 0 0	615 0 0	267 0 0	180 12 0	122 6 0	181 0 8	6,327 4 3
53	Nalbari ..	0 1 6	..	..	2 0 3	..	..	..	..	2 0 3	760 0 0	..	2 11 3	65 11 5	..	41 9 0	..	..	..	872 1 5
54	Chhaygaon ..	6 11 1	..	..	6 13 7	..	..	..	..	6 13 7	1,000 0 0	..	4 15 0	106 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,124 15 8
55	Palasbari ..	5 0 0	..	..	8 8 0	..	..	..	..	8 8 0	775 0 0	..	3 10 3	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	887 2 3
56	Hajo ..	17 5 9	..	..	8 6 6	..	..	..	..	8 6 6	860 0 0	..	5 14 6	23 15 6	..	17 12 0	..	2 10 6	4 4 0	940 4 9

1.—PART I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1895—continued.

1	2	3																		
		Income.																		
		A.	B.							C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.							From Local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
No	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1895.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants.)																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
57	Rangia ..	0 7 5	..	..	1 11 9	..	..	..	..	1 11 9	760 0 0	..	8 7 3	235 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,005 15 5
58	Sonapur ..	3 2 10	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	820 0 0	..	4 5 3	87 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	916 8 3
59	Barpeta ..	23 11 3	..	..	14 10 0	160 0 0	..	..	..	174 10 0	450 0 0	300 0 0	50 5 6	1,319 8 0	..	64 8 0	..	4 12 0	18 14 0	2,406 4 9
60	Bojali ..	0 10 9	..	..	4 10 3	..	..	..	..	4 10 3	700 0 0	..	8 11 6	459 4 0	..	5 2 0	..	1 1 0	..	1,179 7 6
61	Roha ..	0 10 9	..	..	1 12 2	..	..	..	..	1 12 2	600 0 0	14 0 3	462 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,078 11 2
62	Tezpur ..	39 15 3	626 3 5	..	30 5 3	440 0 0	..	..	..	1,096 8 8	1,500 0 0	320 0 0	55 9 3	1,200 0 0	761 0 0	331 12 0	938 6 0	174 6 9	8 14 0	6,426 7 11
63	Jamaguri ..	21 10 0	..	..	11 5 6	..	..	..	..	11 5 6	1,000 0 0	..	17 9 9	937 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,988 3 3
64	Mangaldai ..	22 11 5	..	..	6 0 3	220 0 0	..	..	..	226 0 3	600 0 0	30 0 0	15 8 3	750 0 0	109 0 0	275 12 0	17 8 0	2 0 0	23 0 0	2,071 7 11
65	Sipajhar ..	145 6 0	375 0 0	..	10 3 0	200 0 0	..	..	..	585 3 0	1,310 2 0	..	..	408 13 0	..	..	..	0 4 0	3 10 0	2,453 6 0
66	Jaljuli ..	..	218 12 0	..	19 9 8	..	..	..	..	238 5 8	1,000 0 0	..	..	395 0 0	..	..	156 6 9	..	..	1,633 5 8
67	Nowgong ..	30 14 0	645 0 0	..	15 0 7	260 0 0	..	..	24 0 0	944 0 7	2,523 9 8	120 0 0	34 9 9	..	569 0 0	206 9 0	..	..	874 10 6	5,459 12 3
68	Roha ..	10 14 0	300 0 0	..	5 8 3	200 0 0	..	..	..	505 8 3	420 0 0	..	20 3 6	39 14 4	..	81 0 0	..	..	10 2 0	1,087 10 1
69	Silghat ..	3 4 6	375 0 0	..	6 11 9	140 0 0	..	..	..	521 11 9	260 0 0	..	10 5 6	..	142 0 0	36 8 0	..	..	..	973 13 9
70	Puranigudam ..	27 5 4	..	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	..	0 13 0	1,200 0 0	..	8 15 0	..	2 0 0	41 8 0	..	..	0 6 0	1,280 15 4
71	Kampur ..	19 12 7	..	..	10 10 11	..	..	..	..	10 10 11	860 0 0	..	15 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	10 12 0	916 4 3
72	Nonoi ..	4 14 5	495 0 0	..	12 4 8	250 0 0	..	..	..	757 4 8	420 0 0	..	12 13 3	..	..	37 6 0	..	..	..	1,232 6 4
73	Telahi ..	9 3 7	375 0 0	..	0 3 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	625 3 0	420 0 0	..	11 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1,067 1 10
74	Jaluguti ..	4 3 3	300 0 0	..	2 2 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	552 2 0	420 0 0	..	10 2 9	51 1 7	..	0 4 0	..	..	0 8 0	1,033 5 7
75	Nokhla ..	22 7 11	445 9 7	..	2 7 3	250 0 0	..	..	..	698 0 10	420 0 0	..	12 0	..	4 0 0	37 0 0	..	..	1 3 0	1,194 12 0

76	Pathori ..	11 10 11	435 0 0	..	0 3 11	250 0 0		..	..	685 3 11	420 0 0	..	9 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123 7 4
77	Dimu ..	11 15 5	95 0 0	..	10 13 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	755 13 0	420 0 0	..	14 1 9	..	..	29 2 0	..	..	2 14 3	1,233 14 5
78	Jagi ..	28 6 9	420 0 0	..	3 13 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	673 13 0	420 0 0	..	11 1 0	..	..	38 0 0	..	..	..	1,171 4 9
79	Borjoha ..	4 12 5	435 0 0	..	2 4 9	250 0 0	..	..	..	687 4 9	420 0 0	..	10 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,122 6 11
80	Dhing ..	8 8 6	400 0 0	..	5 7 9	250 0 0	..	..	..	655 7 9	420 0 0	..	9 2 6	..	..	28 12 0	..	..	1 12 0	1,123 10 9
81	Patoni ..	4 2 4	375 0 0	..	10 1 9	250 0 0	..	..	..	635 1 9	420 0 0	..	8 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1,068 15 1
82	Sibságar ..	33 7 0	945 0 0	..	11 2 9	210 0 0	..	..	..	1,166 2 9	1,320 0 0	600 0 0	37 14 9	2,792 8 3	100 0 0	252 15 0	351 10 0	11 7 6	27 0 0	6,693 1 3
83	Jorhat ..	30 1 5	..	..	6 11 9	90 0 0	..	..	..	96 11 9	1,120 0 0	180 0 0	43 0 10	350 0 0	591 12 3	420 12 0	58 3 0	6 0 0	34 15 0	2,931 8 3
84	Titabar ..	..	..	..	20 4 11	..	..	..	710 0 0	730 4 11	452 13 0	..	0 15 3	333 14 0	79 0 0	49 9 9	..	..	..	1,646 8 11
85	Golághát ..	48 6 9	..	..	17 11 7	150 0 0	..	..	..	167 11 7	1,160 0 0	180 0 0	10 14 3	620 0 0	82 8 0	231 6 10	155 11 9	1 8 0	..	2,658 3 2
86	Dibrugarh ..	30 1 3	1,965 0 0	..	29 2 0	470 0 0	112 3 0	..	..	1,676 5 0	2,700 0 0	600 0 0	51 5 3	3,485 0 0	783 0 0	197 14 0	1,175 11 6	137 7 6	447 9 6	11,284 6 0
87	North Lakhimpur..	0 6 9	..	..	10 6 0	140 0 0	..	..	..	150 6 0	616 10 0	60 0 0	9 0 6	306 0 0	86 0 0	124 6 0	19 3 6	..	15 4 6	1,387 5 3
88	Kohima ..	4 6 11	1,005 0 0	474 0 0	12 6 11	175 1 3	681 5 0	..	499 7 6	2,847 4 8	..	..	41 14 6	266 0 0	157 0 0	154 10 0	..	..	..	3,471 4 1
89	Dimapur ..	19 15 0	428 2 0	132 0 0	3 7 4	241 1 6	..	..	109 5 0	913 15 10	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	42 8 0	..	..	..	984 6 10
90	Mokokchang ..	..	495 0 0	240 0 0	9 3 10	132 14 11	..	..	75 7 0	952 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	952 9 9
91	Wokha ..	..	451 4 0	..	2 6 7	106 3 9	..	..	43 10 0	603 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603 8 4
92	Shillong ..	44 12 8	1,005 0 0	..	24 13 0	240 0 0	59 12 2	..	360 0 0	1,689 9 2	..	150 0 0	21 0 9	1,350 0 0	1,241 0 0	169 4 0	..	39 8 0	130 0 0	4,835 2 7
93	Cherra ..	..	..	352 0 0	7 0 11	210 0 0	..	..	..	569 0 11	2,959 10 0	..	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	1,011 2 0	4,739 13 3
94	Shella ..	..	337 8 0	..	6 0 6	140 0 0	..	..	..	483 8 6	..	..	14 14 3	250 9 6	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	1,049 0 3
95	Tura ..	..	696 6 6	480 0 0	11 6 0	143 7 7	..	..	403 9 4	1,734 13 5	..	..	1 0 0	..	111 0 0	55 12 0	..	2 0 0	..	1,904 9 5
96	Dalu ..	..	472 5 0	59 0 0	13 7 0	354 1 5	..	..	340 14 1	1,239 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239 11 6
97	Manipur ..	..	1,170 0 0	..	55 3 6	..	..	..	..	1,225 3 6	5,798 13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,024 1 3
	Total ..	3,162 2 3½*	27,227 11 9	1,977 0 0	958 3 3	12,686 8 4	898 11 4	..	3,044 4 3	46,752 6 11	71,631 10 7†	5,634 10 8	1,297 2 4	41,761 6 10	7,125 12 3	11,571 10 4	3,485 14 3	1,000 14 9	3,599 8 2	1,97,025 3 4½

* This includes Rs. 200, the balance belonging to the Barlika Dispensary, which was not shown in the return of 1894 through mistake by hospital assistant, and excludes annas 7 and pies 6, the balance of the Lakhai Dispensary, which was closed.

† This includes Rs. 4,460 from the Inland Labour Transport Fund, Rs. 2,959-10-4 from the Welsh Mission Fund, and Rs. 5,798 from the Manipur State.

2.—PART II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1895.

1	2	3																4	5	6
		Expenditure.																		
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.						
		On establishment.																		
		Paid by Government.				Paid from local sources.														
		As salaries.				On salaries.														
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.		Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.										
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Silchar	1,753 2 0	..	..	..	292 8 0	552 0 0	103 7 7	462 2 3	1,771 5 2	527 0 4	590 3 0	831 7 0	6,883 3 4	..	0 2 3	35·01
2	Hailákandi	..	..	..	120 0 0	168 0 0	180 0 0	76 11 0	288 2 10	87 6 7	237 7 8	3,120 4 9	240 13 0	4,518 13 10	5 0 0	0 2 6	3·60
3	Katigora	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	28 0 0	52 13 6	343 1 1	133 6 3	85 9 5	33 14 0	141 9 9	963 6 0	..	0 2 6	15·03
4	Gunjong	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	21 15 0	..	..	68 5 1	..	..	210 4 1	..	..	100·
5	Lakhipur	..	..		300 0 0	124 0 0	49 15 6	68 11 0	287 14 0	..	52 13 0	110 0 0	186 13 0	1,180 2 6	..	..	·49
6	Sylhet	945 0 0	..	..	..	168 0 0	335 14 6	88 10 11	552 0 6	830 13 7	535 13 4	1,860 5 9	1,924 1 3	7,250 11 10	38 4 3	0 2 0	26·06
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ..	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	..	67 0 0	217 2 9	..	25 8 9	28 9 3	62 9 3	797 14 0	89 5 11	..	29·92
8	Balaganj	757 0 4	..	..	60 0 0	92 10 6	39 0 0	18 2 9	222 4 3	..	86 0 3	66 8 9	406 2 0	1,817 12 10	28 2 4	..	70·00
9	Fenchuganj	549 3 1	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	57 11 4	30 3 6	258 0 0	..	92 0 11	507 6 3	1,138 10 9	2,789 3 10	9 9 3	..	49·38
10	Jaintiapur	586 1 7	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	42 6 3	240 12 0	..	76 8 4	16 12 0	354 4 3	1,529 12 5	16 6 0	..	65·83
11	Kanairghat	..	..	..	302 2 9	96 0 0	6 0 0	92 3 3	187 13 9	..	43 15 7	112 4 6	589 5 0	1,429 12 10	17 0 1	..	23·14
12	Gwainghat	..	..	..	299 14 3	96 0 0	6 0 0	60 12 3	108 7 11	..	54 3 6	35 0 0	595 5 3	1,255 11 2	53 6 0	..	25·04
13	Digli	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	6 0 0	30 9 0	190 11 0	..	76 6 2	46 15 3	902 12 9	1,645 6 2	24 13 1	..	2·02
14	Sunámganj	..	..	..	55 0 0	110 0 0	79 0 0	48 7 0	213 10 0	..	64 8 3	1,097 9 3	617 9 9	2,285 12 3	1 7 6	..	9·43
15	Chhatak	536 9 3	..	..	60 0 0	96 0 0	36 0 0	36 6 0	216 14 0	..	44 12 3	69 0 0	350 9 9	1,485 3 3	1 9 9	..	60·03
16	Jagannathpur	525 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	96 9 0	36 0 0	27 3 9	144 3 4	..	77 11 2	53 0 0	335 2 0	1,354 4 3	61 4 8	..	67·30
17	Laur	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	25 15 0	138 9 0	..	51 15 6	238 8 0	243 9 6	1,112 9 0	22 4 11	..	1·00
18	Dirai	..	..	..	300 0 0	96 0 0	33 0 0	17 13 0	169 3 0	..	48 1 5	50 11 0	708 9 6	1,425 12 11	4 13 0	..	1·18

19	Madhyanagar	..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0	88 0 0	33 0 0	25 3 3	184 11 9	..	115 2 0	..	361 13 0	1,057 14 0	3 15 9	..	2·49
20	Bholaganj	..	..	399 8 9	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	26 6 6	99 0 0	..	19 3 6	10 0 0	..	674 2 9	..	..	36·67
21	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	120 0 0	90 0 0	33 9 6	223 2 11	4 0 6	51 3 11	124 7 0	301 11 6	1,048 3 4	23 2 0	0 2 11	18·17
22	Baniyachang	..	..	4 16 6	..	..	..	114 0 0	48 0 0	44 4 0	111 9 4	..	57 0 5	120 0 0	321 6 6	1,232 10 3	21 6 3	..	61·86
23	Muchikandi	..	..	..	..	..	325 0 0	62 0 0	48 0 0	36 13 9	347 15 0	..	63 9 9	38 5 0	662 2 0	1,583 13 6	38 12 8	..	1·84
24	Nabiganj	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	102 0 0	24 0 0	15 5 3	363 13 0	..	64 8 0	80 0 0	528 2 9	1,477 13 0	13 11 10	..	·82
25	Jalsuka	..	..	..	..	..	350 0 0	40 0 0	28 0 0	57 14 6	335 14 0	..	115 0 11	20 0 0	0 2 9	947 0 2	77 5 6	..	1·16
26	Madhabpur	..	..	..	..	..	292 9 3	112 0 0	26 0 0	16 9 9	325 15 0	..	149 8 6	..	603 6 0	1,535 0 6	8 11 6	..	1·19
27	Maulvi Bázár	..	..	..	..	..	120 0 0	156 0 0	84 0 0	69 6 3	255 1 6	62 14 9	106 5 9	108 8 0	494 14 0	1,457 2 3	3 7 0	0 1 1	27·70
28	Panchgaon	..	..	..	..	..	360 0 0	132 0 0	72 0 0	40 2 6	342 12 3	..	58 1 7	19 6 6	677 15 3	1,702 6 1	27 8 3	..	26·64
29	Rabir Bázár	..	..	375 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	40 8 6	277 8 0	..	72 7 6	79 6 0	359 10 9	1,456 8 9	8 3 0	..	54·68
30	Motiganj	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	116 10 8	72 0 0	17 1 0	165 4 0	..	70 1 0	48 6 6	811 10 8	1,601 1 10	9 10 6	..	17·62
31	Kamalganj	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	105 0 0	72 0 0	37 5 0	199 8 0	..	138 13 9	15 0 0	931 8 9	1,739 3 6	45 14 0	..	1·52
32	Manumukh	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	114 0 0	72 0 0	21 11 6	273 13 0	..	69 3 0	78 6 9	1,035 8 6	1,904 10 9	0 6 0	..	·65
33	Indesvar	..	..	..	..	..	95 7 9	36 6 3	28 10 6	5 1 3	323 14 6	..	160 1 9	..	685 0 0	1,334 10 0	12 8 0	..	2·26
34	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	144 0 0	145 0 9	41 9 0	269 15 9	52 9 3	114 6 9	105 7 6	476 12 6	1,409 13 6	38 4 9	0 1 8	25·90
35	Atgram	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0	88 0 0	22 0 0	17 6 3	221 8 0	..	56 14 3	20 6 0	384 4 6	1,030 7 0	16 2 10	..	1·20
36	Bhanga	..	..	375 0 0	..	..	..	104 0 0	24 0 0	39 5 0	205 12 8	..	195 0 10	81 10 0	200 0 0	1,224 12 6	328 9 8	..	64·77
37	Biyani Bázár	..	..	475 0 0	..	..	..	122 8 10	60 0 0	43 10 6	275 0 0	..	158 13 10	153 14 0	261 10 9	1,550 10 11	3 1 0	..	56·65
38	Patharkandi	..	..	..	..	..	236 10 9	101 0 0	24 0 0	37 5 0	146 12 0	..	40 13 3	44 10 6	634 10 6	1,265 14 0	..	..	21·31
39	Charkhai	..	..	..	..	..	260 0 0	104 0 0	26 0 0	23 10 0	173 9 0	..	79 0 8	16 7 9	355 0 0	1,037 11 5	15 11 7	..	22·59
40	Nilam's Bázár	..	..	..	..	..	275 0 0	98 0 0	20 0 0	25 3 3	433 10 0	..	146 8 1	8 10 0	..	1,006 15 4	271 6 9	..	1·31
41	Barlika	..	..	..	..	..	298 9 6	195 0 0	24 0 0	44 7 6	172 12 6	..	68 7 3	245 0 0	..	958 4 9	397 15 9	..	·84
42	Ratabari	..	..	..	..	..	140 0 0	68 0 0	12 0 0	13 15 3	229 9 4	..	43 4 1	1 14 0	..	508 10 8	358 7 0	..	3·83
43	Dhubri	..	..	945 0 0	..	..	..	264 0 0	306 0 0	118 11 0	404 13 10	1,331 13 9	932 7 0	90 5 6	1,579 10 0	5,972 13 1	40 0 1	0 2 5	30·44
44	Gauripur	..	..	371 15 7	..	..	..	..	156 0 0	9 11 0	330 11 10	26 8 1	20 11 5	484 0 0	480 12 6	1,880 6 5	26 12 2	0 2 8	26·63
45	Rupsi	..	..	343 12 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	2 3 0	215 6 6	..	37 8 0	34 0 0	120 6 6	837 4 0	26 5 0	..	49·45
46	Bagribari	..	..	375 0 0	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	10 1 0	208 11 7	..	53 12 9	..	228 13 0	960 6 4	19 15 0	..	51·77
47	Mankerchar	..	..	412 14 8	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	15 10 0	241 4 3	..	140 3 8	31 4 0	479 5 9	1,404 10 4	13 6 6	..	66·97
48	Goalpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	300 0 0	40 2 6	422 9 10	448 15 4½	220 4 9	347 10 0	1,325 7 0	3,249 1 5½	19 13 4	0 2 7	13·46
49	Lakhipur	..	..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	6 1 0	71 1 6	..	101 9 3	74 3 0	168 4 9	945 3 6	26 5 0	..	65·12
50	Krishnai	..	..	525 0 0	..	..	..	..	102 10 8	..	169 5 5	..	76 3 8	419 11 1	534 7 9	1,827 6 7	16 6 8	..	40·22
51	Darrangiri	..	..	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	85 0 0	4 9 0	158 5 5	..	94 8 10	147 10 11	370 12 6	1,160 14 8	23 4 9	..	56·45
52	Gauháti	..	..	945 0 0	..	..	..	543 7 11	657 8 6	110 11 5	499 5 6	1,214 0 11	386 6 9	61 4 9	1,846 14 6	6,264 12 3	62 8 0	0 2 0	28·06
53	Nalbari	..	..	..	..	..	360 0 9	..	84 0 0	45 12 9	130 0 0	..	53 6 3	23 9 0	168 11 3	870 7 3	1 10 2	..	·28
54	Chhaygaon	..	..	..	..	..	600 0 0	..	84 0 0	31 0 6	159 0 0	..	59 3 7	13 0 0	177 15 0	1,124 3 1	0 12 7	..	·72
55	Palasbari	..	..	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	39 6 0	130 0 0	..	52 15 0	22 0 0	198 10 3	886 15 3	0 3 0	..	1·23

L.—Charitable Institution.

2.—Part II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1895.

1	2	3														4	5	6
		Expenditure.																
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
		On establishment.																
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.													
		As salaries.			On salaries.													
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On Out-door medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.		Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.										
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
56	Hajo	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	21 9 6	170 0 0	..	56 4 3	..	230 14 6	922 12 3	17 8 6	..	1·21
57	Rangiya	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	84 0 0	42 1 0	130 0 0	..	53 13 9	20 4 0	296 7 3	986 10 0	19 5 5	..	·25
58	Sonapur	..	..	..	429 0 0	..	84 0 0	34 5 0	130 0 0	..	71 11 11	13 8 0	162 5 3	915 14 2	0 10 1	..	·27
59	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	108 0 0	20 13 3	413 0 6	38 12 6	110 13 3	729 2 3	800 5 6	2,364 15 3	41 5 6	0 2 10	11·16
60	Bojali	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	72 0 0	6 6 0	200 0 0	..	49 0 6	18 0 0	469 11 6	1,175 2 0	4 5 6	..	·66
61	Roha	..	..	..	360 0 0	..	72 0 0	10 6 6	200 0 0	..	42 2 3	20 6 0	373 0 3	1,077 15 0	0 12 2	..	·25
62	Tezpur	626 3 5	..	..	..	162 15 3	508 14 0	57 11 6	989 5 7	1,097 2 0	677 1 10	501 8 3	1,780 9 3	6,401 7 1	25 0 10	0 2 6	23·73
63	Jamuguri	..	..	..	358 1 0	..	84 0 0	18 14 9	404 10 0	..	94 10 3	..	1,017 9 9	1,977 13 9	10 5 6	..	1·32
64	Mangaldai	..	..	..	120 0 0	114 3 0	239 14 0	45 13 9	316 9 2	142 14 6	303 10 0	122 5 0	615 8 3	2,020 13 8	50 10 3	0 2 1	16·08
65	Sipajhar	375 0 0	..	..	..	180 0 0	201 5 6	67 10 9	839 11 0	..	152 0 0	23 11 6	613 15 3	2,453 6 0	..	..	31·81
66	Jaljuli	218 12 0	..	..	..	..	54 10 8	89 15 3	..	..	230 7 5	295 4 0	742 14 7	1,631 15 11	1 5 9	..	26·81
67	Nowgong	645 0 0	..	..	..	538 8 7	321 4 8	44 10 6	471 9 9	2,076 7 7	682 0 7	148 6 0	504 7 0	5,432 6 8	27 5 7	0 3 5	19·16
68	Roha	300 0 0	..	..	..	124 6 6	70 8 0	27 8 0	235 2 10	..	144 13 9	175 10 0	..	1,078 1 1	9 9 0	..	46·94
69	Silghat	375 0 0	..	..	..	..	47 9 9	15 3 0	173 14 6	..	226 3 9	37 12 0	82 9 0	958 4 0	15 9 9	..	59·58
70	Puranigudam	..	..	..	319 11 0	108 5 6	68 0 0	37 7 3	345 15 0	..	45 10 9	96 3 3	209 6 0	1,260 10 9	20 4 7	..	·07
71	Kampur	..	..	..	360 0 0	44 0 0	68 0 0	12 5 0	170 9 6	..	58 4 2	62 4 6	133 8 3	908 15 5	7 4 10	..	1·37
72	Nonoi	495 0 0	..	..	..	96 0 0	70 0 0	29 9 6	224 12 10	..	77 7 11	53 6 0	181 8 5	1,227 12 8	4 9 8	..	71·42
73	Telahi	375 0 0	..	..	..	83 10 10	72 0 0	21 12 0	194 9 0	..	136 15 9	71 0 0	87 2 3	1,042 1 10	25 0 0	..	65·59
74	Jaluguti	300 0 0	..	..	..	88 5 6	71 15 9	16 8 0	238 1 4	..	45 2 0	263 5 6	..	1,023 6 1	14 15 6	..	53·95

75	Nokhla	445 9 7	..	..	..	42 0 0	56 11 4	13 6 0	207 1 11	..	332 6 9	52 8 0	20 11 4	1,170 6 11	24 5 1	..	60·71
76	Pathori	435 0 0	..	..	..	91 13 10	72 0 0	15 13 0	256 9 1	..	39 0 2	51 7 6	151 9 5	1,113 5 0	13 2 4	..	71·25
77	Dimu	495 0 0	..	..	..	80 0 0	69 0 0	19 4 0	180 8 11	..	172 15 3	126 1 6	90 14 10	1,233 12 6	0 1 11	..	66·13
78	Jagi	420 0 0	..	..	..	26 8 6	60 0 0	15 15 0	172 13 7	..	40 15 9	223 10 6	186 12 5	1,146 11 9	24 9 0	..	70·19
79	Borjoha	435 0 0	..	..	..	96 0 0	72 0 0	5 8 0	180 15 0	..	132 13 6	53 15 9	120 11 9	1,097 0 0	25 6 11	..	70·40
80	Dohing	400 0 0	..	..	..	75 13 3	69 8 0	8 1 3	231 14 9	..	40 15 9	68 10 0	159 10 0	1,104 9 0	19 1 9	..	69·37
81	Patoni	375 0 0	..	..	..	78 8 0	72 0 0	11 7 6	333 2 9	..	50 2 0	57 9 9	89 13 3	1,068 11 3	10 3 10	..	64·95
82	Sibságar	945 0 0	..	..	..	168 0 0	413 3 6	85 1 6	250 0 2	1,004 14 8	890 5 11	691 2 0	2,210 0 3	6,657 12 0	85 5 3	0 2 9	26·22
83	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	144 0 0	300 0 0	59 12 6	189 9 11	449 15 9	237 13 8	1,077 12 7	463 2 0	2,922 2 5	9 5 10	0 2 10	3·93
84	Titabar	..	..	..	513 12 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	16 6 0	..	..	99 5 5	56 0 0	578 4 9	1,503 12 2	142 12 9	..	78·91
85	Golághat	..	..	..	..	157 0 0	305 0 0	36 6 6	195 1 3	583 6 9	308 12 4	484 11 0	540 14 3	2,611 4 1	46 15 1	0 2 10	8·10
86	Dibrugarh	1,065 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	316 0 0	908 13 9	237 7 0	1,061 6 9	1,704 12 3	1,186 13 6	1,589 6 9	3,094 5 3	11,284 1 3	0 4 9	0 2 5	20·47
87	North Lakhimpur ..	..	..	..	82 4 0	116 1 0	117 2 0	52 12 0	235 12 0	145 2 9	124 2 3	43 8 6	469 0 6	1,385 13 0	1 8 3	0 2 4	16·40
88	Kohima	1,005 0 0	150 0 0	324 0 0	..	..	36 0 0	93 3 6	313 1 3	681 5 0	512 3 5	293 13 0	41 14 6	3,449 8 8	21 11 5	0 3 11	83·56
89	Dimapur	428 2 0	132 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 6 6	241 1 6	..	59 9 10	40 0 0	15 0 0	936 3 10	48 3 0	..	99·21
90	Mokokchang	495 0 0	240 0 0	..	..	..	..	46 15 9	132 14 11	..	37 11 1	..	..	952 9 9	..	..	100*
91	Wokha	451 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	23 15 6	106 3 9	..	22 1 1	..	..	603 8 4	..	..	100*
92	Shillong	1,005 0 0	..	..	..	156 0 0	288 0 0	141 7 0	397 2 9	439 12 1	278 7 0	1,773 6 0	351 0 9	4,830 3 7	4 15 0	0 2 11	37·72
93	Cherra	..	352 0 0	..	..	..	1,104 0 0	36 14 0	1,900 3 3	..	435 12 0	910 15 3	..	4,739 13 3	..	..	12·01
94	Shella	337 8 0	..	..	120 0 0	..	36 0 0	42 10 9	122 14 2	..	57 15 6	..	331 15 3	1,048 15 8	0 0 7	..	67·44
95	Tura	696 6 6	120 0 0	360 0 0	..	..	..	51 11 1	194 2 7	301 4 1	72 1 2	..	86 0 0	1,881 9 5	23 0 0	0 1 10	96·62
96	Dalu	472 5 0	10 0 0	49 0 0	..	..	..	..	354 1 5	..	146 5 1	208 0 0	..	1,239 11 6	..	..	100*
97	Manipur	1,170 0 0	..	..	..	180 0 0	456 0 0	215 13 0	2,150 3 0	1,123 5 8	581 10 10	1,147 0 9	..	7,024 1 3	..	0 3 3	17·44
	Total	27,227 11 9	1,124 0 0*	853 0 0*	12,304 2 3	8,921 8 11	11,661 0 8	3,988 4 0	28,715 2 6	15,816 1 9½	15,810 12 3	2,776 2 7	44,705 0 11	1,93,902 15 7½	3,122 3 9	0 2 6	31·34

* There is no nursing establishment attached to any of the Dispensaries in Assam.

PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

[91] A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Assam for the year 1895-96.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remark.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs. a. p.	
Church of England	1,324	1,162	7	8	6,286 6 9	
Roman Catholics	432	302	7	2	...	
Presbyterians	7	313	...	...	...	
Baptists	3,718	47	15	50	...	
Wesleyans	1	2	...	...	...	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ...	6,799	29	11	85	...	
Other Methodists						
Lutherans	779	11	...	...	...	
Unitarians	12	12	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	2	...	...	...	
Free Church of Scotland ...	...	12	...	...	...	
Congregationalists	3	10	...	...	...	
Catholic Apostolic	...	2	...	...	...	
Anabaptists	...	2	...	...	...	
Salvation Army	...	1	...	...	...	
Swedenborgian	...	1	...	...	...	
Protestant, unspecified... ...	1,687	173	...	...	...	
Quakers	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindus	2,996,833	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	83	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	1,483,974	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists...	7,697	...	...	...	...	
Jains	1,368	...	...	...	...	
Brahmos	239	...	...	...	...	
Animistic (Hill tribes) ...	969,765	...	...	...	...	
Others	18	12	...	...	...	

General Table I.—Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1895-96.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.			—	Public Institutions.						Private Institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of §
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns° and villages.	Population.		University education.	School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
				Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Square miles, 49,004.	Towns... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	Institutions: For males ...	1	132	2,681	24	9	2,847	95	226	3,168	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 18·48
			Institutions: „ females.	...	2	240	1	1	244	...	4	248	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 1·44
	Villages 17,117	Females.. 2,636,335	Total	1	134	2,921	25	10	3,091	95	230	3,416	19·92
	Total ... 17,135	Total ... 5,435,243	Scholars ... Males ...	22	11,034	74,056	335	263	85,710	2,253	4,500	92,463	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 22·04
			Scholars ... Females ...	...	70	7,858	21	10	7,959	...	47	8,006	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 2·02
			Total	22	11,104	81,927‡	356	273	93,682	2,253	4,547	100,482‡	12·32

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Includes 13 pupils who have not been classified according to sexes.
§ In calculating percentages, the number of institutions and scholars of Manipur have been excluded.

General Table II.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1895-96.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	University education.	School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
*1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	2,892	1,87,749	2,27,198	20,016	7,653	4,45,508	...	27,538	37,850	51,106	34,414	3,234	19,523	1,73,665	6,43,997
„ females	...	988	15,174	712	7,950	24,824									
Total	2,892	1,88,737	2,42,372	20,728	15,603	4,70,332	...	27,538	37,850	51,106	34,414	3,234	19,523	1,73,665	6,43,997
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	...	20·53	5·52	6·84	·87	33·76	...	13·87	19·67	18·56	7·13	·43	6·58	66·24	100
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	13·15	74·45	2·45	·34	90·39	...	...	...	5·57	2·02	·19	1·83	9·61	100
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	14·40	70·54	...	7·45	92·39	...	...	...	...	3·46	1·18	2·97	7·61	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	·45	29·31	37·63	3·22	2·42	73·03	...	4·28	5·88	7·94	5·34	·50	3·03	26·97	100

3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	10 13 5	7 4 4	53 2 3	...	13 3 3
	„ „ Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	19 2 8	...	1 3 4
Total cost		...	25 6 6	7 4 4	72 5 3	20 7 4	27 13 3
Local Fund Schools‡ ...	Cost to Local Funds	...	12 6 7	2 10 6	...	...	2 11 0
Total cost		...	13 7 8	2 15 4	...	...	2 15 10
Municipal Schools‡ ...	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	2 13 2	...	12 6 10	3 2 2
Total cost		...	...	3 10 6	...	12 6 10	3 15 1
Institutions in Native States.	... Cost to Native States Revenues ...	...	...	0 4 1	...	...	0 4 1
Total		...	...	0 4 1	...	...	0 4 1
Aided institutions...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	1 1 4	0 3 5	11 14 6	8 4 5	0 5 11
	„ „ Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	4 11 1	1 11 8	5 7 3	3 6 5	2 1 5
Total cost		...	14 11 1	3 10 0	35 2 9	45 10 0	5 2 8
Unaided institutions—Total cost		131 7 3	15 8 11	0 7 7	34 9 8	57 9 9	5 9 10
All institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	3 12 4	0 2 3	37 11 6	5 10 6	0 11 10
	„ „ Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 9 1	1 15 8	13 14 4	3 12 7	2 1 8
Total cost		131 7 3	18 0 2	3 2 8	59 6 3	52 8 7	5 5 10

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

General Table III.—Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Institution.	Public Institutions																Private Institutions				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	Under public management.												Under private management.																			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGE.																																
University education .. .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	22	22	19	1	22	22	22	...	..	..	19	2	1	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																
For boys.																																
School education, general. — High schools	10	1,898	1,882	1,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	726	710	575	7	1,117	879	660	21	3,741	3,715	2,294	1,839	3	47	3,048	536	107	..	..
Middle .. .. {English ..	3	222	295	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3,114	2,988	2,238	13	986	925	682	62	4,322	2,616	59	4,235	..	209	3,117	676	320	6	..
Vernacular ..	14	1,075	1,015	799	3	82	85	57	..	..	..	..	30	1,754	1,675	1,248	2	69	63	43	49	2,980	9	24	2,980	..	8	2,324	549	99	3	..
For girls.																																
" " .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	61	53	38	..	..	..	..	2	61	..	..	61	..	..	56	....	5	..	..
Total	27	3,195	3,192	2,464	3	82	85	57	..	..	..	..	82	5,655	5,426	4,159	22	2,172	1,867	1,386	134	11,104	6,340	2,377	9,115	3	264	8,545	1,761	531	9	..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																
For boys {Upper Primary	1	35	35	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	3,774	3,466	2,617	2	112	99	90	104	3,921	..	27	3,905	..	45	3,033	629	204	38	..
{Lower "	15	233	234	180	1,153	30,145	27,884	19,626	3	362	351	276	1,245	38,393	36,206	26,670	161	4,818	4,268	3,466	2,577	74,901*	449	483	73,975	3	2,674	49,387	12,709	9,215	4,165	..
" girls {Upper "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	188	228	164	1	33	36	23	5	221	124	..	221	4	126	54	....	37	..	9
{Lower "	..	..	..	..	186	2,756	2,675	1,951	..	..	..	..	23	604	622	452	26	424	397	320	235	3,784	81	250	3,684	..	346	2,566	602	271	..	341
Total	16	318	269	209	1,339	32,901	30,559	21,577	3	362	351	276	1,373	42,959	40,522	29,903	190	5,387	4,800	3,899	2,921	81,927*	654	760	81,785	7	3,190	55,040	13,950	9,727	4,203	350
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters ..	21	242	228	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	81	88	81	1	12	12	10	24	335	54	29	327	..	97	164	10	64	..	..
" " " Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	21	21	19	1	21	..	..	21	..	18	....	....	3	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	39	46	36	3	39	39	..	....	..	..	37	2	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	16	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	16	16	..	....	..	..	16	....	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	2	31	35	28	..	..	..	..	4	187	203	151	..	..	..	..	6	218	18	221	30	18	..	43	157	..	..	8
Total	22	258	241	183	2	31	35	28	..	..	..	..	6	268	291	232	5	72	79	65	35	629	127	250	378	18	115	260	169	67	..	8
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	65	3,771	3,612	2,856	1,344	33,014	30,679	21,662	3	362	351	276	1,461	48,882	46,239	34,294	218	7,653	6,768	5,369	3,091	93,682*	7,143	3,409	91,278	28	3,569	63,864	15,882	10,326	4,212	358
Private Institutions .. — 1. Advanced teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian																					18	733	..	733	20	..	..	....	733	..	..	..
(*b*) Sanskrit																					77	1,520	..	1,520	28	..	..	1,491	....	29	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly .. For boys ..																					7	180	..	..	180	..	..	138	38	4	..	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran .. .. {" boys ..																					211	4,029	..	4,029	72	..	..	....	4,029	..	32	..
{" girls ..																					3	61	..	61	....	..	..	....	61	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards .. {" boys ..																					8	260	212	51	156	..	..	218	22	20	..	..
{" girls ..																					1	17	..	..	17	..	3	14	....	..	..	2
Total																					325	6,800	212	6,394	473	..	3	1,861	4,883	53	32	2
Grand total																					3,416	100,482*	7,355	9,803	91,751	28	3,572	65,725	20,765	10,379	4,244	360

* Includes 13 scholars whose classification according to race or creed is unknown.

B.—EDUCATION.

General Table IV.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1895-96.

Objects of expenditur.	Public Institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools ..	21,985	..	..	39,255	..	745	61,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle „ .. English ..	3,021	..	..	1,104	..	..	4,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle „ .. Vernacular ..	8,617	..	..	4,086	..	..	12,703	..	1,055	..	86	5	..	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33,623	..	..	44,445	..	745	78,813	..	1,055	..	86	5	..	1,146	..	..		..	..	..	..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For boys — Upper Primary	274	..	..	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For boys — Lower „	1,682	..	..	..	..	..	1,682	..	70,528	2,578	7,342	1,291	1,098	82,837	90	..	..	..	..	..	90
„ girls — Upper „	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ girls — Lower „	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	7,943	405	20	6	..	8,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,956	..	..	..	..	..	1,956	..	78,471	2,983	7,362	1,297	1,098	91,211	90	..	..	..	..	..	90
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																					
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters ..	12,117	4,371	..	3	..	..	16,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3,256	3,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	435	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,117	4,371	..	3	..	3,256	19,747	..	..	435	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings	13,320	..	..	..	..	4,000	17,320	..	..	202	..	..	178	380	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	1,125
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	620	..	..	..	..	50	670	..	20	69	..	..	20	109	328	..	..	..	..	..	328
Total	13,940	..	..	..	..	4,050	17,990	..	20	271	..	..	198	489	1,453	..	..	..	..	..	1,453
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Primary „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ..	61,636	4,371	..	44,448	..	8,051	1,18,506	..	79,546	3,689	7,448	1,302	1,296	93,281	1,543	..	..	..	..	..	1,543

General Table IV—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions—*contd.*											Total expenditure from					Grand total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education, English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	..	1,960	2,892	.....	.....	..	932	1,960	2,892
Secondary Schools.																	
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools ..	5,277	..	..	11,812	130	..	17,219	11,663	..	6,832	18,495	27,262	.....	..	62,730	7,707	97,699*
School education, general. — For boys — Middle „ .. English ..	360	17,536	120	14,675	11,687	490	44,868	2,288	2,495	5,394†	10,177	3,381	17,536	480	18,067	19,706	59,170
School education, general. — For boys — Middle „ .. Vernacular ..	240	6,985	..	4,645	4,252	535	16,657	103	271	..	374	8,857	8,040	..	8,920	5,063	30,880
School education, general. — For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	475	360	..	153	..	988	..	..	..	.....	.....	475	360	.....	153	988
School education, general. — Total	5,877	24,993	480	31,132	16,222	1,025	79,732	14,054	2,766	12,226	29,046	39,500	26,051	840	89,717	32,629	1,88,737
Primary Schools.																	
School education, general. — For boys — Upper Primary	..	11,412	304	6,019	4,691	235	22,661	40	183	..	223	274	11,412	304	6,059	5,109	23,158
School education, general. — For boys — Lower „	7,804	56,462	174	14,987	1,083	37,174	1,17,684	1,189	158	400	1,747	9,486	1,26,990	2,752	23,518	41,204	2,03,950
School education, general. — For girls — Upper „	235	66	47	45	20	1,462	1,875	..	..	240	240	235	66	47	45	1,722	2,115
School education, general. — For girls — Lower „	636	1,049	608	137	302	1,881	4,613	10	62	..	72	636	8,992	1,013	167	2,251	13,059
School education, general. — Total	8,675	68,989	1,133	21,188	6,096	40,752	1,46,833	1,239	403	640	2,282	10,631	1,47,460	4,116	29,789	50,376	2,42,372
Schools for Special Instruction.																	
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters	1,043	480	..	..	..	1,567	3,095	..	..	430	430	13,165	4,851	..	8	1,997	20,016
School education, special. — „ „ „ Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	712	.....	.....	..	.....	712	712
School education, special. — Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,650	..	..	2,650	.....	.....	..	2,650	.....	2,650
School education, special. — Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	3,256	3,256
School education, special. — Other Schools	1,680	690	..	6,185	175	532	9,262	..	..	..	.....	1,680	690	435	6,185	707	9,697
Total	2,723	1,170	..	6,185	175	2,099	12,357	2,650	..	1,142	3,792	14,845	5,541	435	8,838	6,672	36,331
Buildings	410	3,993	..	90	643	4,199	9,335	100	40	6,114	6,254	13,730	3,993	202	190	16,299	34,414
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	210	357	..	206	397	223	1,393	120	42	572	734	830	377	69	326	1,632	3,234
Total	620	4,350	..	296	1,040	4,422	10,728	220	82	6,686	6,988	14,560	4,370	271	516	17,931	37,648
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	26,693	.....	..	845	.....	27,538
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	37,850	.....	..	.....	.....	37,850
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	20,334	.....	..	.....	.....	20,334‡
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2,801	430	..	.....	360	3,641‡
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	11,625	7,950	..	.....	2,508	22,083‡
Scholarships held in — Primary „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	2,596	..	.....	1,502	4,098
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	950	.....	..	.....	.....	950
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	12,655	3,626	173	.....	3,069	19,523
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1,12,908	14,652	173	845	7,439	1,36,017
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	17,900	99,565	1,613	58,801	24,231	47,600	2,49,650	19,095	3,251	22,654	45,000	1,92,444	1,98,074	5,835	1,30,637	1,17,007	6,43,997

* Excess income over charges, Rs. 2,635.
† Includes Rs. 300 paid by the Shillong Municipality to the Shillong Unaided Mission Middle English School, shown in column 36 under its proper head.
‡ Includes Rs. 23,725, being the approximate amount of scholarships passed by the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, held in Bengal colleges and schools and paid by Bengal, as made out from the account of the office of Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

General Table V.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1895-96.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys .. Government .. English	13	2,120	642	....	642	550	....	550	404	1	405	522	1	523	....	....	....	2,118	2	2,120
.. Government .. Vernacular	17	1,157	9	....	9	319	....	319	183	....	183	601	....	601	45	....	45	1,157	....	1,157
.. Aided .. English	50	3,840	223	....	223	616	....	616	883	....	883	1,884	1	1,885	33	....	33	3,839	1	3,840
.. Aided .. Vernacular	30	1,754	1	....	1	390	....	390	450	2	452	773	1	774	137	....	137	1,751	3	1,754
.. Unaided .. English	20	2,103	279	....	279	498	2	500	623	1	624	766	....	766	34	....	34	2,100	3	2,103
.. Unaided .. Vernacular	2	69	....	....	....	6	....	6	11	....	11	35	....	35	17	....	17	69	....	69
Total	132	11,043	1,154	....	1,154	2,579	2	2,581	2,454	4	2,458	4,581	3	4,584	266	....	266	11,064	9	11,043
For girls .. Aided .. .. Vernacular	2	61	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	1	1	....	43	43	....	13	13	....	61	61
Total	2	61	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	1	1	....	43	43	....	13	13	....	61	61
Total Secondary Schools	134	11,104	1,154	....	1,154	2,579	6	2,585	2,454	5	2,459	4,581	46	4,627	266	13	279	11,034	70	11,104
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. *For Boys.*																				
Upper Primary Government	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	26	....	26	7	....	7	35	....	35
Upper Primary Aided ..	101	3,774	....	....	....	14	....	14	832	....	832	2,425	32	2,457	465	6	471	3,736	38	3,774
Upper Primary Unaided ..	2	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	21	91	....	91	....	....	....	112	....	112
Lower „ .. Government	15	283	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	267	3	270	....	....	....	267	3	270
Lower „ .. Local Fund	1,131	29,188	....	....	....	....	....	....	225	7	232	23,144	665	23,809	4,933	209	5,142	28,302	881	29,183
Lower „ .. Municipal	22	962	....	....	....	2	....	2	18	....	18	915	10	925	17	....	17	952	10	962
Lower „ .. Native State	3	362	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	362	....	362	....	....	....	362	....	362
Lower „ .. Aided ..	1,247	38,405	....	....	....	....	....	....	186	2	188	31,405	2,672	34,077	3,841	299	4,140	35,432	2,973	38,405
Lower „ .. Unaided	159	4,806	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3,509	207	3,716	993	91	1,089	4,503	298	4,806
Total	2,681	77,922	....	....	....	16	....	16	1,285	9	1,294	62,144	3,589	65,733	10,261	605	10,866	73,706	4,203	77,909
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary Local Fund	182	2,671	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	124	1,686	1,810	73	784	857	197	2,474	2,671
Upper Primary Aided ..	4	188	....	2	2	....	8	8	4	42	46	5	123	128	....	4	4	9	179	188
Upper Primary Unaided ..	1	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	31	31	....	....	....	....	33	33
Lower „ .. Municipal	4	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	69	69	....	12	12	....	85	85
Lower „ .. Aided ..	23	604	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	8	9	92	466	558	14	19	33	107	497	604
Lower „ .. Unaided	26	424	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	330	363	4	57	61	37	387	424
T tal	240	4,005	....	2	2	....	12	12	5	60	65	254	2,705	2,959	91	876	967	350	3,655	4,005
Total Primary Schools	2,921	81,927	....	2	2	16	12	28	1,290	69	1,359	62,398	6,294	68,692	10,352	1,481	11,833	74,056	7,858	81,914
Grand total	3,055	93,031*	1,154	2	1,156	2,595	18	2,613	3,744	74	3,818	66,979	6,340	73,319	10,618	1,494	12,112	85,090	7,928	93,018

NOTE.—I.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
II.—Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
* Includes 13 pupils, whose classification according to stage of instruction is unknown.

General Table VI.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1895-96.

Nature of Examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts College—																				
First Examination in Arts		....	..	1	1	....	..	10	..	10	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation	Boys	10	4	8	22	82	29	39	4	154	57	24	22	3	106	..	1	95	7	3
Middle School Examination	Boys	15	60	4	79	81	249	20	23	373	59	193	11	6	269	..	5	232	30	2
	Girls	....	1	..	1	....	2	..	..	2	....	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
Upper Primary ditto	Boys	3*	84	..	87†	9	240	..	2	260	5	174	..	..	179	..	..	151	22	6
	Girls	....	4	1	5	....	12	2	..	14	....	6	2	..	8	..	2	5	..	1
Lower ditto ditto	Boys	475	512	9	996‡	1,259	1,474	47	2	2,782	648	947	24	..	1,619	..	43	1,279	215	82
	Girls	8	11	1	20§	12	46	2	..	60	7	38	1	..	46	..	20	17	2	7
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
Training School Examination for Masters	Upper	2	..	..	2	35	..	..	1	36	28	..	..	..	28	..	6	22	..	..
	Lower	16	1	..	17	68	25	..	7	100	60	3	..	6	69	..	5	59	2	3

* Includes 2 Government Middle and one maintained Primary Schools.
† „ 7 Middle Schools.
‡ Includes 3 Middle and 8 Upper Primary Schools.
§ „ 1 Middle Vernacular School for girls.

General Table VII.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1895-96.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.													
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School education, general. — For boys, Middle Schools English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,536	17,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	480	18,016
For boys, Middle Schools Vernacular	..	3	82	85	57	..	1,055	..	86	5	..	1,146	..	6,985	8,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8,040
„ girls, „ „ Vernacular	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	475	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	360	835
Total	..	3	82	85	57	..	1,055	..	86	5	..	1,146	....	24,996	26,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	840	26,891
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																															
For boys — Upper primary	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	11,412	11,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	304	11,716
For boys — Lower „	..	1,131	29,183	26,903	18,986	..	70,518	..	6,592	1,243	1,098	79,451	....	56,462	1,26,990	22	962	981	640	..	2,578	10	750	48	..	3,386	..	..	174	2,752	1,29,742
„ girls — Upper „	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	47	113
„ girls — Lower „	..	182	2,671	2,600	1,905	..	7,870	..	20	6	..	7,896	....	1,049	8,992	4	85	75	46	..	405	73	..	..	..	478	..	..	608	1,013	10,005
Total	..	1,313	31,854	29,503	20,891	..	78,388	..	6,612	1,249	1,098	87,347	....	68,989	1,47,460	26	1,047	1,056	686	..	2,983	83	750	48	..	3,864	..	..	1,133	4,116	1,51,576
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																															
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	4,371	..	480	4,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4,851
Other Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	690	690	2	31	35	28	..	435	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	....	435	1,125
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	4,371	..	1,170	5,541	2	31	35	28	..	435	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	....	435	5,976
Buildings	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	49	....	....	178	227	....	..	3,943	3,993	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	....	202	4,195
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	..	..	....	....	....	..	20	..	....	....	20	40	....	..	357	377	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	....	69	446
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	20	49	....	....	198	267	....	..	4,300	4,370	..	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	....	271	4,641
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	7,950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7,950
Scholarships held in — Primary „	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,596
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	480
Miscellaneous	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	3,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	173	3,799
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	14,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	173	14,825
Grand total	..	1,316	31,936	29,588	20,948	..	79,463	49	6,698	1,254	1,296	88,760	4,371	83	99,455	1,98,074	28	1,078	1,091	714	..	3,640	82	750	48	..	4,521	..	..	1,973	5,835	2,03,909

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 35 and 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous, should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

General Table VIII.—Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government	11	208	...	129	...	79	3,926	...	...	...	3,926
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	100	...	...	150
3. Unaided	20	250	...	100	15	...	...	...	1,072	...	1,072

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C.—Literary and Scientific.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1895-96.

(Blank).

[100]

2.—The Press (1895-96).

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Cachar ...	Silchar	Babu Giris Chandra Ganguli.	None	None.
Sylhet ...	Old Paridarsak Press	„ Dina Nath Das	„	„
	New Paridarsak Press	Rai Giris Chandra Das, Bahadur.	Fortnightly *Paridarsak* and *Srihattabasi* newspaper, in Bengali.	„
	Srihattabasi Press ...			
Kámrúp ...	Gauhati Mission Press	American Baptist Missionary Union.	None	„
	Assam News Press ...	Babu Kali Ram Barua	*Assam*, weekly ...	„
	Sonatan Dharma Press	„ Chandi Charan Chaturji, Babu Manhari Das, and Babu Habiram Das, of Barpeta.	None	„
Lakhimpur ...	Radha Nath Press ...	„ Radha Nath Chang Kakoti.	Weekly *Times of Assam*	„
	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	None	„
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Assam Advertiser Press.	Mrs. Agnes James ...	*Assam Advertiser*, containing advertisements only, weekly.	„

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[101]

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Assam during the year* 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Cachar	359,369	877	270	5,154	1,614	6	1	116	8	131	3,362	11,408	2·44	0·75	14·34	4·49	0·36	9·36	31·74	29·18
2	Sylhet	2,127,288	4,335	2,058	32,051	6,524	21	4	695	63	783	23,262	69,013	2·04	0·97	15·06	3·11	0·37	10·93	32·48	29·62
	Total	2,486,657	5,212	2,328	37,205	8,138	27	5	811	71	914	26,624	80,421	2·10	0·94	14·96	3·27	0·37	10·71	32·45	29·47
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
3	Goálpára	442,039	2,989	531	13,053	358	2	..	134	60	196	1,767	18,894	6·76	1·20	29·53	0·81	0·44	4·00	42·74	36·46
4	Kámrúp	611,545	5,091	266	10,715	452	8	9	168	70	255	897	17,676	8·32	0·44	17·52	0·74	0·42	1·46	28·90	31·13
5	Darrang	303,051	1,782	33	6,937	1,019	10	2	78	32	122	1,388	11,281	5·88	0·11	22·90	3·35	0·40	4·58	37·22	33·63
6	Nowgong	339,326	312	2	12,611	634	4	..	62	50	116	637	14,312	0·92	0·006	37·16	1·87	0·34	1·88	42·17	32·47
7	Sibságar	447,655	1,766	28	6,870	2,259	7	4	86	22	119	1,788	12,830	3·94	0·06	15·35	5·04	0·27	4·00	28·68	25·63
8	Lakhimpur	242,933	1,262	75	3,080	1,838	7	4	72	5	88	1,892	8,235	5·19	0·31	12·67	7·57	0·36	7·79	33·89	26·76
	Total	2,386,549	13,202	935	53,266	6,560	38	19	600	239	896	8,369	83,228	5·53	0·39	22·32	2·75	0·38	3·50	34·87	31·15
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas) ..	38,947	34	3	200	90	4	..	6	2	12	588	927	0·87	0·08	5·14	2·31	0·31	15·09	23·80	24·74
	Total of districts	3,912,153	18,448	3,266	90,671	14,788	69	24	1,417	312	1,822	35,581	164,576	3·76	0·66	18·46	3·01	0·37	7·24	33·50	30·29

	B.—TOWNS.																			
	SURMA VALLEY—																			
1	Silchar, district Cachar	7,523	59	5	64	68	..	..	7	1	8	138	342	7·84	0·67	8·51	9·04	1·06	18·34	45·46	32·43
2	Hailákándi, „ „	650	7	1	4	1	..	..	....	....	..	8	21	10·77	1·54	6·15	1·54	..	12·31	32·31	27·69
3	Sylhet, „ Sylhet	14,027	37	..	152	103	..	1	5	....	6	123	421	2·64	..	10·83	7·34	0·43	8·77	30·01	20·10
4	Karimganj, „ „	3,349	22	..	40	13	..	..	1	1	2	45	122	6·57	..	11·94	3·88	0·60	13·44	36·43	28·37
5	Maulvi Bázár, „ „	2,629	19	..	29	14	..	..	1	....	1	11	74	7·23	..	11·03	5·33	0·38	4·18	28·15	14·83
6	Habiganj, „ „	4,161	15	2	56	13	1	..	5	.....	6	51	143	3·60	0·48	13·46	3·12	1·44	12·25	34·35	32·92
7	Sunámganj, „ „	3,139	15	3	28	9	..	..	6	....	6	32	93	4·78	0·96	8·92	2·87	1·91	10·19	29·63	24·21
	Total	35,478	174	11	373	221	1	1	25	2	29	408	1,216	4·91	0·31	10·52	6·23	0·80	11·50	34·27	25·11
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																			
8	Dhubri, district Goálpára	4,825	44	..	68	49	..	..	7	....	7	52	220	9·12	..	14·09	10·16	1·45	10·78	45·60	20·93
9	Goálpára, „ „	5,440	13	1	104	32	..	..	2	....	2	58	210	2·39	0·18	19·12	5·88	0·37	10·66	38·60	32·35
10	Gauháti, „ Kámrúp	10,817	51	2	213	51	1	..	3	....	4	129	450	4·71	0·18	19·69	4·72	0·37	11·93	41·60	41·23
11	Barpeta, „ „	11,887	22	433	249	75	..	..	1	1	2	52	833	1·85	36·43	20·95	6·31	0·17	4·37	70·08	45·09
12	Tezpur, „ Darrang	4,011	54	2	86	42	..	1	5	1	7	100	291	13·46	0·50	21·44	10·47	1·75	24·93	72·55	58·59
13	Mangaldai, „ „	699	16	..	25	3	..	..	....	....	..	4	48	22·89	..	35·77	4·29	..	5·72	68·67	64·38
14	Nowgong, „ Nowgong	4,815	..	..	179	27	..	..	2	....	2	30	238	..	..	37·18	5·60	0·42	6·23	49·43	56·70
15	Sibságar, „ Sibságar	5,249	13	7	47	32	..	..	2	....	2	27	128	2·49	1·33	8·95	6·09	0·38	5·14	24·38	27·81
16	Jorhát, „ „	2,159	7	..	46	21	1	..	1	....	2	23	99	3·24	..	21·30	9·73	0·93	10·65	45·85	39·83
17	Golághát, „ „	2,211	9	2	54	30	..	..	....	....	..	28	123	4·07	0·91	24·87	13·57	..	12·21	55·63	49·30
18	Dibrugarh, „ Lakhimpur	9,876	105	115	202	131	..	..	6	....	6	75	654	10·63	11·64	20·45	13·27	0·61	7·60	64·20	40·10
19	North Lakhimpur, district Lakhimpur ..	1,244	5	2	19	10	..	..	....	....	..	10	46	4·02	1·61	15·27	8·04	..	8·04	36·98	38·59
	Total	63,233	339	564	1,292	503	2	1	29	2	34	588	3,320	5·36	8·92	20·43	7·95	0·54	9·30	52·50	41·07
	HILL DISTRICT—																			
20	Shillong, district Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas)	6,720	1	..	23	11	..	..	....	....	..	64	99	0·15	..	3·42	1·64	..	9·53	14·74	16·22
1	Jowai, district Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	3,500	..	8	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	85	93	..	2·29	..	..	..	24·29	26·57	21·43
	Total	10,220	1	8	23	11	..	..	....	....	..	149	192	0·09	0·78	2·25	1·08	..	14·58	18·78	18·00
	Total of Towns	108,931	514	583	1,688	735	3	2	54	4	63	1,145	4,728	4·72	5·35	15·49	6·75	0·58	10·51	43·40	33·71
	Total for the Province	5,021,084	18,962	3,849	92,359*	15,523	72	26	1,471	316	1,885	36,726†	169,304	3·78	0·77	18·39	3·09	0·38	7·31	33·72	30·36

* Includes 15,894 deaths from *kála-azár*.

† „ 2,027 „ „ *beri-beri*.

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2											
											General	
				Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
1	Silchar	...	...	...	31	921	3,658	26	112	123	1	2,501
2	Hailákándi	...	...	2	55	357	4,159	21	24	50	2	1,950
3	Katigora	...	...	1	86	305	1,909	6	25	41	1	678
4	Gunjong	...	...	...	1	72	991	1	2	8	...	1,186
5	Lakhipur	...	...	2	8	133	1,678	8	4	78	...	447
6	Sylhet	...	...	1	24	257	2,032	36	46	42	...	518
7	Sylhet (Municipal)		...	1	15	357	3,342	42	35	69	...	776
8	Balaganj	...	...	...	14	44	1,375	115	5	55	7	155
9	Fenchuganj	...	...	2	48	218	1,097	9	9	30	2	533
10	Jaintiapur	...	...	...	8	87	1,426	7	5	27	...	204
11	Kanairghât	...	...	...	18	108	1,569	5	17	12	...	108
12	Gwainghât	...	...	...	3	133	483	4	4	35	...	111
13	Digli	...	...	...	24	209	1,458	5	5	16	...	247
14	Sunámganj	...	...	...	45	130	729	26	7	64	1	299
15	Chhátak	...	...	...	50	222	1,120	1	20	70	...	215
16	Jagannathpur	...	...	...	7	116	982	9	15	21	...	449
17	Laur	...	...	...	14	131	1,120	10	12	154	4	191
18	Dirai	...	...	...	36	67	587	3	14	29	...	273
19	Madhyanagar	...	...	...	75	106	538	15	27	23	146	...
20	Bholaganj	...	...	...	15	117	875	3	14	15	1	122
21	Habiganj	...	...	1	17	127	1,223	43	30	34	1	438
22	Baniyachong	...	...	...	8	42	496	...	4	14	...	353
23	Muchikándi	...	...	...	20	176	1,326	8	17	51	1	642
24	Nabiganj	...	...	...	...	63	1,119	1	2	7	...	774
25	Jalsuka	...	...	...	11	89	383	3	17	75	1	326
26	Madhabpur	...	...	...	8	365	798	5	6	46	...	147
27	Maulvi Bázár	...	...	2	51	231	1,718	22	15	64	...	250
28	Panchgaon	...	...	...	37	78	908	3	5	17	...	194
29	Rabir Bázár	...	...	...	8	207	1,424	...	24	59	2	522
30	Motiganj	...	...	1	32	106	719	2	4	19	...	94
31	Kamalganj	...	...	...	3	171	1,706	...	18	19	...	47
32	Manumukh	...	...	...	22	67	709	14	8	24	...	496
33	Indesvar	...	...	...	6	10	136	2	6	12	...	68
34	Karimganj	...	...	...	66	236	1,315	22	69	76	2	267
35	Atgram	...	...	...	17	142	817	1	13	11	...	223

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895.

diseases.					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
149	674	13	24	219	240	526	376	50	3
150	456	2	...	33	120	54	118	6	1
69	344	2	...	35	92	26	70	2	7
20	113	...	1	25	10	38	7	...	2
16	179	2	...	18	24	359	11	...	38
81	544	4	2	111	137	121	143	18	10
91	466	2	11	191	73	23	70	3	17
90	352	5	17	6	64	69	104	10	4
54	157	...	1	31	100	49	72	6	1
74	337	1	...	7	45	31	71	1	1
70	288	...	4	8	50	13	29	2	...
32	178	...	1	113	36	16	23	2	2
78	331	...	6	15	100	58	66	4	5
54	318	...	2	36	140	77	101	8	2
84	179	...	...	10	47	51	70	4	1
41	230	2	3	10	109	96	124	1	...
42	172	1	1	1	20	72	166	1	8
43	107	...	...	39	37	33	38	1	11
30	134	...	2	36	32	75	95	5	2
22	149	...	...	28	44	20	23	2	...
50	219	1	2	16	92	93	76	13	1
30	110	...	...	22	25	67	50	10	2
180	247	...	6	55	63	44	105	2	2
7	56	2	...	59	22	11	27	1	10
114	307	...	1	294	14	69	38	3	3
239	150	1	2	154	26	42	25	4	1
37	300	...	3	69	83	86	104	9	...
26	171	...	8	38	56	54	93	11	...
210	551	...	18	118	384	134	187	27	1
34	133	...	6	25	67	60	68	27	...
44	207	...	...	34	7	6	28	1	1
33	291	...	1	1	67	32	42	3	...
12	48	...	2	21	13	6	15	...	...
191	313	1	13	25	97	72	95	6	5
39	201	...	2	14	62	27	42	2	11

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2										
										Local diseases—	
No.	Name of dispensary.			Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
1	Silchar	...	...	18	452	241	273	52	1,164	62	247
2	Hailákándi	...	...	...	164	134	404	15	854	2	71
3	Katigora	...	...	33	79	171	164	14	766	13	62
4	Gunjong	...	...	11	334	114	153	2	286	90	126
5	Lakhipur	...	...	4	242	78	24	20	24	46	121
6	Sylhet	...	...	12	290	416	228	53	720	...	494
7	Sylhet (Municipal)		...	24	430	325	384	24	710	2	449
8	Balagauj	...	...	3	190	138	316	9	244	10	492
9	Fenchuganj	...	...	7	210	247	84	4	414	...	264
10	Jaintiapur	...	...	68	23	74	60	5	242	1	117
11	Kanairghât	...	...	36	38	67	165	17	171	...	43
12	Gwainghât	...	...	...	79	58	101	...	125	...	192
13	Digli	...	...	41	120	75	182	44	249	2	171
14	Sunámganj	...	...	2	125	166	221	7	362	2	105
15	Chhátak	...	...	6	124	120	89	10	264	1	242
16	Jagannathpur	...	...	9	114	73	59	4	420	5	89
17	Laur	...	...	23	33	336	92	...	21	...	553
18	Dirai	...	...	68	16	48	117	19	108	3	62
19	Madhyanagar	...	...	13	72	54	118	5	140	1	82
20	Bholaganj	...	...	4	98	93	136	12	159	...	229
21	Habiganj	...	...	...	207	129	151	23	506	1	286
22	Baniyachong	...	...	1	60	58	75	17	273	3	320
23	Muchikándi	...	...	7	348	162	323	17	523	1	95
24	Nabiganj	...	...	36	3	64	67	9	126	4	134
25	Jalsuka	...	...	1	132	222	244	1	78	1	67
26	Madhabpur	...	...	44	25	126	608	11	200	4	147
27	Maulvi Bázár	...	...	7	180	189	301	11	602	1	93
28	Panchgaon	...	...	3	80	95	178	43	400	1	265
29	Rabir Bázár	...	...	6	383	266	487	6	882	...	190
30	Motiganj	...	...	3	77	86	104	16	331	2	90
31	Kamalganj	...	...	3	17	28	146	22	10	...	72
32	Manumukh	...	...	18	77	57	143	7	214	...	87
33	Indesvar	...	...	6	33	9	36	13	58	...	156
34	Karimganj	...	...	64	92	274	233	20	509	3	132
35	Atgram	...	...	4	112	84	85	6	239	...	34

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895—continued.

3 *continued.*											4	5 Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
99	37	73	26	88	202	3,402	662	27	2	326	17,100	94	493
19	7	41	...	5	90	2,199	88	12	...	281	11,946	38	232
20	8	24	3	17	49	1,393	208	7	14	161	6,905	18	168
9	1	4	...	...	15	945	211	5	2	24	4,809	6	50
6	5	17	...	...	59	1,022	237	...	4	36	4,950	5	90
58	22	45	4	52	135	2,776	176	28	1	399	10,036	78	399
98	21	17	...	...	3	3,432	352	9	17	126	12,007	3	252
13	7	8	1	8	36	1,547	366	...	5	190	6,074	11	148
19	7	17	13	20	58	1,598	92	...	5	137	5,615	20	167
11	5	12	7	2	100	1,723	169	8	...	217	5,176	6	103
2	3	6	7	37	40	1,201	125	...	...	97	4,356	4	84
14	2	2	1	6	14	1,390	170	2	...	130	3,462	6	107
36	9	14	11	41	86	1,047	241	...	1	148	5,145	6	145
23	1	24	...	12	84	1,918	231	20	1	305	5,648	25	197
8	4	27	...	17	75	786	100	2	...	98	4,117	11	118
17	2	29	7	7	74	1,405	181	21	...	235	4,966	11	169
...	1	37	...	25	144	848	375	6	...	8	4,622	...	74
6	12	5	4	3	78	666	129	2	7	15	2,686	6	47
24	8	11	...	8	45	1,075	169	...	7	8	3,181	10	86
6	2	6	...	2	33	587	39	4	...	214	3,074	2	92
14	7	17	...	1	43	2,151	255	...	...	176	6,444	20	184
7	5	14	3	5	76	1,228	80	2	...	85	3,545	5	138
2	10	16	1	18	99	1,204	269	4	...	19	6,063	16	236
22	1	1	...	61	74	640	35	...	1	15	3,454	8	135
18	6	10	8	57	4	499	536	...	...	50	3,682	4	125
1	1	2	1	3	41	726	120	1	5	8	4,093	...	118
43	8	48	10	18	162	1,170	194	...	4	335	6,420	47	314
21	17	40	2	108	36	1,042	92	6	...	178	4,306	16	246
80	6	36	1	35	140	1,858	234	...	...	449	8,935	46	321
15	5	25	16	27	55	819	130	5	...	129	3,332	14	116
10	3	...	...	...	36	963	101	2	12	9	3,726	12	54
20	2	12	6	22	24	1,600	177	2	...	52	4,330	2	69
15	...	...	...	...	22	230	47	...	2	43	1,027	2	28
8	3	21	...	57	85	1,283	144	15	1	311	6,126	29	247
9	4	7	...	2	5	955	119	...	...	121	3,410	...	45

[102] B. – HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
36	Bhánga	...	51	100	968	6	8	35	...	338
37	Biyani Bázár	...	51	374	2,175	17	19	108	...	800
38	Patharkándi	...	42	273	1,441	18	11	32	...	768
39	Cnarkhai	2	48	148	1,385	5	18	12	...	236
40	Nilám's Bázár	...	20	290	1,233	3	10	26	...	254
41	Barlika	...	18	67	517	7	6	14	...	200
42	Ratabari	...	2	134	819	8	2	7	...	210
43	Dhubri	2	80	589	4,085	56	80	62	9	360
44	Gauripur	...	15	89	586	20	7	42	...	47
45	Rupsi	...	11	61	631	3	6	18	...	132
46	Bagribari	...	42	113	805	13	15	39	..	86
47	Mankerchar	1	4	121	1,552	6	21	36	...	47
48	Goálpára	...	3	286	1,368	15	30	45	23	186
49	Lakhipur	...	4	64	506	12	9	28	...	46
50	Krishnai	...	...	90	433	8	16	7	1	67
51	Darrangiri	....	...	36	344	3	2	10	...	39
52	Gauháti	5	37	307	1,991	48	25	57	18	500
53	Nalbari	...	27	108	335	15	13	74	...	259
54	Chhaygaon	...	3	145	952	...	3	5	2	279
55	Pulasbari	...	5	33	329	...	4	7	...	152
56	Hajo	...	10	25	141	4	...	2	1	283
57	Rangiya	...	48	27	301	...	2	3	...	105
58	Sonapur	...	1	38	225	2	3	8	...	23
59	Barpeta	12	14	122	988	16	8	36	14	265
60	Bojali	...	3	27	156	2	5	4	...	170
61	Roha	...	13	33	287	8	1	30	3	130
62	Tezpur	...	11	229	2,055	45	35	41	4	3,157
63	Jamuguri	...	22	219	902	1	1	4	...	2,571
64	Mangaldai	...	61	139	1,901	3	9	12	...	1,918
65	Sipajhár	...	67	247	4,095	...	1	11	2	2,511
66	Jaljuli	1	...	25	482	...	3	2	...	685
67	Nowgong	...	5	143	1,497	21	9	26	1	1,683
68	Roha	...	...	77	1,538	3	1	9	2	3,184
69	Silghát	...	7	244	2,325	7	1	9	...	1,275

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895—continued.

3

diseases—*continued.*					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
39	208	...	1	89	121	20	56	7	2
108	385	...	3	47	67	36	90	19	1
98	152	...	1	39	101	19	63	4	4
80	281	...	...	20	142	29	49	4	5
92	259	...	...	188	75	40	47	2	5
...	316	...	...	13	68	19	18	3	7
102	127	...	...	101	8	20	12	...	2
199	420	1	12	103	210	261	269	29	17
16	69	...	...	2	31	39	70	4	2
50	48	...	...	12	87	51	98	7	3
52	106	...	2	50	53	33	62	5	...
44	91	...	...	64	64	52	62	1	...
222	232	...	1	49	31	53	105	9	...
3	57	...	...	...	9	9	32	5	...
34	63	2	...	7	45	92	31	2	7
46	45	...	...	7	15	20	12	2	...
150	350	7	4	386	93	110	110	16	5
70	72	...	9	52	39	29	50	7	3
17	84	...	1	4	12	12	2	1	...
10	41	1	2	1	16	17	6	3	...
9	40	...	1	16	22	9	13	9	1
9	79	...	1	1	79	14	13	...	...
21	13	...	3	38	...	10	2	...	4
50	172	8	2	38	71	48	104	13	5
18	66	...	...	7	25	1	17	...	4
25	60	11	1	12	65	4	7	12	...
83	227	...	9	137	109	40	82	14	7
144	235	...	2	111	39	12	61	9	...
51	321	...	...	10	33	30	30	8	2
41	497	...	...	6	102	32	53	25	1
21	57	...	1	9	3	5	9	4	1
37	219	3	4	57	43	21	58	3	...
44	321	...	...	1	50	7	57	1	1
...	629	...	...	1	15	41	26	...	...

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2										
										Local diseases—	
No.	Name of dispensary.			Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
36	Bhánga	...	...	3	77	121	129	2	251	1	23
37	Biyani Bázár	...	...	...	148	433	439	52	561	3	307
38	Pathárkándi	..	...	10	99	149	123	2	299	2	107
39	Charkhai	...	...	8	174	113	129	45	157	...	256
40	Nilám's Bázár	...	...	59	59	96	190	8	217	...	78
41	Barlika	...	...	7	110	78	123	13	232	...	67
42	Ratabari	...	...	22	118	214	68	1	36	1	58
43	Dhubrí	...	...	119	684	805	447	44	882	149	39
44	Gauripur	...	...	12	88	67	78	5	144	30	20
45	Rupsi	...	...	11	118	35	85	4	183	7	57
46	Bagribari	...	...	6	126	57	59	7	192	32	133
47	Mankerchar	...	...	5	195	125	69	11	133	88	103
48	Goálpára	...	...	4	277	129	131	16	284	46	260
49	Lakhipur	...	...	3	63	42	109	1	63	5	90
50	Krishnai	...	...	18	143	49	36	12	101	...	43
51	Darrangiri	...	...	2	43	18	31	2	82	...	51
52	Gauháti	...	...	18	297	237	200	34	379	28	...
53	Nalbari	...	...	16	82	101	92	29	173	13	113
54	Chhaygaon	...	...	34	37	87	10	...	56	7	22
55	Palasbari	...	...	7	14	37	12	10	60	42	86
56	Hajo	...	...	1	23	10	24	6	75	6	26
57	Rangiya	...	...	...	99	129	145	...	24	5	72
58	Sonapur	...	...	21	22	21	17	7	16	...	38
59	Barpeta	...	...	15	170	130	111	26	206	7	144
60	Bojali	...	...	2	64	29	63	8	60	...	15
61	Roha	...	...	88	16	33	95	12	57	...	74
62	Tezpur	...	...	12	230	134	117	32	408	158	577
63	Jamuguri	...	...	4	164	221	164	10	199	64	167
64	Mangaldai	...	...	7	196	136	107	8	241	138	629
65	Sipajhar	...	...	41	331	151	84	33	378	7	293
66	Jaljuli	...	...	9	94	30	34	2	44	3	59
67	Nowgong	...	...	15	261	80	84	8	262	506	217
68	Roha	...	...	2	299	172	32	4	631	208	167
69	Silghát	...	...	7	408	127	1,312	2	51	250	182

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895—*continued.*

3											4	5	
continued.												Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
12	11	12	2	...	25	1,099	100	7	...	198	4,122	12	103
7	16	30	...	18	75	1,931	170	13	7	155	8,655	24	222
10	4	12	...	...	...	1,082	77	...	13	321	5,376	...	213
27	20	30	3	17	56	1,103	88	7	5	153	4,855	13	127
1	4	6	...	1	12	1,175	139	3	28	19	4,639	2	99
19	13	29	3	6	2	728	97	3	...	97	2,900	9	98
2	...	...	...	...	20	607	81	...	2	70	2,854	...	...
85	38	101	74	46	203	2,099	369	18	18	395	13,459	46	340
1	5	8	8	12	18	809	62	...	...	40	2,446	2	70
12	8	26	4	7	38	722	65	1	...	74	2,675	10	70
20	2	9	6	8	100	313	139	2	...	76	2,763	2	112
25	11	8	14	6	47	298	109	6	4	40	3,463	9	78
...	3	10	41	11	53	1,032	231	8	...	134	5,328	6	103
3	1	2	7	2	34	293	67	1	...	22	1,592	2	45
19	9	10	...	23	12	389	77	2	...	42	1,896	...	17
2	4	4	1	3	11	409	19	2	...	28	1,293	1	11
55	13	55	47	110	173	3,138	381	1	7	363	9,755	32	451
14	3	49	...	21	65	843	115	...	1	36	2,928	10	50
...	1	2	2	...	24	716	100	...	...	9	2,629	...	26
5	...	4	...	3	11	1,117	49	...	4	11	2,099	4	12
2	1	1	4	5	8	406	40	3	1	38	1,266	...	5
...	...	1	...	14	22	240	72	...	1	52	1,558	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	3	332	67	1	10	10	956	2	4
36	26	47	3	55	88	723	189	3	2	243	4,210	25	162
5	7	4	4	...	29	368	53	1	...	61	1,278	...	16
4	3	5	...	2	1	453	75	3	7	32	1,662	...	20
36	19	24	...	8	69	1,420	223	11	...	270	10,033	24	145
11	7	7	...	...	39	2,631	139	...	6	40	8,206	13	101
9	17	24	2	...	68	1,264	240	3	5	116	7,738	4	61
16	4	49	...	9	37	3,524	158	3	...	120	12,929	9	87
...	1	...	6	2	28	456	56	2	5	21	2,160	...	22
11	5	25	4	31	38	1,680	90	5	3	210	7,365	21	82
7	2	3	...	6	134	2,377	191	2	...	137	9,670	15	109
	...	6	1	...	...	2,645	69	3	...	10	9,655	1	43

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2												
No.	Name of dispensary.	General											
		Group A.										Group B.	
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.			
70	Puranigudám	...	8	352	2,624	9	42	12	1	3,930			
71	Kampur	...	3	288	1,512	5	...	6	...	1,790			
72	Nonoi	...	1	140	1,750	...	1	11	...	3,510			
73	Telahi	...	...	126	435	2	3	10	1	1,382			
74	Jaluguti	...	1	121	875	2	1	10	...	2,051			
75	Nokhla	...	...	78	819	6	...	5	6	680			
76	Pathori	...	...	149	2,012	1	1	2	...	3,138			
77	Dimu	...	1	89	3,849	1	...	9	1	2,210			
78	Jagi	...	...	102	600	2	...	4	...	562			
79	Borjoha	...	...	129	769	...	...	5	...	2,922			
80	Dhing	...	4	315	1,200	...	...	5	...	1,136			
81	Patoni	...	...	281	2,082	...	...	...	3	1,850			
82	Sibságar	2	21	155	1,298	9	6	16	4	2,756			
83	Jorhát	...	10	319	1,974	27	11	74	1	2,418			
84	Titábar	...	3	69	616	1	...	5	...	1,324			
85	Golághát	...	10	274	1,887	85	47	16	3	1,385			
86	Dibrugarh	26	85	383	1,966	87	22	44	1	1,659			
87	North Lakhimpur	...	2	89	658	10	1	21	...	1,551			
88	Kohima	...	...	75	727	24	64	29	44	129			
89	Dimapur	...	...	78	410	9	8	23	...	44			
90	Mokokchang	...	...	78	274	278	81	9	...	143			
91	Wokha	...	...	35	307	3	12	4	...	97			
92	Shillong	...	1	132	1,276	61	74	79	11	1,241			
93	Cherrâ	...	...	214	675	3	2	2	4	535			
94	Shella	...	28	99	803	1	3	10	...	526			
95	Tura	...	...	95	815	1	3	6	1	32			
96	Dalu	...	...	110	736	2	26	4	12	96			
97	Manipur	...	...	490	1,983	172	72	152	...	1,855			
	Total	64	1,786	16,074	120,255*	1,654	1,504	2,924	345	78,722			

* This includes 8,814 cases of *kála-azdr*.

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895—*continued.*

3

diseases—*concluded.*					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
115	733	...	1	73	170	37	120	59	4
136	449	...	2	40	14	7	22	4	1
93	621	...	...	12	86	11	35	4	...
197	272	...	...	20	33	11	17	1	...
92	303	1	3	8	69	24	36	6	...
19	96	...	...	28	18	26	40	1	...
30	136	...	9	1	3	33	48	5	1
85	973	...	...	260	19	8	18	2	...
89	160	...	...	3	70	6	21	3	...
12	206	...	1	494	55	12	23	5	...
160	350	4	3	45	31	33	36	16	7
83	405	...	...	28	42	24	66	6	1
138	226	...	10	91	51	38	60	17	1
141	249	...	4	42	69	25	71	12	3
23	243	...	...	4	26	2	19	2	...
100	153	5	6	24	31	21	50	2	26
162	310	1	11	369	83	145	154	17	...
30	148	3	...	19	29	36	31	5	2
6	82	...	2	9	5	76	3	1	...
12	57	1	...	13	23	21	21	3	6
3	36	...	...	95	3	89	9	...	...
9	119	...	...	13	4	24	6	...	...
53	217	16	7	45	57	76	47	6	21
87	140	18	2	327	66	137	93	2	75
92	218	2	1	6	90	28	17	...	...
28	35	...	1	20	65	32	18	1	...
101	170	1	5	57	21	146	31	1	2
6	124	13	...	14	2	170	170	4	1
7,623	21,685	137	267	5,755†	5,776	5,133	5,730	658	392

† This includes 1,499 cases of anæmia of coolies.

[102] B.—HOSPITAL

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2										
										Local diseases—	
No.	Name of dispensary.			Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
70	Puranigudám	...	...	86	355	259	290	55	455	425	88
71	Kampur	...	...	22	200	83	101	5	78	68	133
72	Nonoi	...	...	...	540	77	120	8	286	102	109
73	Telahi	...	...	6	112	82	101	3	106	128	100
74	Jalpáguti	...	...	2	248	69	201	28	175	280	576
75	Nokhla	...	...	...	139	38	167	10	335	84	194
76	Pathori	...	...	...	295	87	79	...	259	135	39
77	Dimu	...	...	4	295	94	53	118	110	112	454
78	Jagi	...	...	1	284	57	154	7	118	139	253
79	Borjoha	...	...	1	186	45	154	1	224	223	15
80	Dhing	...	...	440	21	129	310	53	44	342	260
81	Patoni	...	...	6	289	171	195	18	395	98	165
82	Sibságar	...	...	63	286	232	167	18	465	781	107
83	Jorhát	...	...	13	196	139	290	26	384	203	281
84	Titábar	...	...	9	140	36	193	6	161	112	37
85	Golághát	...	...	26	168	156	112	24	211	266	228
86	Dibrugarh	...	...	46	368	318	206	9	639	444	151
87	North Lakhimpur	...	...	6	133	63	64	10	192	399	139
88	Kohima	...	...	8	90	83	63	1	74	328	44
89	Dimapur	...	...	7	91	56	45	17	87	21	63
90	Mokokchang	...	...	2	69	65	23	1	48	708	12
91	Wokha	...	...	3	70	65	47	...	20	471	9
92	Shillong	...	...	9	405	158	180	19	511	4	102
93	Cherra	...	...	41	1,053	173	137	33	542	1	62
34	Shella	...	...	2	168	97	149	36	198	...	160
95	Tura	...	...	3	102	95	58	1	80	5	61
96	Dalu	...	...	155	39	112	74	24	180	8	63
97	Manipur	...	...	124	410	76	195	2	589	7	64
	Total	...	...	2,258	17,138	12,388	15,428	1,527	26,524	7,961	14,921

RETURNS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1895—*concluded.*

3											4	5	
concluded.												Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
41	50	9	...	...	80	2,622	359	1	3	195	13,663	4	97
...	1	5	...	...	...	1,825	110	...	...	88	6,998	1	18
1	3	2	...	6	80	2,773	581	...	1	139	11,103	5	59
2	3	10	...	30	14	2,184	284	...	...	45	5,770	...	21
5	3	24	...	2	22	3,473	116	2	2	200	9,031	4	37
36	...	3	2	...	63	1,886	154	...	2	6	4,941	3	45
17	4	8	...	3	544	2,385	174	...	...	72	9,670	1	44
...	3	7	...	1	13	1,477	73	...	...	42	10,381	2	32
1	...	5	13	...	39	1,704	156	1	...	53	4,607	1	70
1	1	17	...	8	72	1,733	98	...	7	142	7,561	4	100
81	4	13	2	5	36	667	95	1	...	38	5,886	5	71
24	29	14	...	...	103	1,460	282	...	...	21	8,141	3	86
3	19	35	4	5	199	2,036	231	5	10	282	9,847	40	304
11	13	20	...	...	193	2,711	235	1	...	258	10,424	18	174
5	8	5	1	1	50	1,640	29	...	...	12	4,782	3	26
4	7	26	...	29	167	1,457	332	13	6	7	7,364	9	74
38	19	67	21	17	169	3,795	399	6	27	410	12,674	51	280
17	4	16	19	6	46	1,425	97	1	12	104	5,388	7	97
4	...	1	...	2	10	345	241	9	3	168	2,750	11	31
18	2	6	14	1	59	222	127	...	1	71	1,637	2	41
2	...	1	44	1	15	272	315	9	...	51	2,736	1	25
6	...	...	6	3	11	188	358	...	...	26	1,916	1	9
18	14	4	15	5	92	305	212	13	...	76	5,562	9	106
10	36	121	...	4	8	221	16	79	35	...	4,954	53	323
8	3	5	...	5	23	384	58	2	...	123	3,345	...	34
...	1	4	...	...	55	357	163	6	6	25	2,175	8	28
8	6	26	8	24	28	936	72	1	1	74	3,360	8	69
1	15	122	...	...	192	1,604	425	...	1	36	9,091	6	211
1,593	748	1,847	517	1,348	6,248	127,836	16,843	450	337	12,542	544,938	1,139*	11,223

* Including 13 remaining from 1894.

C.—Vaccination Returns.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year* 1895-96.

No.	District.	Population of district according to the census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Cachar	367,542	185	15 (*a*)	4,704	3,830	8,534	568·93	8,322	1,084	5,221	7,862	212	175	94·47	82·55	21·87	7,710	20·98	212	0·57
2	Sylhet { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ apprentice „	2,154,593	400	55 (*a*)	38,970	27,646	66,616	1,211·20	65,909	5,736	36,381	64,391	707	587	97·69	83·03	31·02	46,809	21·73	595	0·28
				6	2,079	1,225	3,304	550·67	3,304	240	2,070	3,130	..	..	94·73	....					
3	Goálpára { „ paid „ .. .. / „ licensed „	452,304	153	1	991	717	1,708	1,708·00	1,626	85	755	1,575	82	73	96·86	89·02	28·59	14,439	31·92	1,015	2·24
				16	6,119	5,367	11,486	717·88	11,256	2,930	7,209	11,188	131	95	98·54	72·52					
4	Kámrúp { „ paid „ .. .. / „ licensed „	634,249	201	14	5,138	4,301	9,439	674·21	9,322	1,546	6,393	9,186	117	100	98·54	85·47	45·52	17,908	28·23	498	0·79
				28	10,889	9,028	19,917	711·32	19,884	3,626	12,570	19,560	33	23	98·37	69·70					
5	Darrang { „ paid „ .. .. / „ apprentice „	307,761	94	17 (*a*)	7,166	6,473	13,639	802·29	12,767	3,532	7,433	12,738	872	791	99·77	90·71	45·54	15,400	50·04	19	0·06
				1	283	203	486	486·00	486	95	251	486	..	..	100·00	..					
6	Nowgong	344,141	106	13 (*a*)	7,080	5,635	12,715	978·08	12,715	377	10,828	12,696	..	..	99·85	..	36·89	10,244	29·77	1	0·002
7	Sibságar { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „	457,274	162	21 (*a*)	17,042	13,674	30,716	1,462·67	30,236	7,397	16,806	29,897	480	467	98·87	97·29	71·28	17,784	38·78	13	0·03
				4	1,258	992	2,250	562·50	2,259	595	1,079	2,230	..	..	99·11	..					
8	Lakhimpur	264,053	68	13 (*a*)	8,750	6,916	15,666	1,205·08	12,798	1,903	8,056	12,624	2,868	2,636	98·64	91·91	60·07	12,844	50·56	8	0·03
9	Nága Hills	122,867	21	5 (*a*)	5,309	5,166	10,475	2,095·00	10,475	2,458	2,263	9,935	..	..	94·84	..	80·86	6,021	49·00	..	..
10	Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	33	6 (*a*)	1,842	2,026	3,868	644·67	3,841	690	1,795	3,469	27	14	90·32	51·85	17·60	3,402	17·49	9§	0·18§
11	Gáro Hills	121,570	37	6	2,680	2,570	5,250	875·00	4,456	1,475	2,300	4,077	794	695	91·49	87·53	39·25	4,764	39·19	..	..
12	North Lushai Hills	Not known*			294	130	424	..	408	38	92	347	16	7	85·05	43·75	..	..	..	..	..
13	Manipur	220,000	27	7 (*a*)	9,293	8,026	17,319	2,474·14	16,960	12,095	3,460	16,601	359	230	97·88	64·07	76·50	..	..	..	..
	Total of all districts	5,634,258	1,487	228	129,887	103,925	233,812	1,025·49	227,114	45,907	125,882	221,992	6,698	5,893	97·74	87·98	40·45	157,333	29·06†	2,370	0·47†
	Tea gardens by garden agency	..	..	..	..	..	16,422	..	16,422	..	..	14,245	..	..	86·74	..	..	7,575	..	..	..
	Total for the Province	5,634,258	1,487	228	129,887‡	103,925‡	250,234	1,025·49	243,536	45,907‡	125,882‡	236,237	6,698	5,893	97·06	87·98	42·97	164,908	29·27	2,370	0·47

(*a*) Includes 1 native Inspector in Cachar.
„ 6 „ Inspectors „ Sylhet.
„ 2 „ „ „ Darrang.
„ 1 „ Inspector „ Nowgong.
Includes 1 native Inspector in Sibságar.
„ 1 „ „ „ Lakhimpur.
„ 1 „ „ „ Nága Hills.
„ 1 „ „ „ Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
Includes 1 native Inspector in Manipur.

* No vaccinators were employed.
† Exclusive of North Lushai Hills and Manipur.
‡ „ „ tea gardens.
§ Deaths and death rates of the selected areas only.

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FOR THE YEAR

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